

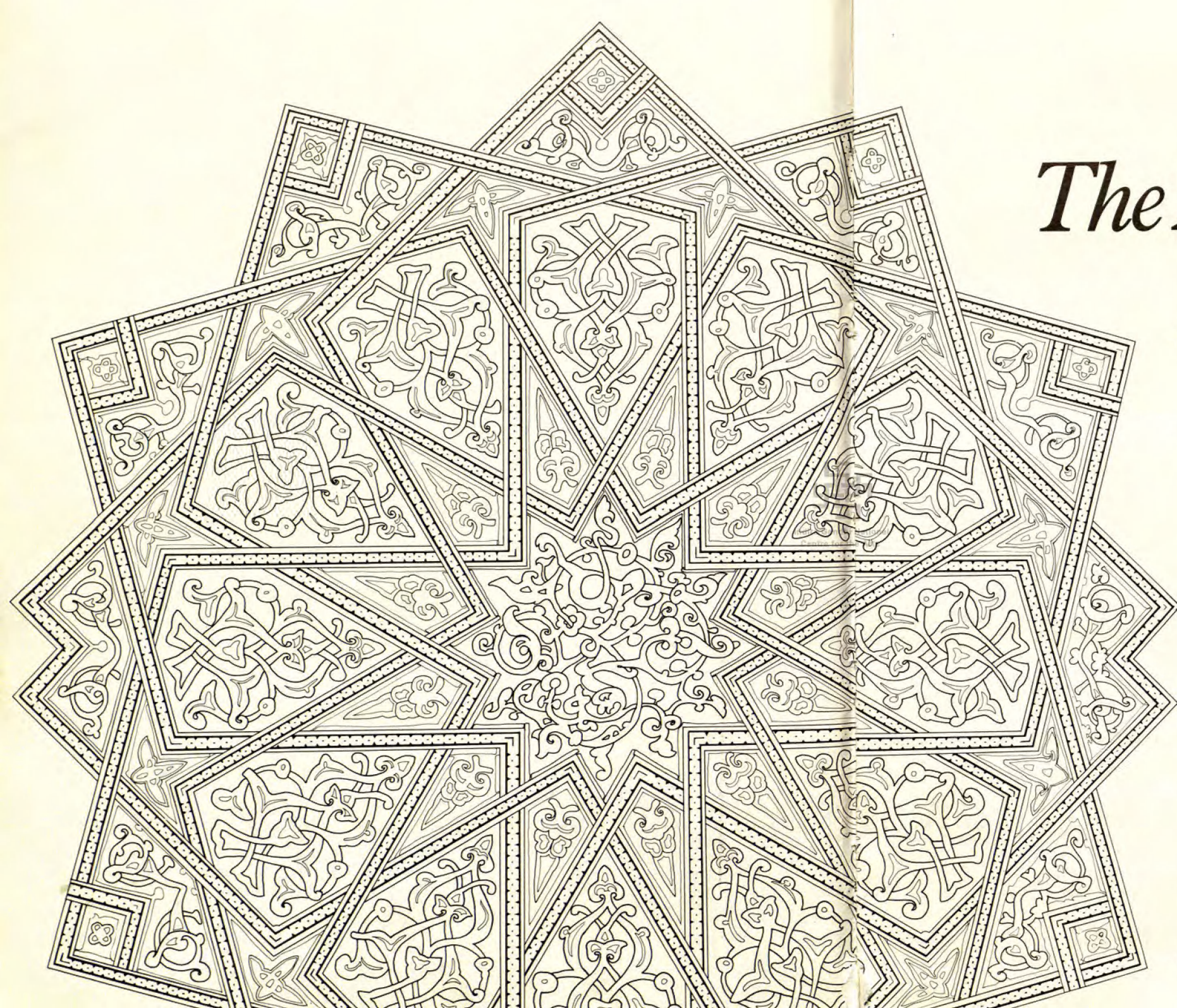
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The Arts of Islam

An exhibition organized by
the Arts Council of Great Britain
in association with
the World of Islam Festival Trust.



Indira Gandhi National
Centre for the Arts



The Arts of Islam

Hayward Gallery 8 April–4 July 1976

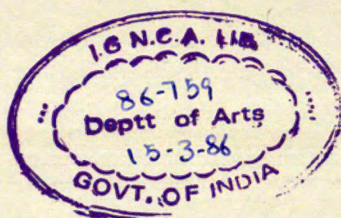
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Foreword and Acknowledgements

Some years ago Mr Paul Keeler approached the Arts Council with the proposal that a major exhibition of Islamic art should be mounted at the Hayward Gallery as part of a festival of Islamic culture in London. The Council welcomed the occasion to organize an exhibition of the arts of Islam, never before attempted on such a scale in London, or indeed in the West as a whole since the famous Munich exhibition of 1910, and was happy to collaborate with the World of Islam Festival Trust to bring it about. We wish to acknowledge the generous financial contribution from the Trust towards the costs of a necessarily expensive undertaking. Our collaboration over the past three years has been fruitful and our thanks go to the Chairman, Sir Harold Beeley, and the members and staff of the Trust who have throughout advised, helped and supported us.

Early discussions about the nature and range of the exhibition involved a number of scholars and specialists, and led to the formation of a committee to advise on its organisation under the chairmanship of Mr Basil Gray. The members of the Committee are listed on page 7 and we should like to express to them our deep gratitude for putting their knowledge at our disposal and for the time they have given to the realisation of the idea. We should like also to thank Mr David Sylvester, who resigned from the Committee a year ago owing to the pressure of other work, for his considerable help in the early stages of working out a concept for the exhibition.

Islamic art is a vast subject, covering as it does twelve hundred and fifty years of history, and impossible to contain within the walls of an art gallery. An encyclopaedic approach was considered undesirable as well as impracticable. A chronological survey across the lands of Islam was likewise rejected and instead it was agreed to attempt to define the essential character of Islamic art, to trace out the elements that are present in it, separately or more generally together, by which we seek to identify the Islamic creative spirit. These characteristic elements were taken to be calligraphy, geometry, the arabesque and the treatment of figuration. Thus the galleries at the Hayward are arranged to display the unity in Islamic art as well as its diversity; in one gallery objects of widely differing period, medium and scale but exemplifying to a high degree one or other of the essential elements are brought together to form a key to the whole exhibition.

In defining the scope of the exhibition, and in ignoring the art of the

nomadic peoples which has played a vital role in Islamic culture, the Committee has borne in mind also the other exhibitions which are taking place in London and elsewhere during the Festival, all of which treat special aspects of Islamic art and culture and are thus complementary to the present exhibition. It has not been found practicable to attempt to show on this occasion the contemporary arts of the lands of Islam, which would require a large area and involve media such as oil-painting and sculpture in the round which are not traditional in their history.

The organisation of an exhibition on this scale is a co-operative enterprise of considerable complexity, and the goodwill, patience and generosity which we have met in twenty-five countries has made a difficult task particularly rewarding. We are especially grateful to the many lenders to the exhibition who have entrusted us with precious and fragile objects; they are listed on page 19, headed by Her Majesty The Queen.

The presence in the exhibition of very important groups of loans from the national collections of Muslim countries is a source of great satisfaction to us and we are deeply indebted to the governments and cultural authorities of these countries for agreeing to participate so generously, thus significantly enlarging the scope and representative character of the exhibition.

We should like to express our indebtedness to Their Imperial Majesties The Shah an Shah Arya Mehr and The Shahbanou of Iran who have graciously consented to authorise the loan of the many splendid objects and manuscripts from Iran. We are also most grateful to H.E. Mr Mehrdad Pahlbod, Minister of Culture and Arts of the Government of Iran; to Dr F. Bagherzadeh, Director General of the Iranian Centre for Archaeological Research, who has been most sympathetic and patient in the negotiations; to Mrs Badri Attabayeh, Keeper of the Imperial Library; to Dr Seyyed Hossain Nasr, Director of the Imperial Iranian Academy of Philosophy, and to the curators and staffs of the lending institutions.

In Egypt the Festival has the personal support of His Excellency Mohamed Anwar el Sadat who nominated H.E. Minister Tawfik Oweida, Secretary General of the Supreme Islamic Council of Egypt, to authorise the arrangements. We are greatly indebted to him and to H.E. Mr Youssef el-Sabaie, Minister of Culture and Information, to Dr Gamal Mukhtar, Chairman of the Antiquities Organization, to Dr S. M. el Sheneiti, Under Secretary of State at the National Library and Chairman of the Egyptian Book Organisation; and to Mrs Wafiyah Ezzy, Director General of the Museum of Islamic Art in Cairo.

The important loans from the National Museum of Iraq have been arranged thanks to Dr Isa Salman, Director General of Antiquities in the Ministry of Information and Dr Fawzi Rashid, Director of the National Museum.

In Syria we have had the valuable collaboration of Dr Afif Bahnassi, Director General of Antiquities and Museums and of Dr Muhammed el Kholy, Curator of the National Museum.

In Tunisia our grateful thanks go to Mr E. Baschaouch, Director

of the National Institute of Archeology and Art, Prof. Ibrahim Chabbouh, Director of the National Museum, and Mr A. Gallouz, Director of the National Library, Tunis.

We should not omit to record our deep appreciation of the confidence shown in the value of the exhibition by the authorities responsible for the public collections of Islamic art in this country, in Europe, in India and the United States of America who have allowed us to borrow a number of their most valuable and important objects and manuscripts. Their juxtaposition with the loans from the Muslim countries give a unique importance to the occasion.

In our negotiations with various countries we were fortunate in receiving the guidance and encouragement of the ambassadors and other representatives of these countries and we should like to mention in particular H.E. Señor Don Manuel Fraga Iribarne, former Spanish ambassador in London and H.E. Monsieur Stavros Roussos, Greek ambassador in London.

We would especially like to express our thanks to Professor Klaus Brisch, Director, Museum für Islamische Kunst of the Staatliche Museen Preussischer Kulturbesitz, Berlin, and to Dr Richard Ettinghausen, Consultative Chairman of the Department of Islamic Art at the Metropolitan Museum, New York, and to Señor Don Casamar Perez, who was appointed by the Spanish Government as special representative for the exhibition, all of whom have helped us in obtaining loans in their countries.

Throughout we have received most valuable advice and assistance from the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, and in particular from Mr John Morgan, Head of the Cultural Relations Department and Miss Hilary Evans. British ambassadors and diplomatic representatives abroad have responded most readily to our requests for information and help and we have relied very heavily on their knowledge. We should like to thank especially Sir Philip Adams, KCMG, formerly Ambassador in Cairo, and Mr Willie Morris, CMG, the present Ambassador; Sir Francis Brooks Richards, CMG, DSO, Ambassador in Athens; Sir Anthony Parsons, KCMG, MVO, MC, Ambassador in Tehran; Mr John A. N. Graham, CMG, Ambassador in Baghdad; Mr N. C. C. Trench, CMG, Ambassador in Lisbon; Mr A. J. D. Stirling, Counsellor and Head of Chancery in Beirut; and Mr J. E. Marnham, CMG, MC, TD, Ambassador in Tunis. Dr Norman A. Daniel, CBE, Cultural Attaché at the British Embassy in Cairo and British Council Representative, has been responsible for the complex arrangements over the loans from Egypt and we cannot thank him enough. Likewise Mr John G. E. Muir, British Council Representative in Madrid, who has looked after all the arrangements for the Spanish loans. Dr Alan Barr, British Council Representative in Rome, Dr Michael J. Llewellyn Smith, former Cultural Attaché at the British Embassy in Moscow, and Mr William Marsden who succeeded him, Mr Eric Fitzsimmons, former Cultural Attaché at the British Embassy in Tunis and Mr J. E. Lankaster, who succeeded him, have undertaken much detailed negotiation on our behalf and been unfailingly patient and effective in meeting our many demands.

We consider ourselves fortunate that Mr Basil Gray agreed to chair the committee for the exhibition. He was of course one of the scholars responsible for the Persian exhibition held at Burlington House in 1931 and, in consultation with the Committee, he has selected this exhibition with characteristic vision and care. The selection of carpets and textiles has been the responsibility of Mr Donald King and Mr Edmund de Unger, to whom we are much indebted.

The catalogue is the work of a number of contributors whose names appear elsewhere. As is natural, no consensus on the nature of Islamic art emerges in texts written by scholars of widely differing points of view, and it should be said that the views expressed are those of our distinguished authors, and not of the Committee. We should like to thank them most warmly.

Those responsible for compiling the catalogue entries have in certain cases worked under considerable difficulties where the absence of information on unpublished pieces has complicated their task. A special word of thanks is due to the catalogue editors, Mrs Dalu Jones and Dr George Michell, who undertook a formidable task most capably. The decision to attempt to illustrate every object in the exhibition added to their work.

Mr Michael Brawne has brought his considerable knowledge and experience to designing the exhibition and solving the many practical problems which presented themselves.

Much detailed work in planning and coordinating the arrangements for the loans from the Muslim countries has been undertaken on our behalf by Mr Yasin Safadi, Assistant Keeper, Department of Oriental Manuscripts and Printed Books, British Library, whose assistance we greatly appreciate. His advice has been invaluable to Mr Jeffery Watson, Overseas Transport Officer of the Arts Council, who has carried the responsibility for assembling the loans from all over the world. In this complex task he has had the assistance of Mrs Jane Boyce. The loans coming from the Middle East have been packed in their countries of origin by Mr Norman McManus assisted in some cases by Mr Sidney Pottier, both members of the staff of the Arts Council.

Miss Angelina Morhange, who has acted as Exhibition Organiser within the Arts Council, has worked unceasingly coordinating the administrative arrangements.

A great many people in the lending countries have given invaluable help and advice and we would like to record our thanks to the following:

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Canada

Mrs Dorothy Burnham, Curator, Mrs Michael Gervers, and Mr John Vollmer, Associate Curators of Textiles; and Dr Lisa Golombek, Curator, West Asian Department, all of the Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto.

Denmark

Mr Palle Birkelund, Director of the Royal Library; Mr Johan Hvidfeldt, Director, Rigarkivet; Mr Erik Lassen, Director, Museum of Decorative Art; Mr André Leth, Director, David Collection; Mr M. O. Olufen, Director and Dr Gudmund Boesen, Royal Collection, Rosenberg Castle.

Egypt

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France

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Hungary

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India

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Iraq

H.E. Mr Abul Malik Yassin, the Ambassador, Embassy of Iraq, London; Mr R. A. K. Baker, British Council Representative, Baghdad; and Mr David Fieller, British Embassy, Baghdad.

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Tunisia

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President, and Miss D. Crawford, Secretary, Royal Asiatic Society; Dr Roy Strong, Director, Mr J. C. Beckwith, Keeper, Department of Architecture and Sculpture, Mr Claude Blair, Keeper, and Mr A. R. E. North, Department of Metalwork, Mr R. J. Charleston, Keeper, Department of Ceramics, and Mr J. Harthan, Keeper of the Library, Miss W. Heffard, Miss T. Levey, Mrs J. Housego, Miss N. Rothstein, Department of Textiles, the Victoria and Albert Museum; Dr Norman Tribble, Keeper, Miss Jennifer Scarce, Assistant Keeper, Department of Art and Archaeology, Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh; Sir Robin Mackworth-Young, CVO, Librarian, the Royal Library, Windsor Castle.

U.S.S.R.

Mme. A. Butrova, Deputy Head, Department of Foreign Relations, Ministry of Culture; Dr Anatol Ivanov, Director of the Islamic Department, State Hermitage Museum, Leningrad; and Dr A. A. Kulakov, Director, Foreign Relations Department, Academy of Sciences of U.S.S.R.

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Robin Campbell, *Director of Art*
 Joanna Drew, *Director of Exhibitions*
Arts Council of Great Britain

Preface

The Arts of Islam exhibition is at the centre of a major study of Islamic civilization. Alone it is an important and complete exhibition, bringing together rare treasures from the four corners of the world. However, its full significance will only be seen if the exhibition is viewed within the context of the other exhibitions and events, which collectively make up the World of Islam Festival.

The Festival attempts to present the totality of Islamic culture and civilization. The principal themes of the Festival illustrate the essential aspects of the culture; the arts, the sciences, urban and nomadic life, poetry and music and of course what lies at the heart of the civilization the Koran and its teachings.

The Festival represents a unique collaboration between scholars, institutions and governments from both the Islamic world and the West, and such a participation is bound to have a permanent effect on our knowledge of Islamic culture, as the very act of attempting to see something in a complete way leads us towards a definition which could well serve as a model for our time.

That the Festival could take place at all is a great tribute to the museums and libraries of London, and will bring before the public the magnificent and cumulative work that has been done by the many specialists on Islamic studies and their departments over the years.

The principal exhibitions besides The Arts of Islam are those devoted to the Koran in the King's library of the British Museum, to the science and technology of Islam at the Science Museum, to the nomad and to the city at the Museum of Mankind and to music and musical instruments at the Horniman Museum. There are as well exhibitions treating specialised aspects of Islamic art at the British Museum, the Victoria and Albert Museum, the Commonwealth Institute and at the Graves Art Gallery in Sheffield and the Whitworth Art Gallery in Manchester.

These major exhibitions are supported by a programme of concerts, lectures, seminars, books and films, which have all attempted to deal with those aspects of the culture best explored within a specific medium. The Festival should, therefore, fit together like a jigsaw puzzle and to be fully experienced, the visitor is invited to participate in all its varied facets.

Paul Keeler Festival Director, World of Islam Festival Trust

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Introduction to the Exhibition



9 detail

The explosion of Islam is one of the most extraordinary and crucial events of history. In less than eighty years the new religion proclaimed by the prophet Muḥammad had been carried by arms after his death in 632 from the Arabian peninsula to Central Asia in the east and to the Atlantic coast of Africa and Spain in the west. The great empire of the Sasanians which had dominated the middle east for four hundred years had disappeared and its long adversary the east Roman empire of Byzantium had been reduced to a fraction of its former size with the loss of the great provinces of Syria, Egypt and North Africa. These events are explicable in terms of the oppressive rule of bureaucracies; of the alienation of peoples from remote authoritarian control; or of sheer exhaustion after wars fought on an imperial scale. But such explanations do not touch the real significance of these events, which were truly revolutionary: not so much in terms of the displacement of persons or of economic disruption (though clearly there were big changes in these ways), as of change of spirit. It is true that there was considerable Arab penetration into Persia, especially into the eastern part, Khurasan, because this was a frontier region and, therefore, garrisoned, and because the desert terrain was favoured by immigrants from Arabia. Although conversion to the new faith in Persia was slow especially in the countryside, due to the use of Arabic for official business and the omnipresence of the Islamic law (*shari'a*) the impact on social life was great and those who had most to lose and most to gain in the cities were soonest converted to the Muslim faith. After two centuries, by the 9th, it had gone so far that the Persian language was in danger of becoming a mere dialect. The great Persian revival that followed was however not anti-Muslim but on the contrary led to great Persian influence in the development of Muslim thought and above all art. So Persia which had in 750 seized political dominance in the Islamic state came also to dominate its intellectual life.

If we look more closely at the art forms of the first centuries of Islam, we see first the continued use of the grammar of late Greco-Roman art; in mosaic and wall-painting, in architectural decoration and until 695 even in coin types. The capitals which crowned the columns in Syrian Raqqa or in Andalusian Cordoba are still clearly in the Roman tradition (nos. 472 and 488). Even after the Abbasid revolt and seizure of power, in the new round city of Baghdad founded in 762 al-Manṣūr sought for a marble mihrab from Syrian workshops

(no. 471). This niche, of clear classical form, well symbolises the assumption in the new Islamic community of the identity of religious and secular leadership (an idea inherited from Sasanian state and not far removed from the Byzantine concept). For the mihrab, the frame which once held the statue of an emperor had now to serve as station for the imam as leader of the Islamic community. So too the mimbar is not so much the pulpit of the West occupied by the preacher as the rostrum from which the will of the ruler was declared to his faithful subjects, and its occupancy was severely restricted to those who pronounced each Friday the assertion of the ruler's title in the *Khutba*.

The Umayyad princes may have been contented with the luxurious setting of well-appointed villas in Syria, not so much as was once thought because they could not tolerate city life as because they represented the aristocratic life of the displaced Byzantine élite. In Baghdad it was rather the hierarchic court of the Sasanian monarch which was imitated, essentially cosmopolitan, accustomed to age-old imperial rule over subject peoples and outward-looking in keeping open the trade routes to India and China. The palaces of Samarra on the Tigris, built in the mid-9th century, were decorated with stucco dadoes in the Sasanian style and furnished with Chinese white or green porcelain and local imitations of it (no. 256).

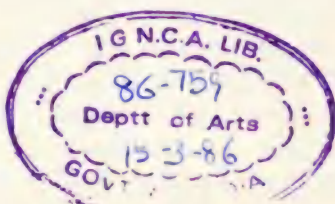
So it was this eastern heritage which from the 8th century onwards conditioned the outward forms of Islam; after the deliberate confrontation with the splendours of Byzantine architecture in the Dome of the Rock in Jerusalem (692) and the Great Mosque in Damascus, Islamic architecture went its own way in the indefinitely extendable congregational mosque, the great courtyards of Samarra or ibn Tūlūn in Cairo or Kairouan in Tunisia; or the multiplication of columnar units at Cordoba. In the community the Koran extended its control over every aspect of life, thus preventing any distinction between secular and religious and making a cultural bond among all who professed the faith, whatever their national origin. The Arabic language and even Arabic poetry of the 'times of ignorance' became literary models for all from east Persia to Spain. Arabic also dominated commerce and trade and Arab ships plied between Basra and Siraf on the Persian Gulf and the Far East.

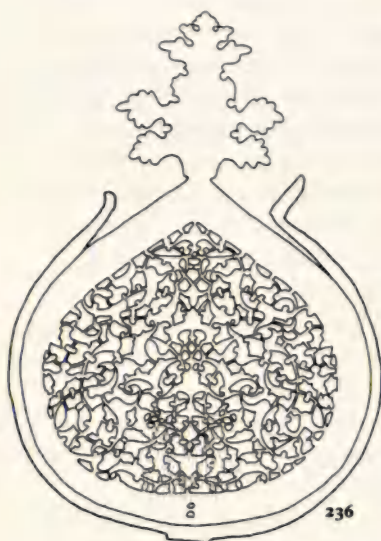
In the sectional introductions it is repeatedly remarked how, in each of the crafts, techniques and skills were inherited from the earlier centres in the lands of Islam, but also how common styles developed so that shapes and decoration passed easily from one medium to another, and how there was a continuing tendency to community of artistic language throughout the Islamic world. A principal aim of the organisers of this exhibition has been to illustrate these features of Islamic art and to seek to identify and demonstrate the essential unities within its varied expressions. This purpose underlies the conceptual arrangement of the key Gallery I with its four specific categories of modes of design identified so as to ease the understanding and appreciation by the public of the artistic language in the exhibition as a whole.

What then are the essential characteristics of Islamic art? A defini-

tion may perhaps best be reached by considering what it excludes so as to isolate the positive factors. In the fully developed vocabulary of Abbasid and later of Fatimid art, and in the arts of the Samanids and Ghaznavids, we can still identify elements like the palmette, the vine, the eagle, the dancer; but they are depersonalised, their individual existence is denied; although they retain a kind of vitality, this has its source in a generalised concept of the category, which has developed a character of its own, conceptual and therefore able to associate on equal terms with other concepts like the inscription. They may live among the hastae of the Arabic script or the script itself may turn into a bird; or break into a leaf (nos. 294-5); or even sprout a human head (no. 180). It would be misleading to pretend that these elements had been reduced to two dimensions. For there is often more than one level in Islamic design, but the levels are conceptual rather than spatial. This kind of all-over decorative design is sometimes attributed to Islamic revulsion from the image, combined with a horror of empty space (*horror vacui*). This is far too negative an approach; there must have been a positive delight in exploring the variations or combinations in a not very large corpus of motifs which do not seem to have had symbolic meaning, though retaining echoes from the sources from which they were drawn: such as the Signs of the Zodiac, the Tree of Life, the Harpy, the eagle or the lion. The same treatment befell even the script itself which had often served as a principal motif. It could be transformed into meaningless combinations of letter-forms which yet recalled the value of writing, with its prestige as the vehicle of the sacred book. In the beautiful slip wares of Nishapur and Samarkand (nos. 279-89) the script may be both handsome in itself and significant; but its message is not really the proverb which it carries but the script itself. Kufic which started as the formal script of the vellum Koran (no. 498) was from the beginning not intended for easy reading but for recognition by the reader who already knew the text by heart. Some of this prestige rubbed off on any object into the decoration of which kufic entered. It has remained throughout Islamic history the primary mode of decoration. Consequently the art of the calligrapher or calligraphic designer has ranked first in esteem and far more names of calligraphers than of any other artists have been preserved. Monumental calligraphy on buildings is quite often signed as well as dated and small specimens of fine writing by famous scribes have been eagerly collected and bound up in albums (*muraqqa'*) alongside drawings and miniature paintings (nos. 580 and 631).

For whom did these artists work? Normally a patron would offer protection and support to a calligrapher as a member of a princely household or possibly the library and scriptorium (*kitābkhāna*) of a foundation like that of Rashid-al-Dīn (nos. 529-30) endowed under a deed of gift (*waqf*). There was rivalry for the services of such artists of the book and they therefore often moved from one centre to another, disregarding what are now national boundaries. The same is evidently true of other craftsmen and designers in metalwork, glass or pottery for instance. They carried with them the technical knowledge of sophisticated processes such as lustre painted pottery, nielloing of silver,





enamelling of glass, the use of mineral and earth colours in ceramic production, or pigments for book illustration. Sometimes such migrations were forced, such as the Mongol stripping of the glass workers from Aleppo; Timur's removal of tileworkers from Isfahan and Yazd, and of calligraphers and painters from Baghdad, to his new capital at Samarkand; of Baysunghur's removal to Herat of the Tabriz masters of the arts of the book; or of the Ottoman abductions from Tabriz in the early 16th century or that of the Uzbeks from Herat to Bukhara in the same period. Other craftsmen fled from such invaders, like the Khurasani inlay masters who established themselves in Mosul in the 13th century (nos. 195–7) and later in Damascus and Cairo; the calligraphers who left Baghdad for Shiraz at the time of Timur (1370–1405). All such movements favoured the spread of uniform standards throughout the lands of Islam.

Another factor which contributed to the community of taste and skill was the recognition of the primacy in cultural life of the seat of the caliphs in Baghdad (founded in 762) with all its reputation in cookery, music, poetry, silk-weaving, ceramics including tilework, stucco and painting. It became the model for admiration and imitation. In its heyday (late 10th–11th century) Fatimid Cairo was another centre for all the luxury crafts, and so too was Caliphal Cordoba, where a last branch of the Umayyad house flourished for nearly 300 years. It reached its highest point in art and letters under Ḥakam II (961–76), when it was the most civilized state in Western Europe.

We have remarked upon the interchangeability of design between the various arts and even of shape and on the persistence of some motifs, such as the classic arabesque, an infinitely extendable scroll, based originally on the palmette but often associated with other vegetal forms: interlace whether geometric or vegetal. But the arts of the book do not fall so neatly into this pattern of design. The Arabic script does of course dominate these arts, being the very medium of the text and the essential element in the illumination. So too the book-binding provides one of the best illustrations of the application of the arabesque and of geometric interlacing, closely parallel in lay-out to the architectural decoration. But the miniature art does at first sight appear to go beyond if not to transgress the principles identified as specially characteristic of Islamic art. Yet is this really so? First we should remember that the book held a special place of honour under Islam and that this extended to collections of Arabic poems like the *Kitāb al-Aghānī* (nos. 515–7). Again learning was protected and fostered, translations from Greek or Pahlavi encouraged, history esteemed. Such books as the 'Fixed Stars' of al-Šūfī (no. 500) were necessarily illustrated and the diagrams of automata edited by al-Jazari belong to the courtly traditions inherited from the Sasanians. So the whole conception of patronage of the arts of the book implied that it was right to devote the highest care to the copying of fine books.

We have still to show that the miniature art itself conformed to the principles of Islam. Apart from illustrations to works of information under which we may include history (no. 530), the two main categories to be considered are the frontispiece and the illustration to works of

imagination, mainly poetic. The frontispiece is generally intended to honour the princely patron by depicting him, not as a true portrait but as an idealised effigy, in some suitable princely occupation, enthroned in diwan, hunting, playing polo, enjoying a feast in a garden or a pavilion. Here the book is associated with other media of the arts, especially inlaid metalwork, in maintaining an old Persian tradition but one which, we have seen, might be adopted as suitable to the Islamic ruler as protector of the faith and administrator of justice.

The other category of miniature accompanies lyrical, romantic or mystical poetry and gives a visual parallel to the poet's imagery in a way often in harmony with the text rather than exactly illustrating it. This was the special gift of Persia with its intense visual imagination; its love of the natural setting in garden or mountain landscape. Essentially the art is conceptual, just as are many of the other arts of Islam, never the depiction of an actual place or scene but the construction of an ideal scene in which the essential character of the passage chosen is elaborated by the brilliant depiction in loving detail of flower, tree or human form, of tile-clad building, cloud-filled sky, in a closed world as artificial or conceived as the poem itself. In its harmony of brilliant flat colours it is just as much a pattern of design as the geometric or the arabesque; it is a similar exercise more highly organised and complex but still within the same terms, so that it is always perfectly adapted to the book form, consorting naturally with calligraphy and illumination, in a single unified product of a team of artists under the control of the master librarian.

There can be no question that architecture has provided the main focus for Islamic art throughout its history. In this exhibition the display of colour projections specially made in all the principal lands of Islam is intended to make its presence as actual as possible. In addition, gathered round this unit, are examples of architectural decoration to illustrate it in its proper scale and most of the media employed. It is a disappointment that it has not proved possible to include examples of the use of tile mosaic decorated inscriptions which were so conspicuous in exterior decoration of buildings from the fourteenth century onwards in Persia, Transoxiana and the Ottoman Turkish domains. But enough is to be seen in the galleries to illustrate the range of ornament and especially the monumental use of Arabic as a major element in design.

We would call attention especially to the Umayyad marble panel from the Great Mosque of Damascus (no. 468), an elegant work of the Caliph al-Walid (714-5), which shows a new use of late Hellenistic motifs in a shape that is characteristic of this time, and comparable with the relief carving at the famous villa-palace of Mshatta. A similar style in wood, perhaps of a hundred years later, shows the tendril pattern developing into an infinitely expansive design typical of Islamic arabesque. But a fundamentally more abstract type of wood-carving was introduced at Samarra in the mid-9th century in which bird and animal motifs are translated into light and shade pattern by deep oblique carving (no. 438) and this was carried to Cairo by the Tulunids (nos. 435-6).

The most important medium for interior decoration, from Central Asia to Spain, was stucco panels carved *in situ* or moulded with repeat patterns. The technique was inherited from the Sasanian empire but was greatly developed and improved under Islam especially in Mesopotamia and Persia. Characteristic of the patterns in the Umayyad period are the substantial panels from the mosque of Uskaf Bani Junayd, situated on the great Sasanian irrigation canal, the Kātul or Nahrawān, about thirty miles south-east of Baghdad. Here (no. 473) we see a repeat pattern of individual motifs linked by small scale frames. The Samarra and Nishapur stuccoes are too fragile to travel, but their style is represented by a large flat mihrab panel from Anah on the Euphrates (no. 474) in which the deeply cut scrollery and central panel of palmettes is surrounded by stiff early kufic in the post-Samarra style of the 10th century.

It is generally said that this style was superseded by the impact of the Seljuq conquest. This view has recently been questioned and it may turn out that some features of the so-called Seljuq style were already developed before the time of the great Seljuq Sultans (1055-1157), on the one hand, and on the other that it is the twelfth century rather than the eleventh which saw the full development of the Seljuq style.

This is splendidly demonstrated in the exhibition by major works of art in carved wood. The Seljuqs brought a strong revival in Islam, both militarily by their onslaught on the Byzantine empire (their great victory at Manzikert in 1071 brought the greater part of Anatolia permanently into Muslim hands) but also in their elevation of the Sultan as leader of the Muslim people to a position of absolute power in an eastern imperial tradition *vis à vis* the caliph, whom they wished to confine to spiritual functions. This esteem for the secular arm in the state was marked architecturally by the increased importance in the mosque of the ruler's station, which was now fenced off by a handsome screen known as the *maqṣūra* often surmounted by a dome. From Damascus comes panelling from a great maqṣura screen carved in 1103 soon after the Seljuq conquest of the city in 1094 and for the Turkish atabek Yughtiqin. With marvellous skill the great panels of poplar wood are carved with Koranic inscriptions in kufic lettering back to back and with vine trellises twining round the lettering (no. 448). Of rougher workmanship but showing all the strength of the new style of star and leaf motifs framed in wide flat strapwork and with square kufic dedicatory inscription dated 1153 is the pulpit (mimbar) from Mosul (no. 452). Also from Mosul is a pair of 12th century doors with kufic inscriptions as a main motif (no. 451). A similar renewal is to be seen under the Fatimid rule in Egypt, where influence from Persia was strong. Linked in hexagonal panels are motifs of musicians and hunters carved on beams which are the only remains of the Fatimid palace in Cairo (no. 443).

Kufic was still generally used for monumental inscriptions such as those painted in gay colours on the 11th century ceiling planks taken down for conservation from the roof of the Great Mosque at Kairouan, one of the great medieval buildings of Islam; (nos. 439-40) or in the carved wood panel from Raqqa on the Euphrates where the letters have

floriated terminals (no. 438). In the 12th century in Persia and later in Anatolia a new style of monumental kufic becomes the rule, with the tall hastae of the letters plaited. A fine example is to be seen in the great lustre tile panel from Kashan (nos. 376–7) with its inscription in high relief.

This form of kufic is exceptional, though characteristic for its time and occasionally seen in later examples from Ayyubid and early Mamluk times in Syria and Egypt of late 13th and early 14th century, such as the pen-box of al-Malik al-Manṣūr dated 1363 (no. 224). In general, however, monumental kufic is notable for its strong horizontal movement and sharply accented vertical and oblique strokes, a carved letter in relief or incised and of sculptural form: whereas the naskhi is a cursive two dimensional script admirably displayed on the flat surface of glass or metalwork. Nowhere is it seen to better advantage than on the mosque lamps of Syrian enamelled glass (nos. 138–40), where the transparency accentuates the counterpoint with the floral scrolling. It has been remarked that the use of naskhi as a chancery script by the Ghaznavids in the 11th century started its monumental career at the beginning of the 12th century. By the 13th century it was in common use in the applied arts throughout the Islamic world; its freedom of movement enables the designer to fill the girdles of basins or candlesticks (nos. 219, 217) where the ground is densely covered with floral scrolls.

The Mongol invasions of the 13th century brought closer contact with China and Chinese craftsmen were moved to the Mongol capitals of Karakorum and Tabriz. There the Ilkhanid rulers of Persia passed through a Buddhist phase before their conversion to Islam in 1295. The Buddhist lotus became and remained a favourite addition to the repertory of design as well as the peony, ubiquitous in Chinese design. This innovation was extended even to Egypt but was assimilated to Islamic formal symmetrical design, and displayed in zones or other fields defined by plain framing bands. At this time there is a specially close relation between the splendid manuscript illumination (nos. 526, 528–9) both in Persia and Egypt and the inlaid metalwork, both relying on colour as well as design to achieve marvellously rich effects. It is to be noted that the apparent geometric lay-out of the design is, in fact, controlled by the eye and not by mathematical calculation of an advanced kind, and this seems to be true also of architectural decoration which does not follow strictly the structural forms into which exact calculation must of course have entered.

Chinese influence at this time had a more radical liberating effect on the art of miniature painting, freeing it from the diagrammatic and silhouette character of earlier periods by the introduction of the concept of the picture space within its framed margins. For a time it seemed as though indefinite space might break the unity of the book but quickly the Persian sense of presentation found the solution in the high horizon as a viable substitute for the traditional monochrome background. This, with the opaque gold or deep blue sky, became the convention of the classic Persian miniature style from the second half of the 14th century till its decline in the 17th century.

In conclusion a few words can be added on the two arts of Islam which have found readiest acceptance in the West and with which we have long been familiar: the carpets and ceramics. Carpet design displays most clearly the principles of Islamic art, two-dimensional, symmetrical, complex in its combination of motifs drawn from floral, geometric, cloud and pseudo-kufic elements. The lay-out in field and border patterns symmetrically yet freely worked out corresponds to that of manuscript illumination, sometimes termed in French *tapis*. A direct connection between the artist of the book and carpet design is suggested in the sectional introduction and miniatures provide the only evidence for Ilkhanid and early Timurid carpets, of which no actual examples have survived. The same is true for the rich state canopies and tents, surviving examples of which are not older than the 16th century. Carpets have been known in the West at least from the beginning of the 15th century and their introduction into both Italian and Northern European painting has provided valuable evidence on their chronology.

Pottery too was reaching Italy from Syria in the 13th century when bowls were applied to church walls as colourful decoration and the lustre pottery of Muslim Spain was famous throughout the Mediterranean area in the 14th and 15th centuries. So too the products of the Turkish kilns at Iznik and Kutahya were exported to the West in the 16th and 17th centuries, as were also the textiles from the looms of Bursa. Their ready appreciation is shown by Italian imitations in both media. Indeed the so-called 'Rhodian ware', as it was known until the late 19th century, has never gone out of favour. The jug from Bologna (no. 412) was probably imported new and has been treasured ever since.

It was clearly the genius of the Islamic potter for design and colour which has gained for his products the acclaim wherever they have penetrated from East Africa to Britain and Germany. For the shapes are not remarkable for beauty or variety. They are serviceable, but in all periods perfect fields for Islamic design, particularly the circular shapes of dishes and bowls. There was an old tradition of ceramic wall-covering in the ancient middle east, but under Islam this was splendidly developed, carried to Spain and Portugal and thence to Holland and England. Exterior architectural decoration can only be hinted at here, but the Committee has made a special point of showing the effect of wall covering on a large scale in two different principles, of unitary counterplay in the Kashan lustre tiles and of overall design in the polychrome of Iznik in the large reconstituted panels.

Introduction to Islamic Art

By general and tacit consensus the expression the 'Arts of Islam', or 'Islamic Art', refers to all the arts of the Muslim peoples, whether those arts be religious or non-religious, while the analogous expression the 'Arts of Christianity' raises immediately the question as to what extent, and according to which criteria, the arts of the West can be so defined. Is for instance the art of the Renaissance – which borrows its forms from pagan antiquity – still a Christian art in the sense that Byzantine Romanesque and Gothic art are Christian art forms? And why? Is it simply because some of its themes have their source in the Bible? And is it because Renaissance, however classical in spirit is nevertheless marked by a Christian heritage? Where then is the point beyond which this heritage is not sufficiently clear to justify the term of Christian art?

Let us not forget that there has always been in the Christian world, even in its phases of greatest religious fervour, a place for artistic manifestations which are profane and therefore religiously indifferent, but which exist by right, according to the maxim that one must give to God that which is God's and to Caesar that which belongs to Caesar. In the world of Islam this separation of life into a religious sphere and a profane one does not exist: the Koran is both a spiritual and social law. We speak now of an Islamic world which is still intact, not fractured by European interference, of the very world which has produced the works of art which we admire in this exhibition. In this context the Koran, the book of God, and the Sunna, the way of life of the Prophet, regulate not only cult and common law but also the fundamental and recurrent facts of everyday life such as the way to greet, to wash, to eat. This means that Islam represents a total order which involves all the planes of human existence, the body as well as the soul, and which decides naturally the place which each art occupies and the role it will play in the spiritual and physical equilibrium of the *Dar al Islam* – literally, the House of Islam. It is by conforming to a certain hierarchy of values that the arts are integrated in Islam, and that they become Islamic art, whatever the source of their diverse elements may be.

The ignorance of this hierarchy is the basis of all the misunderstandings which are current about the art of Islam. The European observer who is not aware of this hierarchy of values – and we mean here any representative of Western culture – instinctively values the artistic level of other cultures by applying the scale of values which is

habitually applied in a European milieu. For him the measure of art is the role which representation – be it more or less primitive or near to nature – plays; it is the representation of the human being which is foremost in his mind, which is the touchstone.

In the Islamic order, on the contrary, figurative art does not take the first but the last place in the scale of artistic values. Figurative art is excluded from the liturgical domain, which means that it is excluded from the central core of Islamic civilisation and that it is only tolerated at its periphery with the proviso that it must not represent a sacred personage susceptible of being the object of a cult and that it must not have the pretention of imitating the work of the Creator. In this way the role conceded to figurative art is singularly narrowed, for by being cut off from cult it does not participate directly in the spiritual life of Islam. At the same time it is not allowed to reproduce nature but has to transform nature into a fabulous imagery so as to make it visibly unreal. There are certain exceptions to this – Persian miniatures are one – but these exceptions do not change the rule, and its overall effect. The proof lies in the fact that there is not one single mosque which is decorated with human figures. A whole dimension of artistic creation – the most important and the most vital for Christian and Western culture – is therefore non-existent in Islam. Is this, then, a grave weakness? We shall see that this apparent weakness is in reality the condition for the development of other dimensions and other artistic possibilities. Thus, in the sanctuaries the absence of images creates a void comparable to silence – but to a kind of silence which is not that of inertia but that of a state of undivided presence.

This is what is expressed by the limpidity of the architectural forms in Islam. In a general way the absence of anthropomorphic images, with their allied associations which are inevitably subjective, allows for the objective and impersonal character of Islamic art, a character which is most manifest in the architecture and in the decoration based on abstract forms. Both architecture and decoration stem from a qualitative geometry which excludes *a priori* all individualistic improvisation but which has nothing sterile in it. There is in this geometry of pythagorean origin a harmony and a memory of the music of the spheres. It is no accident that the architects whose names have come down to us were often mathematicians and astronomers as well as poets and musicians. The Muslim is not fascinated by the drama of individual artistic creation; rather his soul vibrates through the idea of the unity and immensity of God which are reflected in the cosmic order and also in the artefacts shaped by the hand of man – and shaped not according to his imagination alone, but also according to the nature of the object, by the bringing forth of the laws and the qualities which are inherent in the object itself.

But let us consider again the question of the hierarchical order of the arts of Islam. In a sense the central art in Islam is architecture because its function is that of building sanctuaries and because a whole series of other arts is dependent on it. But there is one art which is still nobler, and that is the art of writing, calligraphy, which owes its excellence to the paramount importance of the fact that it transmits the Koran, the

divine word directly revealed in the arabic language. From this point of view, as the visible record of the divine word, Arabic calligraphy is analogous in function to the painting of icons in the Eastern church. Extremes meet.

From a Muslim point of view Arabic calligraphy is irreplaceable, because the Koran has been revealed in the Arabic language and because its implicit divine nature is manifest even in its sound, with the Arabic script reproducing sonority as faithfully as possible.

From the same point of view a Koran translated into another language is no longer truly the Koran, contrary to what happens to the Gospel which has been translated into various liturgical languages. This is because the Gospels are not in the form of divine speech but are in some sense a historical narration. For this reason their content can be illustrated in images, something which would be absurd in the case of the Koran where it is the word-by-word faithfulness to the text (with its own phonetic symbolism) which counts.

We understand therefore why the Arabic spirit is present everywhere in the world of Islam, whatever mother tongue this or that Muslim people may use. Everywhere the Koran is quoted in Arabic and, just as the everyday life of a Muslim is punctuated by Koranic formulas, his environment – the mosque, the house, the place of work – is decorated with inscriptions whose text is usually taken from the Sacred Book. Every educated Muslim is more or less familiar with the Arabic script and this experience awakens in him a sensitivity to the interplay of abstract lines, an interplay which is both geometric and rhythmic. To study Arabic calligraphy and the rich variety of its different styles is to feel the heart-beat of Muslim art.

But if calligraphy is the noblest and the most common art in the world of Islam, architecture nevertheless still occupies a central position dominating the whole complex of artistic activities. Some of these – masonry, carpentry, stone and stucco sculpture, tile mosaic, tile covering of walls, stained glass – exist only as a service to architecture, while others, such as sculpture and painting on wood, are only occasionally linked to buildings. Calligraphy itself is linked to architecture in the form of monumental inscriptions. Sometimes its fluid lines contrast with the static character of architecture, sometimes they conform to it: there is a 'built' form of script composed of squares or rectangles, which sometimes is reduced to bricks projecting out of the surface of the walls.

From a European point of view all the arts subordinated to architecture are only decorative arts and therefore arts of secondary importance and of limited creativity. In the world of Islam these arts occupy the place reserved elsewhere for the figurative arts, for whose absence they compensate while at the same time they have a completely different function in that they transform the raw material giving it a nobler, almost spiritual, status made of crystalline regularity and vibration of light.

This art is objective not only because it is based on a real science but also because it never creates illusions. A stone will always remain a stone and will never be made to give the impression of being a live

body. It is true that monumental decorations sometimes incorporate zoomorphic elements – notably in the art of the Seljuqs – but these are reduced to strongly stylised heraldic forms. As for the arabesque based on plant forms, it develops according to its own decorative logic independently of any botanical models. In Ottoman art and in Mughal art the arabesque sometimes comes near to nature but nevertheless remains faithful to the laws of two dimensional decoration.

In the wider sense of the term the arabesque also includes the decoration of purely geometric forms such as the rosettes made of interlaced lines, which were developed from a regular division of the circle. The arabesque with plant form can in any case combine with the purely geometric arabesque and we then have a combination of melodious rhythm with crystalline perfection. Finally the different kinds of decoration can be combined with calligraphy. The decoration is added to architecture proper like a rich cloth, which covers the walls of the building. Without this cover Islamic architecture is often reduced to simple and static forms like the cube and the sphere.

There is in all Islamic architecture, and more particularly in the mosques, a sort of fluctuation between a sobriety or simplicity which recalls the origins of Islam and a richness of decoration, *ad majori dei gloriam*. The types of mosques differ according to ethnic environment but go back to one prototype which remains unchanging, a plan which is never forgotten so that at any given historical moment it is possible to revert to it, or to a stage in development near to it. This prototype is none other than the courtyard of the house of the Prophet in Medina, a courtyard which was used by the faithful for their communal prayers. This was a rectangular enclosure of which the part situated on the side facing Mecca had been transformed into a shelter by a flat roof supported on palm trunks. The primitive mosques, just like their model, are always made of an oratory with a horizontal roof on pillars open to the courtyard, which increases the liturgical space: when the worshippers are too numerous to find a place in the hall some of them are able to pray in the courtyard. The direction towards Mecca – or more precisely towards the Kaaba – is indicated by a niche, the mihrab, in the facing wall. For Muslims, the Kaaba symbolises the spiritual centre of the world. Its origin is attributed to Abraham. In front of the mihrab – which will become the preferred object of the sacred art of Islam – the imam stands to lead the communal prayers.

In a second phase of its evolution the site which is open in the enclosure, that is, the courtyard (*ṣaḥn*), is surrounded by porticoes. Instead of simple pillars to support the horizontal roof of the prayer hall, columns with arcades are used. These arcades are wider along the liturgical axis which links the mihrab to the courtyard. In this way they form a sort of central nave which is externally indicated by an elevated roof or by one or more domes. In the middle of the courtyard there is generally a fountain where the worshippers perform their ritual ablutions. Add to these the minaret from which the muezzin calls to prayer and we have the elements which will remain constant in the architecture of the mosque.

Variation from this model is the consequence of building methods



17 detail

which in turn correspond to the differences in environment and cultural heritage of the different Muslim peoples.

In Syria, which was to become the cultural centre of the first Muslim empire, mosques were built in stone with roofs resting on wooden beams, a method which has found its direct continuation in the countries of the Maghrib (Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco and Spain). In Persia and in Mesopotamia the building material was almost exclusively brick, which meant that the horizontal wooden roofs had to be replaced by a series of vaults resting on groups of pillars. By doing so each spatial compartment was given a certain autonomy which does not go against the function of the mosque which is to serve both communal cult and individual prayer. In consequence the Persian plan is always modelled on the traditional one – with its oratory open on the courtyard and surrounded by porticoes – but its elevation is characterised by high-niched portals (*iwān*) and by vaults and domes which make up a very different profile from that of the North African mosque. The Persian mosque, particularly the Persian mosque of Shi'a origin, is less a place of gathering for communal prayer than a sanctuary composed of a series of spaces increasingly interiorised and sacred. Through the 'high gate' often flanked by minarets one enters the courtyard surrounded by arcades and revealing a second triumphal gate, the deep vault of which somewhat prolongs the prayer niche, the mihrab, which is itself sheltered by a domed chamber.

In the Muslim architecture of India the Persian model is further developed. The whole facade of the oratory facing the courtyard becomes a sort of amplification of the mihrab. Thus the place for communal prayer is in practice the courtyard itself.

The Turkish Ottoman mosque develops in a completely different way. At the beginning it was a simple variation of the prayer hall covered by a horizontal roof and supported by pillars. This roof had been replaced by a series of domes, each resting on four pillars. This meant that the plan had to be divided into a certain number of regular squares. The transformation of this cluster of domes into a single dome over a single square space had to impose itself, and the synthesis was achieved, first on a modest scale, in its simplest form, and thereafter on a much larger scale which entailed the solution of serious and difficult static problems. These problems were solved by the adaptation, in islamic forms, of a method used by the Byzantine

architects of Hagia Sophia, whose huge central dome is counter-balanced by half-domes. These were arranged so as to facilitate the transition between the circular dome base and the cube of the building beneath. Thanks to this method the Ottoman mosque creates a perfect unity of internal space. It is true that the inner space of the mosque is separated from the courtyard, but this separation is justified by the harshness of the Anatolian climate.

What are the objects to be found in a mosque? We have already seen that the prayer niche, the mihrab, is particularly important in the religious art of Islam. Its walls are generally lined or covered with mosaics and its frame almost always contains Koranic inscriptions. Next to the mihrab in the great mosques devoted to the Friday communal prayer stands the mimbar or pulpit, which takes the form of a throne with steps and which is usually made of wood, so that it can be moved. Its high walls are generally decorated with carving or inlay. The mimbar is one of what we can call the liturgical objects, which also include the lectern for the Koran, the lamps hanging from the ceiling – often made of pierced metal or enamelled glass – and finally the mats or carpets which cover the ground and which have great importance because in the course of their prayers the worshippers rest their foreheads on the ground as well as sit on the floor to meditate and rest. The arts which produce the liturgical objects are by the same token linked to religion, while at the same time they are used in the making of practical objects. There are few of the minor arts which do not contribute in one way or another to the sanctuary complex.

The expression 'minor arts', which usually defines those manual crafts which are used for the fabrication of objects for everyday use, should not have any derogatory sense. A simple drinking cup can be an art object of great quality. This is particularly the case of the objects made for the households of rulers, which were generally created by the best craftsmen of the time. But the perfection of an object does not necessarily derive from the richness of the material used; on the contrary, the aim is to attain the highest artistic quality by the simplest means and by using sometimes the humblest materials: 'God has prescribed perfection in all things' according to the word of the Prophet. This ideal gives spiritual meaning not only to the work of the artist who in a way transforms raw material into gold, but also gives meaning to the acts and gestures of those who use the objects made by the craftsmen's work; to drink from a cup whose shape makes clay noble is to savour at the same time the ephemeral nature of things and a permanent beauty reflected in them. There are few things in the city of Islam which were created to last, and few are known which are without any quality of beauty.

Since at the basis of Islamic civilisation there is the sacred book, the Koran, it is not surprising that the arts of the book have been favoured in a special way. We have already mentioned the paramount importance of calligraphy in the art of Islam. In this context we have also to mention bookbinding, which is often of the highest quality, and illumination, generally of a decorative character. There is here a phenomenon to be considered which at first sight might seem strange –

the introduction in Islamic art of figurative painting in the form of miniatures which illustrate not the Koran but scientific or poetical texts. There is an affinity between the script and the miniature whose style is essentially linear. Miniature painting does not include perspective or shadow; there is no attempt to convey three-dimensional space. It is significant that all the miniature painters of whom we know the life history were first of all calligraphers. One must not forget that the art of the miniature is not just outside the religious sphere but also outside the social one, in that its masterpieces are hidden in the pages of books, in the same way as strange stories, disturbing and mysterious, are hidden in them.

The art of weaving is categorised as one of the minor arts of Islam, but it is often forgotten that the arts of costume play an important role – almost as important as that of architecture – in Islamic civilisation. This comparison is not arbitrary because, whereas architecture creates the necessary environment for the lives of men, the art of the costume in a way shapes man himself. There is little which influences the behaviour of most men more than the costumes they wear. The traditional dress of the people of Islam is characterised by its sobriety and dignity. It often combines a monastic simplicity with royal majesty. We are speaking now of a man's dress, which is more uniform than that of women. For Europeans, a population dressed in Muslim style often evokes the world of the Bible. And this is no mere romanticism, because the ideal which this costume expresses is in fact a continuation of the world of patriarchs and prophets.

All the arts which we have mentioned have as background the urban life. Our description of the categories of Islamic art would be very incomplete, in fact one-sided, without mention of Beduin art. By this word is indicated the art of the people who live in the open country – and more exactly, the Nomadic people who, in the Islamic civilisation, play a role which is both in opposition to and complementary to that of the people in a sedentary world. The town dwellers have nothing to learn from the Beduins in technical and artistic methods, but they have a lot to learn so far as the essence of their art is concerned, because the nomads have a genius for forms which are both simple and bold. They have a conception of greatness and nobility. Every time that nomad tribes have invaded a region with a sedentary culture the arts, which are the first element to be disrupted, are subsequently renovated so as to become more direct, more intense, of a greater depth. The art of the knotted carpet, undoubtedly of nomad origin, is the best example of the Beduin contribution to Muslim culture, and its artistic evolution is at the same time an illustration of the interaction between the two poles of the Muslim world, the sedentary and the nomadic. The nomads love rhythm as a reminder of permanent presence and they love infinite space. The sedentary people love to limit space, to frame it, to order it towards a centre; they prefer melody to rhythm. The nomads simplify the forms which they receive from sedentary peoples, they reduce them to symbols, while the settled people develop the elements taken from nomadic art enriching them with forms reminiscent of nature. The whole Muslim civilisation lives

through the exchange between these polarities. It is a living balance between the town and the desert – stability and movement, contemplation and militancy.

In order to account for the nature of Islamic art we have tried to define the different categories of artistic activity as the Islamic mind conceives them. There are, of course, other ways of distinguishing different aspects of Islamic art considering for instance its various styles or variants according to the different ethnic milieux. One will find nevertheless that, despite differences in style, the hierarchy of the arts as it has been described here remains the same everywhere.

It is always the art of writing, calligraphy, which supplies the key note, and the synthesis between architecture and decoration always rests on the same geometric principles. These are the two aspects of Islamic art which have no direct precedent in other civilisations – whatever some historians may believe, who want to trace Islamic forms to foreign influences.

The historical point of view has its rights certainly ; in particular it allows for an understanding of Islamic art by reference to the way in which it has transformed the artistic heritage of preceding civilisations and by drawing attention to the choice which it has made from amongst their forms, what it has assimilated and what it has rejected. This approach, however, carries the temptation to over-estimate the foreign influences that at all moments of history, but most strongly at its beginning, have converged on the arts of Islam. The equilibrium between the various means of artistic expression has never changed under Islam. This equilibrium is based on the doctrine of the One Reality ; it avoids certain means of expression and emphasises others and thus imposes upon itself alternately poverty and richness.



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Glossary

The glossary consists mainly of technical terms referred to in the catalogue entries and includes Arabic, Persian and Turkish words. It does not, however, claim to be definitive.

albarello A tall cylindrical jar with concave sides.
amir A military commander, prince or senior official. *Amir al-mu'minin*, Commander of the Faithful, a title proper to the Caliphs but used by some other rulers.
ansa (pl. ansae) (in Latin, a handle) An element in Koranic illumination, being a usually triangular projection into the margin from a decorative panel or frame.
aquamanile A vessel designed to hold and pour water.
arabesque Stylised plant motif, developed from the spiralling vine with leaves and tendrils.
āya A verse of the Koran.
baha'i faith The religion developed by Bahā Allāh from the doctrine of the *Bāb*, a 19th-century Persian mystic. It combines Islamic with Christian and other elements.
basma The accepted abbreviation for the Koranic formula *bismillāh al-raḥmān al-raḥīm*, 'in the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate,' used to preface inscriptions and manuscripts.
bevelling The carving of outlines at a slant, giving a rounded effect.
bihari script A decorative, angular script used in India during the medieval Sultanate period for writing Arabic, especially Korans.
blazon A badge bearing one or more devices to indicate personal prestige and political standing.
blind-tooling Ungilt ornament impressed on leather.
boss Projection in high relief to decorate metalwork and bookbindings.
caliph (Ar. *khalīfat rasūl Allāh*) Title of the supreme head of the Muslim community as successor to Muḥammad, often called in

inscriptions *amir al-mu'minin*.
cameo technique The cutting of gems, ceramics and glass in high relief, especially in contrasting colours.
cartouche In surface decoration, a panel, rounded-oblong or oval, often enclosing inscriptions.
chamfered Cut obliquely (of an edge): furrowed or grooved (of a surface).
champlevé In surface decoration, cutting away the background, leaving the design in relief. The cut-away surfaces may (in ceramics) reveal the clay body, or (in metalwork) be then coated with coloured enamels.
cloisonné A metal surface decorated by division into compartments (cloisons) by soldered-on strips and then applying different-coloured enamels to different compartments.
colophon The inscription, generally closing a manuscript, where the scribe records his name and often the date and place of completion.
compound twill Twill weave in which a pattern is produced by bringing various weft threads to the surface of the cloth.
cuerda seca Decoration of tiles by painting them with different coloured glazes kept in place by waxed outlines, as opposed to faience mosaic.
cursive script One in which most letters are joined on, not written separately. This can alter their normal form.
damascene To decorate steel, especially swords, by etching, inlaying, encrusting or producing a watered appearance.
dervish Throughout Islam, a member of a religious fraternity, often Sufi i.e. mystic. In Persian and Turkish, also a religious mendicant or ascetic (*faqir*).

doublures The inner cover of a bookbinding.

diwān Originally, account books: an anthology: a collection of poems by one author: a sofa, thence, a room so furnished, thence the ruler and his advisors in council: or simply a government office.

floriate Of scripts, decorated with floral forms (half-palmettes, rosettes, etc).

foliate Of scripts, those whose strokes terminate in leaf shapes.

frit A mixture of ground quartz and flux which, when used both for the glaze and, mixed with clay, for the body of pottery, ensures their proper fusion.

ghalyān Water-pipe for smoking tobacco (alias hookah, hubble-bubble, nargileh).

ghazal (pl. **ghazaliyyat**) A form of short lyric poem.

guillochis (or **guilloche**) Surface decoration in wavy lines twining and crossing symmetrically.

ḥadīth Tradition recording the deeds or words of Muḥammad and his Companions. After the Koran itself, the most authoritative source for Islamic theology and law.

hatay elements Of Chinese (Cathay) origin (used in Turkish ceramic patterns).

hijra Muḥammad's migration from Mecca to Medina in 622, from which the Muslim era (AH) is reckoned in lunar, not solar, years.

imam The prayer-leader in a mosque. Sometimes used of the Caliphs: and in Shi'a Islam, one of the line of recognised descendants and successors of Muḥammad.

imāmzāda In Persia, a saint's tomb, generally a small square or polygonal building surmounted with a single dome.

in-glaze painting In ceramics, painting colours into the glaze before firing.

jallī, jalīl Of scripts, majestic – i.e. extra-large and imposing.

kaftan Ankle-length, long-sleeved outer robe.

kalyan See *ghalyan*.

kātib Scribe.

khamṣa A collection of five poems, usually of romantic narrative.

khāngāh (ar. **khānqāh**)

A meeting-house or hostel for Sufis.

khuṭba A sermon in the mosque before Friday prayers. It usually mentioned the ruler and thus had potential political significance.

kilim A patterned cloth in which coloured weft threads are interlaced with the warp only where required to form the pattern.

kitābkhāna At a ruler's court, the organisation for producing manuscripts; it employed scribes, miniaturists, gilders, bookbinders, etc.

koran The sacred book of Islam. As the very word of God revealed to Muḥammad, it must be carefully written, complete with all vowels, to avoid corruption.

kufic (from an erroneous ascription to Kufa in Mesopotamia). The monumental script of the early Korans and inscriptions – thick, compressed, angular, often discontinuous.

lajvardina ware (from *lājvard*, lapis lazuli or cobalt) Persian pottery painted in colours and gold over deep blue or turquoise glazes.

lakabi ware Pottery decorated in polychrome glazes, the different colours being kept apart by the grooved or raised pattern.

lam-alif The Arabic letters l and a combined in a V with the right arm

vertical. Often used decoratively in inscriptions.

lampas A weave giving a pattern in relief on a smoother background.

lattice-work In book-binding, leather or paper cut in geometric or spiral patterns and placed on a coloured ground.

lustre ware Pottery or glass decorated by applying metallic pigments over the fired glaze and then gently re-firing.

madrassa (literally, learning-place)

A seminary, teaching especially Muslim theology and law; a courtyard with one or more large arched recesses for classes and with students' quarters, often adjoining a mosque.

marvering Decorating glass by winding opaque glass threads round the molten vessel and pressing them with a rod.

mukḥḍala A box for kohl (antimony) for painting eye-shadow.

maqāla A chapter or section of a book.

maqṣūra An enclosed space at the qibla end of the mosque reserved for the ruler.

mashrabiyya Lattice-work of turned or carved wood, particularly for enclosing balconies, making screens or minbars (pulpits).

mathnawī Poem in rhyming couplets, usually Persian, especially the mystical poems of Jalāl al-Dīn Rūmī.

merlons On a crenellated parapet, the projections between the embrasures.

mihrab A niche in a mosque indicating the direction of Mecca which worshippers must face when praying.

mimbar The pulpit-like structure in mosques from which the *khuṭba* or

Friday sermon is preached.

minai ware Persian 12th–13th century pottery decorated by applying delicate colours (often portraying human figures) over the fired glaze and gently re-firing.

mudhahhib A gilder or illuminator.

muraqqa' An album for mounting detached miniatures or specimens of calligraphy.

naqqāsh A decorator, draughtsman or painter.

naskhi The standard Arabic handwriting, thinner and more cursive than Kufic.

nastaliq An elegant handwriting developed from naskhi in 14th century Persia and common to most Persian manuscripts thereafter, with flowing horizontal and downward-oblique strokes.

niello A black compound used as a metal inlay, particularly on silver.

palmette A heart-shaped stylised plant motif with radiating symmetrical lobes.

pointing The Arabic signs for short vowels, generally omitted in texts other than the Koran.

qibla The direction of Mecca, which a Muslim should face when praying.

repoussé Metal decorated in relief by using a snarling iron from the back.

reserved pattern One formed by filling in the ground and leaving the motif in silhouette.

revetment Facing, such as a brick wall with plaster.

riḥānī (from the 9th century scribe Ali b. 'Ubayda al-Riḥānī)

A monumental or ornamental variant of certain Arabic scripts.

rūmī From Rum, i.e. Byzantium, Asia Minor or Anatolia: in Turkish ceramics, motifs of Islamic as opposed to Chinese origin.

sabīl Public fresh water fountain.

shabah mufragh (literally, cast brass) An alloy of copper, lead, zinc and tin.

shahāda The Muslim profession of faith *ashhadu inna lā ilāh illā Allāh wa Muḥammad rasūl Allāh*, 'I bear witness that there is no god but God and Muḥammad is His prophet.'

shāhnāma (literally, The Book of Kings) A Persian epic of pre-Islamic Persian legend and history by Firdawsī of Tūs (died 1020).

shamsa (From the Arabic *shams*, sun) In manuscript illumination, a large disc, generally with rays, at the opening of a manuscript and sometimes serving as an ex-libris for the patron who commissioned it. More generally, a decorative rosette or roundel.

sharī'a (Literally, the road) The corpus of Islamic law regulating for Muslims their religious and secular duties and prohibitions.

shī'a sect Muslims believing in a hereditary caliphate or imamate descending from Muḥammad through his son-in-law 'Alī b. Abū Tālib.

shikasta A highly cursive Persian script, often difficult to read because of its unorthodox ligatures.

slip Liquid clay giving a white or coloured surface to earthenware.

spandrel The areas of wall either side of the upper part of an arch.

stippled Incised with dots.

sunni As opposed to Shī'a, one who rejects the theory of a hereditary caliphate or imamate.

sura Chapter of the Koran. There are 114, arranged in descending order of length.

ta'liq script Developed in 14th century Persia from the cursive Arabic naskhi. It has flowing

horizontal and downward oblique strokes.

thuluth A rounded Arabic script, less workaday, taller and more sinuous than naskhi, much used for Korans and inscriptions, especially Koranic ones.

tin glaze Glaze made white and opaque by adding tin oxide.

tooling The impressing of ornamental design on leather by using heated tools or stamps: usually gilded.

twelver shī'ite The shī'a sect believing in twelve Imams, the first being the son-in-law of Muḥammad, 'Alī b. Abū Tālib, and the last having "disappeared" in 878, but due to return at the day of judgement. Other sects have fewer imams.

twill A weave in which warp and weft are interlaced to suggest diagonal ribs in the cloth.

underglaze painting Where pigments are applied to the surface of a vessel and covered with a transparent glaze.

'unwān (literally, title)

Illumination forming the title page or frontispiece of an Arabic or Persian manuscript. It may also begin a new section of the manuscript.

warp The longitudinal threads on a loom, through which the weft is then threaded.

weft The transverse threads passed through the warp to make cloth.

waqf The legal form whereby property is transferred to a mosque or other pious purpose: the property so transferred. **Waqfiyya**, the written record of such a transfer.

waqwaq tree A legendary tree, found in the equally legendary Waqāq island, whose fruit resembled men and other animals. It sometimes talked.

Note on Transliteration and Translation

Arabic, Persian and Ottoman (i.e. pre-1928) Turkish are written in the Arabic alphabet of 28 letters, to which Persian and Turkish add another 4, making 32 letters as against the English 26, and 31 of these are primarily consonants (only 21 in English), short vowels being added only in the Koran and school-books.

Some of the extras are consonants like sh, which English renders by two letters, or distinguish between two consonants rendered in English by one letter (got and gin) or one combination (thin and this), or lack any regular English letter or letters to represent them. But there is a hard core of Arabic letters representing sounds unknown to the British palate: some indeed to the Persian and Turkish palate too, but the full Arabic alphabet continues to be used with confusing results.

All this complicates systematic transliteration if it is to reflect pronunciation. But where, as here, transliteration's main function is to render into English letters *written* symbols, not sounds, the need is a constant English symbol to render each additional consonant as written in the Near Eastern languages. No attempt is therefore made to reproduce Persian or Turkish pronunciation of consonants, e.g. by writing *masal* for *maihāl* or *va* for *wa*, or the spoken assimilation of the article *al* in Arabic.

The difficult Arabic letters (i.e. those with no English equivalent sound) are rendered as follows:

Hard H by ḥ as *ḥammān*, hard S by ṣ as *ṣāliḥ*, hard D by ḍ as *ḍaraba*, hard T by ṭ as *ṭāhir*, hard Z by ḏ as *ḏulm*, 'ayn by ' as *'arafa*, qāf by q as *qalb*, hamza by ' (but only in the middle or end of words, as *mu'min*, *mabda'*),

and soft h in feminine endings by -a, or -at before a vowel, as *ḥijra*, *ḥijrat al-Nabi*.

Other consonants are rendered by their obvious English equivalents, including sh, ch, and kh (without underlining) but distinguishing the two th's – "thin" by th, "then" by dh, as *thumma* and *dhālika*, and the two g's, gin and got, by j and g, as *jamāl* *giriftan*, and the soft z as in "measure" by zh (Persian and Turkish only, and then mostly in borrowings from the French, as *zhandarm*).

The transliteration of vowels is more difficult: the short ones seldom appear in inscriptions and the long are not always written as spoken – e.g. the same unvocalised symbol can be pronounced at the end of a word as ā or ī. Here any rational transliteration has to reproduce pronunciation, not simply to render one Arabic symbol by a constant English one. The pure long vowels are ā, ū, and ī, the diphthongs iyy, aw and ay. Of the short vowels, fatha is a, damma is u and kasra is i. E and o are not used in Persian, whose music cannot be adequately rendered without them.

Elisions are reproduced when written as well as spoken, e.g. *bi'l*, "to the," where the alif disappears in writing, and disregarded when not written, as in *abū al fath* or *fi al Qur'ān*. There are exceptions – in particular *wa'l*, "and the," instead of *wa al*, although the alif of *al* is still written.

The final vowel, or nunation, of nouns is generally omitted, e.g. *kitāb*, not *kitābu* or *kitābun*, except where followed by a suffix, e.g. *kitābuhu*. For verbs, the final vowel is reproduced in the perfect, e.g. *kataba* and *katabtu*, but omitted in the

aorist, e.g. *yaktub*, *aktub*, etc.

Theoretically the problems of transliterating inscriptions differ from those presented by Arabic words and names in the middle of an English text, and it would have been less pedantic and less troublesome for the printer had diacritical marks and quantities been confined to the transliteration of inscriptions. But it seemed confusing to render the names of people differently in inscriptions and elsewhere. However an effort has been made to economise in diacritical marks and quantities in other names and words, and to use, where such exist, the version to be found in standard English reference books. There is indeed much to be said for a robust attachment to traditional versions such as Mameluke, Turcoman, vizier, caliph and for eschewing Arabic words where there is a close English equivalent: but exceptions had to be made, and scholars whose Arabic is better than their English must not be forgotten.

Translation Arabic inscriptions, and those of Persian and Turkish artefacts are often in Arabic, employ a stereotyped vocabulary (for the supreme example see the syco-phantic metal pen-box from Mamluk Cairo, no. 224). Nearly all the inscriptions here reproduced are either (a) long lists of titles applied to rulers, generals, etc.; while some of these may have a defined meaning, most are empty – and flatulent honorifics, though there is some distinction between those for

soldiers, administrators and clerics: and (b) somewhat shorter lists of benedictions – glory, victory, prosperity, etc. – to the owners of the objects inscribed. Sometimes the same honorific or benediction is used more than once in the same inscription – presumably the craftsman's vocabulary gave out before the space he had to fill. For both categories, the principle has been to render each Arabic word by one standard English one. The power of English to represent both categories is limited not only by the comparative meaninglessness of the originals, but also by the discrepancy between Arabic's vast repertoire of sonorous language and the more economical and less effusive nature of English. Thus the English rendering should sometimes be considered more as a constant cypher group or symbol representing a given Arabic word than a translation of it, and too much importance should not be attached to the actual English word chosen.

The other main category of inscriptions is extracts from the Koran. Here the contributors have naturally drawn on standard translations, attributing their quotations where appropriate. There is thus no question of a uniform vocabulary.

Some pieces have other religious inscriptions, particularly invocations to God, using the many epithets applied to Him, the so-called "beautiful names" (*al-ismā al-ḥusna*), often in the form *Yā Raḥmān*, *Yā Ghāfir*, O Merciful, O Forgiving: or to revered figures such as 'Alī and other Shi'a imams. Here standardisation has been attempted.

Those responsible are deeply conscious that in spite of all their

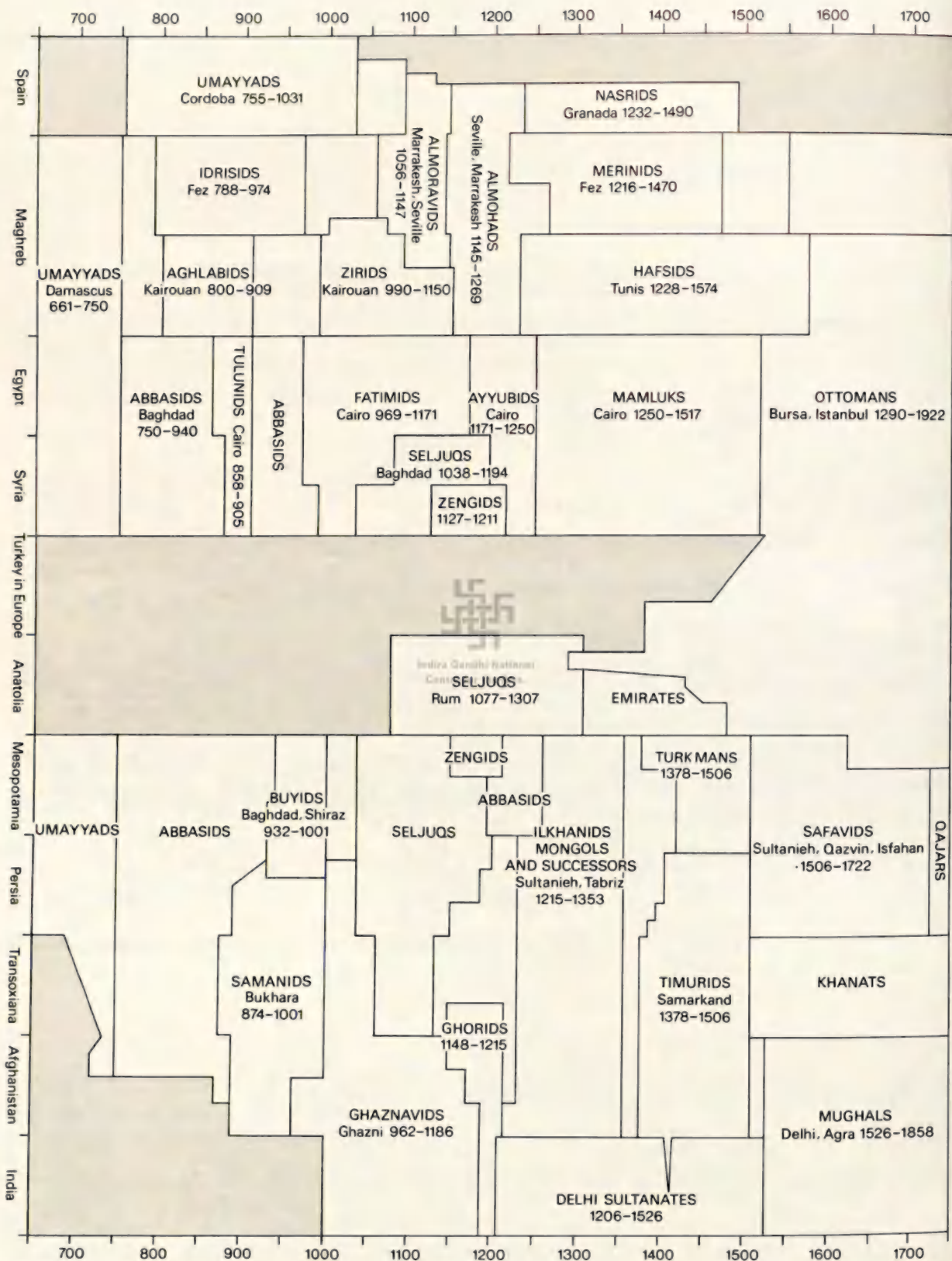
efforts, the rules laid down above have probably been broken in many places and that the complete uniformity aimed at has not been achieved.



The map indicates cities, sites, regions and physical features referred to in the catalogue but is otherwise simplified. Modern political boundaries are omitted.



Map drawn by Peter Bridgewater



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The historical chart opposite does not to attempt to express the political complexity of the many periods of Islamic history and a large part of Central Asia, China, South-East Asia and sub-Saharan Africa are not represented. Throughout the catalogue dates are normally given in the Christian era though there are occasional references to Muslim dating. The Islamic era began in 622 AD which corresponds to AH 1 (*anno hijra*, the year of the move of Muḥammad to Medina).

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294 Bowl
Los Angeles County Museum
East Persia, 10th century



عن علي كذا قال قال رسول الله صلى



في سورة الحمد الله يسلم بيقية

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم وقف وحش وسبل وأبد وكصدق
 العبد العجز إلى الله تعالى أبو سعيد شريف الدين محمد بن عبد الله الساقى الملكى الناصر
 أعاد الله عليه من عركات القرآن العظيم جميع هذه الربعة الشريفة وعدتها ثلثون حرفاً
 على كتابه المسلمين يتفقون بها في القضاء والمطاعة والنقل والعداسية وحبل مشكراً ما لا يزيد
 على ثوب ما تشابه بالعرفان الصغرى والمجادلة لموش الملك الظاهر وعزى الملكة ذلك كذلك إلى الله
 برت الله الأرض ومن عليها وهو خير الوانين وشروط الواقت المذكورة ما عليه أن الربعة المذكورة
 يكون مشكراً ما لا يشبه الله التي التزبد المذكورة وأما لا يخرج من التزبد المذكورة ولا يتجاوز ولا يخرج ولا
 يخرج إلا للاصلاح فمستعمل من غير أن أو يكمل له فرب لا بعد ما سمعه فاما العمل الذي يكمل لونه أن الله
 صحيح علم وقيل الواقت المذكورة انظر إليه ولا حياءه ثم من بعد للذي فيه الأوسد فالأوسد فاداً
 اقترنت للذي فيه ولهم من بعد يكون التكرار بعد ذلك من يكون شيئاً بالشيء المذكورة ونوع اجرة الواقت
 على الله الذي لا يوجب اجراً أحسن على ووقع الاستعداد على الواقت المذكورة تابع السابح والصغير من شهر
 عامي الآخر سنة ست وستمائة

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Opposite
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not exhibited





132 Ewer
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139 Mosque lamp
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581
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Opposite
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58 Hunting carpet
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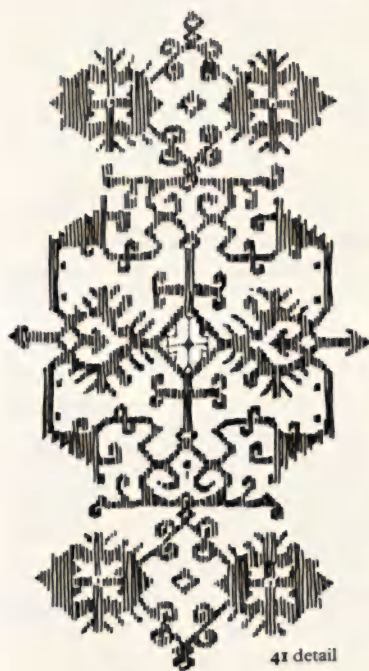
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413 Bowl
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Textiles



41 detail

The Islamic world has a long history of excellence in the field of decorative textiles. And this is not surprising when one considers that the religious and intellectual foundations of Islamic art tended to give it a natural bias towards two-dimensional, repetitive, infinitely extensible patterns, which is precisely what is required for textile design. Moreover, as the Islamic world commanded not only an abundance of the essential raw materials – silk, wool and dye-stuffs – but also the technological skills to exploit them, it was in a position, in addition to supplying local needs, to export considerable quantities of luxury textiles to non-Islamic areas, including Europe. Thus many of the patterned silk stuffs used in Europe during the Middle Ages were produced by Islamic weavers; there are superb examples of these exports in the present exhibition. Similarly, during the Renaissance and down to the present day, Oriental carpets have been exported in vast quantities to the entire civilised world; of these also many fine specimens are displayed here.

Techniques and Designs Decorative textiles are produced in a variety of ways. One familiar method is that of embroidery or needlework, in which a pattern is worked with needle and thread on a plain material. Islamic embroideries in gold thread have long been admired in Europe as well as in their native lands; the fine example shown here, a gold embroidered Turkish saddle-cloth which was given to King Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden in 1626 (no. 27), also illustrates the European taste for rich Oriental horse-furniture. The great variety of silk needlework produced, in local styles, in many parts of the Islamic world, lies largely outside the scope of the exhibition, but one sample has been included – a powerfully stylised 18th century piece from the Caucasus (no. 92).

In nearly all the finest Islamic textiles, however, the pattern is not added to the cloth with the needle after weaving, but is actually incorporated in the textile by the weaver during the weaving process. Of the various ways in which this can be done, one of the most important in the Islamic world is that of carpet-knotting. In this technique, warp threads are stretched on the loom and weft threads are interlaced with them at right angles as in weaving a plain cloth, but after every few weft threads additional lengths of thread are knotted or looped round the warp threads, so as to form a pile which stands more

or less erect on the plain woven foundation. The two principal types of knot employed are commonly known as the Persian and Turkish knots, in accordance with the preference of the two countries, but both types are in general use and neither is confined to the area from which it takes its name.

The technique of carpet-knotting is well adapted to pattern making, for each knot produces a coloured spot in the pile, like a cube in a mosaic, and by using threads of different colours, the thousands or even millions of knots in a carpet can form designs of every degree of refinement and complexity.

Knotted carpets with complex patterns were made in Western Asia long before the advent of Islam, as is strikingly demonstrated by the superb example of about the 5th century B.C. found at Pazyryk and now in the State Hermitage Museum, Leningrad. A celebrated carpet of Sasanian Persia, the so-called 'Spring of Chosroes', discovered by the Muslim conquerors in the palace of Ctesiphon in the 7th century A.D., depicted a garden with flowers, fruit and shrubs. The idea of a garden in perpetual springtime – the flowers, the trees, the sounds of water and of birds – has remained especially pleasing to the peoples of Islam, many of whom dwell in relatively arid climates, and it is constantly evoked in their carpets and textiles. It is prized not only for its appeal to the pleasure of the senses, but also for its refreshment of the spirit, and it may even assume religious and cosmological significance by its allusion to the ultimate garden, that of Paradise. A type of design with a more specific religious purpose is the motif of the arch (or arches) often found in the prayer rugs upon which the devout Muslim, turning towards Mecca, recites his prayers. This arch evokes the niche or mihrab in the Mecca-facing wall of the mosque and with it is sometimes associated a representation of a mosque lamp, suggesting divine illumination, or of a cistern or ewer, suggesting the purity required of the individual. Apart from prayer rugs, carpets are used in the Islamic world primarily as decorative floor-coverings, much as they are in Europe and America, but since traditionally the Oriental house was otherwise very sparsely furnished the carpets were seen unencumbered and played a more dominant role in the effect of an interior. It was normal practice in the East to remove shoes before walking on carpets and a further difference from Western usage lies in the fact that the Oriental traditionally sat or knelt directly on the carpet, or on a low divan or cushion, so that he was not so much above, but rather *in* the carpet, and was thus more conscious of its tactile qualities and saw its design from a lower viewpoint, in sharper recession. Carpets were not, of course, designed to be hung on the wall like pictures, though unfortunately it is often necessary to exhibit them in this way.

The designs of carpets and other textiles were originated, not by weavers, but by designers, who might be professional painters or miniaturists. It is true that in tribal and village rugs, or in large-scale commercial production such as that of the Ushak area in Anatolia, a design, once established, might be repeated and adapted by the weavers for generations, even for centuries, without further recourse to a designer. But in the carpets and silk textiles produced in the work-



13 detail

shops of courts and cities, for palace use, for diplomatic gifts, or for the luxury trade, there was an incessant demand for new designs. The carpet weavers were executants, but necessarily highly trained, since the translation of the design into knotted pile depended on their skill of eye and hand. In making a small or narrow rug a weaver would normally work alone, but for a wide carpet several weavers would work together side by side; the idea of a single craftsman working alone for many years on a large carpet is a product of Western imagination. The weavers were part of a commercial system involving investments, markets, reasonable financial returns and a number of ancillary industries, notably that of the dyers, whose contribution to the finished carpet or textile is absolutely fundamental.

Unlike woollen rugs, which were often woven in a village house or a tribal tent, textiles of silk and gold thread (generally consisting of a gilt metal or gilt membrane strip wound spirally on a silk thread) were invariably produced in the workshops of courts and cities. Those woven by the tapestry technique, in which weft threads of various colours were interlaced with the warp threads only where each particular colour is required by the design, are akin to carpets, in that the weaver, relying on his skill of hand and eye, constructs the pattern bit by bit as a mosaic or map of differently coloured patches; fine examples of various periods are exhibited here (nos. 8 and 63). Most of the silk textiles in this exhibition, however, were woven in a different way, with the aid of a relatively complex mechanism known as the drawloom, which came into use from about the 3rd century A.D. onwards. On this apparatus the weaver interlaces the coloured weft threads with the warp threads across the whole width of the loom, while an assistant operates a system of cords to ensure that each individual thread appears on the front of the textile only where its colour is required to contribute to the pattern, while elsewhere it is rejected to the back. The drawloom is essentially a device for the precise and automatic repetition of a basic unit of pattern across the width and along the length of the textile, so that it naturally produces repeating patterns, generally though not always, smaller in scale than the patterns of carpets, which need not be repetitive. Silk and gold textiles of this kind were used chiefly for dress, for domestic furnishings – hangings, cushion covers and the like – and for other luxury goods such as saddle covers.

Medieval Islamic Textiles The two main textile traditions existing in the territories conquered by the invading Arab armies in the 7th century were that of the Sasanian Empire in Persia and the Byzantine Empire in the Mediterranean area. These continued to cater for the needs of the indigenous populations and subsequently, as the conquerors began to acquire a taste for such luxuries, for the Muslims also. Thus two of the earliest silk fragments in the exhibition (nos. 1–2), found in Egypt and datable between the 7th and 9th centuries, derive from earlier Mediterranean traditions and apart from their Arabic inscriptions show no particular Islamic characteristics, although in one case (no. 1) the inscription indicates that the silk was



10 detail

produced in a *ṭirāz* or official weaving factory, established in North Africa to supply the textile needs of the Islamic state. Two splendid silks which were used to wrap the relics of saints in Europe (nos. 3–4) were produced at the eastern extremity of the Islamic world, one of them in the Bukhara area and the other, datable to the middle of the 10th century, in Khurasan. They illustrate the Islamic inheritance from the Persian textile tradition. Their patterns of great beasts seem strange to modern eyes but are characteristic Persian symbols of absolute power. These two silks with their patterns surrounded by borders also give some hint of the appearance of contemporary carpets, though no actual carpets have survived from this period.

A remarkable group of silks from the 10th–12th century was discovered about 50 years ago in a necropolis near Rayy in Persia. Two pieces probably from the original find are shown here (nos. 5, 9) together with two others which became known somewhat later, but are believed to come from the same site (nos. 6–7). They illustrate the characteristic Islamic feeling for the decorative value of fine calligraphy and a growing refinement in the ornamental detail of the patterns, in which mythical birds and monsters continue to play a leading role. Related patterns of beasts and birds, often enclosed in circles, appear in silks of the 11th–13th century from Southern Spain (nos. 10–12) and Anatolia (nos. 13–14). An added technical refinement, introduced about this time, enabled the silk weavers to replace the uniform flat texture of silk compound weaves with the two-textured effect of the lampas weave, in which a raised, loosely textured pattern stands out against a smoother background. At about the same period the silk weavers began to make increasing use of gold thread.

The Mongol invasions disseminated a taste for Chinese dragons and other Chinese motifs, as seen in a famous Central Asian silk exhibited here (no. 15). Other silks of the 14th and 15th centuries from the Near East (nos. 16, 19, 20), Spain and North Africa (nos. 17–18) show how the old patterns of animals and birds in circles were replaced in this period by patterns of stripes or interlace and by lattice patterns with plant ornament.

Carpets and Textiles of Ottoman Turkey Similar ogival – or wavy – lattice patterns enclosing tulips and other flowers continued to be produced by Turkish silk weavers through the 16th century and

beyond (nos. 23–6), along with other characteristic Ottoman patterns such as tiger stripes, leopard spots and crescents (nos. 21, 22, 29). Turkish taste in such matters was evidently conservative and very similar designs were repeated over long periods. The strong and simple lines of the patterns, often rendered in gold on a background of crimson, give an impression of immense confidence and power. The weavers made great use of the new technique of velvet, chiefly for large hangings or covers (no. 28) saddle covers (no. 27) and especially for divan cushion covers (nos. 29–30). At the same time they continued to employ the traditional lampas weave for the silk and gold stuffs made for the striking caftans of the Ottoman court and for the inscribed stuffs which were used for tomb covers and for other religious purposes (nos. 32–3).

Unlike the silks, which were chiefly intended for use within the Ottoman Empire, the production of carpets was geared to a large export trade to Europe. Again the designs, which were notable for the powerful simplicity of their ornamental effects, were extremely traditional and remained in use for long periods. The oldest Turkish rug shown here has a design of octagons – inspired by the circle patterns of medieval silks – containing the motif of the combat of dragon and phoenix, introduced from China by the Mongols; it probably dates from the 15th century, when rugs with this pattern were depicted in Italian paintings (no. 34). The superb Mamluk carpets of Egypt and the related pieces which continued to be made under the Ottomans (nos. 35–6) have geometrical patterns of octagons and stars, related to the interlace patterns of medieval textiles. A similar geometry is seen in the Turkish rugs generally associated with the name of Holbein, although they were also depicted by many other artists; the two principal types, the large-pattern Holbein (no. 37), and the small-pattern Holbein (nos. 38–40), were both current in the 15th and 16th centuries. Related to these were the so-called Lotto carpets, depicted by that painter and many others during the 16th and 17th centuries; though most of these were certainly woven in Anatolia (no. 42), others are now thought to have been produced in European Turkey (no. 41). Numerous large carpets with more elaborate floral patterns are believed to have been produced during the 16th and 17th centuries in the area of Ushak in Anatolia and are generally known by that name; the type known as ‘star Ushak’, from the star-shaped compartments in the pattern (no. 43), as well as other varieties (nos. 44, 46) are illustrated in the exhibition. Another popular class were the white ‘bird rugs’, named from the bird-shaped leaves in the pattern, of which one variety is shown here (no. 50).

Unlike the foregoing types, which were extensively exported to Europe, prayer rugs were primarily produced for the Islamic market. Some beautiful examples from the 16th and early 17th centuries, probably produced for the Ottoman court, have patterns which are close in style to the contemporary ceramic tiles of Istanbul (no. 45). Popularised versions of these designs can be seen in many later prayer rugs. The Ushak area, besides large carpets, produced handsome prayer rugs (no. 47), many of them double-ended (nos.

48–9), in the 16th and 17th centuries. The Transylvanian rugs, so-called since so many of them were used in that area, are likewise double-ended and are depicted in many European 17th century paintings (nos. 51–2). Prayer rugs with three arches or six columns (nos. 53–4) are clearly derived from the earlier court style, as are the well-known prayer rugs of Ghiordes (no. 55).

In the 19th century a new Ottoman court workshop at Hereke produced finely knotted rugs in styles derived from early Persian carpets. Many of these pieces, like that shown here (no. 56), were at one time mistakenly classified as Persian 16th-century work.

Textiles and Carpets of Safavid Persia The Turkish products tend to be sumptuous, powerful and severe, with an ornamental repertory restricted to geometry and plant forms, whereas the Persians combine richness of effect with delicacy and elegance, and make extensive use of human and animal subjects, often in more or less naturalistic landscape settings.

These characteristics are well illustrated in a fine group of 16th century carpets in the exhibition, showing animals among scrolls (no. 61) or in landscapes (nos. 59–60), sometimes pursued by hunters (nos. 57, 58). Unlike the exact repetitions of Turkish carpets, the motifs are here constantly re-combined in new compositions by the designers, who were probably miniature-painters and were certainly strongly influenced by the arts of the book. The basic compositional framework of a central medallion and quarter-medallions in the corners – from which such carpets are sometimes classified as ‘medallion carpets’, though also known, from their subjects as ‘animal carpets’ or ‘hunting carpets’ – is derived from book-covers and ornamental pages. It has recently been suggested that the medallion represents the dome of Heaven and it has already been mentioned above that these parkland scenes may refer to Paradise, an interpretation which is sometimes reinforced by the presence of houris (no. 60). The dragons, phoenixes and other creatures, as well as the hunters, may represent the forces of good and evil and symbolic interpretations of this kind can be extended to many of the motifs. It would certainly be an error to ignore such symbolic resonances, but we must also take care not to fall into the opposite error of attempting to read these ornamental compositions as if they were philosophical or theological treatises.

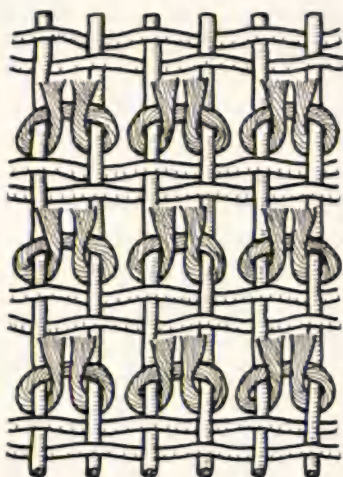
Though most carpets in Persia as elsewhere were knotted in wool, a few of the most splendid of the 16th century carpets have a silk pile (no. 57). Under the reign of Shah ‘Abbās I, in the late 16th and early 17th century there was a growing taste for carpets in sumptuous materials, not only silk but also gold and silver thread. A group of very beautiful small silk rugs of this period are generally attributed to Kashan (no. 62). Both Kashan and Isfahan produced luxurious rugs in silk and metal threads, which are often known as ‘Polish’ or ‘Polonaise’ owing to a mistaken attribution current in Europe in the 19th century. Most of these rugs are of metal thread and knotted silk pile (nos. 64–6),



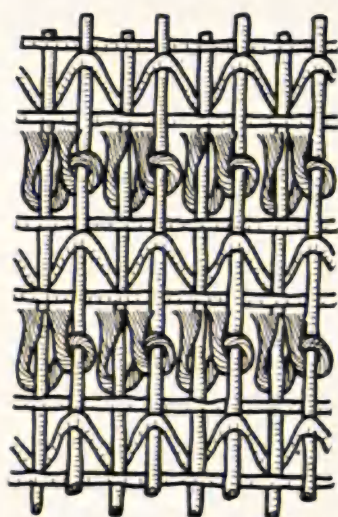
92 detail

but some are woven throughout in the tapestry technique (no. 63). The exhibition also includes an important silk rug, signed and dated 1671, from the mausoleum of Shah 'Abbās II at Qum (68). A curious and interesting group of 17th century carpets of uncertain attribution are the 'Portuguese' carpets, so-called because they include a scene of European seamen (no. 67). The vase carpets, named after the vases which appear in the designs, are attributed to Kirman and can be better studied in the concurrent exhibition of Kirman carpets at the Graves Art Gallery, Sheffield, though one unusual example is shown here (no. 69). The so-called dragon carpets from the Caucasus combine plant forms from the vase carpets with dragons and other creatures from the animal carpets in characteristically stylised compositions (no. 70). The admirable rugs of the Turkoman tribes, with their fine rich colouring, are also represented here by a single example (no. 71).

Just as Persian carpets of the 16th and 17th centuries represent the summit of excellence in the design and weaving of carpets, so too the Persian silks and velvets of that period stand in a class of their own in the history of silk weaving. It is a rare and significant phenomenon that the directors of the production workshops were men of such standing that they appended their signatures both to the carpets (nos. 58, 68) and to the silks (nos. 79–83). The silk weavers, thanks to the delicacy of their techniques, could even surpass the carpet weavers in the execution of naturalistic designs and this is one of the few periods in history when patterns of human figures were the leading theme of silks and velvets. There are superb 16th century examples in the exhibition, among which the remarkable velvet tent-ceiling with hunting scenes (no. 73) and the finely preserved silk from Rosenborg Castle (no. 74) may be singled out for special mention. In the early 17th century, effects of even greater luxury and magnificence were achieved in such pieces as the extraordinary velvet from Delhi with large-scale figures of women (no. 85) and the splendid velvet coat which was a gift to Queen Christina of Sweden (no. 84). An unusual use for these fine silks and velvets is illustrated by the small pieces which were used as envelopes for diplomatic letters (nos. 86, 90). Besides the figure subjects, many superb silks and velvets were woven with floral designs (nos. 79, 87–9) and inscriptions (nos. 80–2). Although the quality of the work tended slowly to decline after the middle of the 17th century an excellent



Turkish knot



Persian knot

standard was maintained in such works as the silk coat (no. 89) and the large 19th century banner displayed here (no. 91).

Carpets and Textiles of Mughal India The fine textiles produced in the Mughal Empire cannot be omitted from any survey of Islamic art, though it is not possible to represent their full variety in a general exhibition. Some of the skilled textile craftsmen were imported from Persia and it is natural that the products are very closely related to those of that country, so much so that the origin of some examples remains controversial. Nonetheless the Persian prototypes were quickly adapted and transformed in a characteristically Mughal style.

In carpets, for example, the Mughal designers carried Persian naturalism a stage further by abandoning the symmetry and repetition which give a certain formality to all Safavid carpet designs. Instead, they treated the carpet as a picture, with excerpts from nature freely and arbitrarily disposed in a pictorial space defined and framed by the borders. This is well seen in the famous rug with birds and trees from Vienna (no. 98) and the animal carpet formerly at Belvoir Castle (no. 99). Fine prayer rugs with flowering plants under arches are also characteristic of Mughal production (nos. 100-1). Similar floral motifs are also found in silks (no. 93) and velvets (nos. 94-5) and in the beautiful sashes of silk and gold thread which were worn at the Mughal courts (nos. 96-7).



1 Silk cloth with circles and inscription

Two pieces, lengths 50.7cm and 21.5cm, widths 30.3cm and 15.2cm
Victoria and Albert Museum, London,
 nos. 1314-1888, T.13-1960
 Tunisia, Umayyad period,
 late 7th-mid 8th century

The inscription embroidered in yellow silk reads, on the smaller piece, *Allāh marwān amir al mu... ,* [the servant of] God, Marwān, Commander of the Faithful' and, on the larger piece, *Fī Ṭirāz ifriqiya*, 'in the factory of Ifriqiya'. A further scrap of the inscription is in the Brooklyn Museum. The reference is to an Umayyad caliph, either Marwān I (684-5) or Marwān II (744-50). The latter, who was killed in Egypt, where these pieces were found, is generally thought more likely. This is one of the oldest extant inscriptions of the official factories (*ṭirāz*) which played such a large part in the textile production of the Islamic world. Ifriqiya refers to the area of modern Tunisia. The woven pattern comprises, on the smaller piece, a band of pearls, jewels and hearts and, on the larger piece, circles containing bunches of grapes and flowers with heart-shaped petals. These elements, some of which were inherited from Sasanian

art, were common in early Islamic ornament. The weave is compound twill, with warp of red silk and weft of silk in four colours. The technical characteristics are identical with those of silks woven in the east Mediterranean area from where, no doubt, the Ifriqiya factory derived its technical traditions.

Published: Guest (1906, pp. 390-1);
 Guest and Kendrick (1932, pp. 185-91);
 Day (1952, pp. 39-61)

2 Silk band with running figures, trees, birds and inscriptions

Length 55.8cm, width 9.5cm
Victoria and Albert Museum, London,
 no. 2150-1900
 Egypt or Syria, Umayyad or Abbasid
 period, 8th-9th century

This piece belongs to a class of two-coloured silks, woven as trimmings for tunics, which have been found in considerable numbers in Egyptian graves, especially at Akhmim. Some examples include Greek or Coptic names and were evidently made for the Christian market, while others in an identical style, derived from late Hellenistic art, have Islamic inscriptions. The inscription below the figures in this example is generally agreed to be in Arabic script of the 8th-9th century. No satisfactory reading of it has yet been proposed. The weave is compound twill, with warp of undyed silk and weft of silk in two colours.

Published: Falke (1913, I, p. 47);
 Kühnel (1935, pp. 81-2); Day (1954b, 2,
 pp. 240-1)





3 Silk cloth with lions and palm-tree in circles

Length 89cm, width 84.5cm

Musée Historique Lorrain, Nancy, no. 95-1584

Central Asia (Bukhara area), 8th–9th century

This splendid silk is thought to have been associated with the relics of St. Amon in the cathedral of Toul, possibly at the time of the translation of the relics in 820. It is a masterpiece of large-scale pattern weaving and is the most distinguished example of a group of silks of which several have been found in European shrines and others at Ch'ien-fo-tung in Kansu. One piece, at Huy in Belgium, has a hand-written inscription in Sogdian which refers to the village of Zandane near Bukhara and has been dated, on palaeographical grounds, to the beginning of the 8th century. The conception of the design of the present piece owes much to Sasanian art and some of the details, including the tree and flower forms, have parallels in the designs found on Sasanian silver objects. Other elements, such as the frill of foliage round the circles and the stylisation of the lion, dog and fox, are characteristic of the Central Asian school of textile design. The remains of a border of hearts on the left suggests that the cloth, like other examples of the group, had borders all round in the manner of a carpet. The weave is compound twill; the warp is of beige silk and the weft is in silk of six colours, now drab, but originally bright and lively. The use of fugitive dyes is characteristic of this group of silks.

Published: d'Avennes (1877, pl. 147); Falke (1913, I, pp. 98–102); London (1931, no. 29); Ricci (1931, no. 286 bis); Shepherd and Henning (1959, pp. 15–40)

4 Silk cloth with elephants and inscription, the 'shroud of Saint Josse'

Larger piece, length 52cm, width 94cm. Smaller piece, length 24.5cm, width 62cm
Musée du Louvre, Paris, no. 7502
Persia (Khurasan), Samanid period, mid-10th century

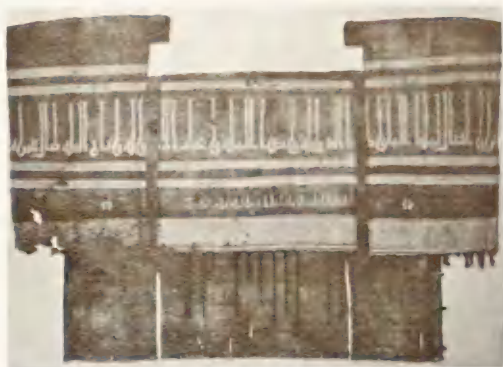
This majestic textile, known as the 'shroud of Saint Josse', is the major landmark in early Islamic silk weaving. The inscription reads 'izz wa iqbāl li'l qā'id Abi Maṣūr Bakh-takīn aṭāl Allāh baq [āhu] 'Glory and prosperity to Qā'id Abū Maṣūr Bakh-takīn, may God prolong his existence.'

The personage named here was a Turkish commander in Khurasan who was arrested and put to death by order of his Samanid sovereign, 'Abd al Malik b. Nūh in 961. The superbly assured design with its richly caparisoned elephants, potent symbols of power, has an almost barbaric splendour and a stylisation reminiscent of jewellery or enamel. It is generally agreed that the complete design comprised two tiers of elephants, with inscriptions top and bottom, and a border of camels all around with cocks at the four corners – a composition like that of a carpet. Sasanian elements, such as the cock and the flying scarves of the camels, are associated with Central Asian elements, such as the dragon and the Bactrian camels themselves. The weave is compound twill; the warp is

of red silk and the weft of silk in seven colours. The textile is a masterpiece of large-scale pattern weaving, testifying to the high quality of the silk industry in Khurasan, with its main centres at Merv and Nishapur. The pieces were found in the reliquary of Saint Josse at Saint-Josse-sur-Mer (Pas-de-Calais). It has been suggested that they were a gift from Étienne de Blois, patron of the abbey and one of the commanders of the first crusade.

Published: Enlart (1920, pp. 129–48); London (1931, no. 52); Répertoire (1933, IV, pp. 154–5, no. 1507); Pope and Ackerman (1938–9, III, pp. 2002–3, 2030, no. 3); Bernus, Marchal and Vial (1971, pp. 22–57); Paris (1971, no. 228)





5

5 Silk cloth with inscriptions

Several pieces, length 130cm, width 290cm overall
Textile Museum, Washington, D.C.,
no. 3.116

Mesopotamia or Persia, Buyid period, about 1000

The large kufic inscription in yellow on blue reads

'izz wa iqbāl li-malik al-mulūk [bah] ā al-dawla wa dīyā al-milla wa 'iyādh al umma [?dawla] wa tāj al-milla Ṭāl 'amruhu
'Glory and prosperity to the king of kings . . . [Bah] ā al-dawla, the light of the community and the refuge of the nation . . . the crown of the community, may his life be long.'

The small inscription reads

bi-isti' māl abi sa'id zādānfarrukh bin āzādmard al-khāzin
'for the use of Abī Sa'id Zādānfarrukh, son of Āzādmard, the treasurer.'

Bahā al-dawla was the ruler of Mesopotamia and parts of Persia from 989 to 1012. His capital and principal centre of activity was Baghdad. The cloth was made up as a tunic when it first appeared on the Paris art market in 1926, but has since been remounted flat. The owner at that time stated that he had bought it in Baghdad, but had been told that it was found at Rayy; it is presumed to have come

from the tombs on the Naqqara Khana hill where a number of other silk textiles were found. The weave is compound twill. The warp is blue silk, the weft is of blue and yellow silk with end bands in light green and cream silk.

Published: London (1931, no. 73); Guest and Kendrick (1932, pp. 185–6); Wiet (1933, p. 21); Répertoire (1935, VI, p. 96, no. 2177–8); Pope and Ackerman, (1938–9, III, pp. 2009, 2031, no. 12)

6 Silk cloth with two-headed eagles carrying human figures

Length 170cm, width 65cm
Cleveland Museum of Art, no. 62.264,
purchase from the J. H. Wade Fund
Persia, early 11th century

This cloth, almost complete in length and breadth, is believed to have been found in a tomb at Naqqara Khana, an ancient necropolis near Rayy. An inscription at the top is a verse from a *Diwān* dedicated by the poet Buhturi to the Abbasid caliph al-Mutawakkil (847–61) to congratulate him on an escape from drowning. It reads 'You remain the Amir of the Faithful and your preservation is for the epoch an event of excellent quality.' The striking pattern of the silk consists of a great two-headed eagle, repeated six times, grasping in its talons a pair of quadrupeds. This ancient motif goes back to Sumerian times and is here combined with the theme of the human figure carried off by an eagle, familiar in the west through the Ganymede myth. The cocks in the wings of the great bird are inscribed with the word 'pity'. The elaborate ornamental treatment of details seen in this silk is characteristic of a

number of pieces thought to have come from this site. The weave is lampas with warp-faced tabby ground and weft-faced tabby pattern. Warp and weft are of silk.

Published: Wiet (1948, pp. 55–63); Day and Wiet (1951); Shepherd (1963, pp. 65–70, and 1974); Lemberg, Vial and Hofenk-de Graaf (1973)



6



7 Silk pall with inscriptions

Length 212cm, width 100cm
*Cleveland Museum of Art, no. 54.780,
 purchase from the J. H. Wade Fund
 Persia, mid-11th century*

This pall is reported to have been found together with part of a wooden coffin in a tomb on a mountain not far from Tehran. It is presumed to have come from the necropolis on the hill called Naqqara Khana near Rayy. See also no. 6. The curved inscription at the top, designed to encircle the head of the deceased, reads

'Forgiveness from the Merciful, the Compassionate, for the slave, the sinner, 'Alī ibn Muḥammad ibn Shahrāzād ibn Rasāwayh al-Iṣfahānī.'

The inscription within, intended to cover the face

'May God make my face white on the day when the face becomes black. I hope that God will render me radiant on the day of resurrection.'

This seems to refer to Koran Sura LXXV, 22-4, which describes the faces of the righteous as shining (*nāḍira*) at the resurrection, whilst that of the unrighteous are frowning (*bāsira*).

A small circular inscription placed near the heart reads

'May God make my heart steadfast to his religion in honour of Muḥammad and his family.'

The long vertical inscription

'Oh God, I confide my heart which I bring to you in accepting the Prophet Muḥammad, the blessings of God be upon him and his family and in accepting the imams upon whom be the peace. You are the most reliable and the only one [with authority]. At the moment of the questions of Munkar and Nakir, I hope for your mercy, oh most merciful of the merciful!'

The reference to the imams indicates that the deceased was a member of the shi'a sect. Munkar and Nakir are two angels described in the Hadith who are believed to question the dead in the tomb concerning their beliefs.

The inscription placed near the right hand

'May God give my book into my right hand and make the reckoning easy for me.'

That near to the left hand

'May God not give my book into my left hand and may he not let it be attached and hung from my neck.'

These inscriptions refer to Koran Suras XVII, 71 and LXIX, 19 and 25 describing how, on the day of judgement, the righteous man will get his record (book) in his right hand, while the unrighteous gets his in his left. The reference to records being hung round the neck appears to be to Sura XVII, 13.

The inscriptions placed by the legs

'May God make my legs steady in the bridge of Širāt.'

'The day when the legs tremble there.'

The bridge of Širāt is believed to be suspended across the eternal fire; the righteous pass quickly over it, but the unrighteous miss their footing

and fall into the fires of hell. The weave is compound tabby, with warp and weft of silk. The colours, now ivory and dark brown, were originally two shades of red. The textile was woven to shape, with selvage all round and long tassels of cut weft.

Published: Shepherd (1963)

8 Linen cloth, the 'veil of Saint Anne', with tapestry ornaments

Length 310cm, width 150cm
*Church of Sainte-Anne, Apt
 (classified historical monument)
 Egypt (Damietta), Fatimid period,
 1096-7*

This fine linen cloth is decorated with three bands of silk and gold tapestry, the central band has three circles containing pairs of addorsed sphinxes. Above the top circle was an inscription, now destroyed.

'In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. There is no God but God, alone, without associate; Muḥammad is the apostle of God.'

Around the top circle is the inscription

'Alī is the friend of God, may God grant him blessing. The imam Abū al-Qāsim al-Musta'li billah, commander of the faithful, may the blessings of God be upon him, on his pure ancestors and his very honourable descendants.'

Around the second circle

'His very honourable descendants. The most illustrious lord al-Afdal, the sword of the imam, the illustrious of Islam.'

Around the third circle

'His very honourable descendants,

the most illustrious lord al-Afḍal,
the nobility of humans.'

The two side bands show birds,
animals and inscriptions including

'This is what was made in the
private weaving factory at
Damiatta in the year . . . 9.'

The Fatimid caliph al-Musta'li
reigned 1094–1101 and the damaged
date must have been 489 [1096 AD] or
490 [1097 AD]. The caliph was little
more than a cipher and his chief
minister al-Afḍal Shāhanshāh was
the effective ruler of Egypt. This
cloth, traditionally known as the 'veil
of Saint Anne', was perhaps
originally intended to serve as a robe
of honour, worn with the central band
at the back and the other two bands
at the front. Both the lord and the bishop
of Apt, where this cloth is preserved,
took part in the first crusade and it
has been suggested that the cloth may
have been part of the plunder taken
from Jerusalem in 1099 or from the
defeat of al-Afḍal at Ascalon in the
same year.

Published: Marçais and Wiet (1934);
Elsberg and Guest (1936); Répertoire
(1937, VIII, pp. 36–7, no. 2864)

9 Silk cloth with sphinxes and plant forms

Length 61 cm, width 24 cm

*Textile Museum, Washington D.C.,
no. 3.212*

Persia, 11th–12th century

This cloth is believed to have been
found in the necropolis on the
Naqqara Khana hill near Rayy. The
pattern in green on red, now faded,
was of considerable size and only part
has been preserved. Interlacing bands
form angular compartments of
various shapes, of which one contains
four pairs of confronted sphinxes;
others contain foliage ornament and
one shows feathers which presumably
formed part of a large bird. The
textile is notable for the elegance of
the design and the refinement of the
execution. The weave is lampas, with
warp-faced tabby ground and weft-
faced twill pattern; warp and weft are
of silk.

Published: Ashton (1931); Pope and
Ackerman (1938–9, pp. 2015, 2035,
no. 28), Weibel (1952, p. 114,
no. 115)



8



9



10

10 Silk cloth with lions and harpies in circles

Length 45cm, width 50cm
Museum of Fine Arts, Boston,
 no. 33.371
 Southern Spain, about 1100

This silk comes from the tomb of Saint Pedro de Osma (died 1109) in the cathedral of Burgo de Osma. The design of harpies on the backs of lions, within circular frames showing men attacked by griffons, is strikingly inventive and finely detailed. The small medallions linking the circles bear the inscriptions which read
 'hādā mimma' umila [li-ṣāhib? maḍīnat al Baghdād . . .]
 'This is one of the things made [in Baghdad . . .]'

Despite this inscription the silk belongs to a group of textiles which are proved by abundant evidence to have been woven in southern Spain. Moreover, the spelling of the inscription is peculiar to the western Mediterranean area and is not found in the eastern Islamic world. Evidently the inscription was designed to mislead, presumably for commercial reasons. The weave is lampas, with warp-faced tabby ground and weft-faced tabby pattern. The warp is of silk, the weft is of silk with brocaded gilt membrane thread.

Published: Elsberg and Guest (1934);
 Répertoire (1936, VII, no. 2363);
 Day (1954); Shepherd (1957, pp. 378–81)



11a

11 a-b Two pieces of a silk vestment with confronted peacocks, the 'cope of King Robert'

a Length 151cm, width 143.7cm;
 b length 148cm, width 143.3cm
Church of Saint Sernin, Toulouse
 (classified historical monument)
 Southern Spain, 12th century

A record prior to 1791 states that the two pieces were a chasuble used to wrap the relics of Saint Exupère in 1258. Later sources, however, refer to the vestment as the 'cope of King Robert', meaning Robert of Anjou, King of Naples (died 1343). Small fragments of the same silk are also to be found in the Museo Nazionale del Bargello, Florence, the Musée de

Cluny, Paris, and the Victoria and Albert Museum, London. On a dark blue ground the pattern shows pairs of confronted peacocks in six rows, with colours alternating in successive rows, together with trees, antelopes, birds and an inscription 'perfect blessing'. An attribution to Sicily has often been proposed for this silk, but most of the available comparative evidence points to southern Spain as the place of manufacture. The ornamental style belongs to the 12th century. The weave is compound twill. The warp is of beige silk, the weft is in silk of seven colours.

Published: Falke (1913, I, p. 124);
 Shepherd and Vial (1965); Paris (1971,
 no. 237)



12

12 Silk chasuble, the 'chasuble of Saint Edmund', with birds in circles

Church of Saint Quiriace, Provins
 (classified historical monument)
 Southern Spain, late 12th–early 13th century

This chasuble is said to have belonged to Saint Edmund Rich, Archbishop of Canterbury (died 1241). The silk, with green pattern on a green ground, represents a later, more conventional phase of the southern Spanish school whose earlier work is illustrated in no. 10. The circles are inscribed 'Glory to God'. The weave is lampas, with warp-faced tabby ground and weft-faced tabby pattern. Warp and weft are of green silk.

Published: de Fleury (1883–9, VII, p. 169,
 VIII, pl. 607); Falke (1913, I, p. 118);
 May (1957, p. 33)

13 Part of a silk chasuble with lions in circles and inscription

Length 102cm, width 74.5cm

Musée Historique des Tissus, Lyon, no. 23.475

Turkey (Anatolia), Seljuq period, 13th century

This piece is said to have come from an abbey in Auvergne. The inscription reads

[‘*Alā al dunyā wa*] ‘*l din Abū al*

Faṭḥ Kayqubād [‘*ibn*]

Kaykhusraw Burhān [*amīr al mu’minīn*]

‘... Abū al Faṭḥ Kayqubād son of Kaykhusraw Burhān ...’

There were several Seljuq sultans of Rum called Kayqubād, but the first name Abū al Faṭḥ and the father’s title identify this ruler as

Kayqubād I of Konya (1219–37).

The pattern, in gold on pink, is notable for the power and energy of the style. The weave is compound twill; the warp is of tan silk, the weft of pink silk and gilt membrane thread.

Published: Linas (1960, pp. 17–32); Falke (1913, I, p. 106); d’Hennezel (1930, pl. 10); Sakisian (1935); Rice (1961, pp. 270–1)



13

14 Silk cloth with two-headed eagles in shields

Length 28cm, width 22.5cm

Staatliche Museen Preussischer Kulturbesitz, Kunstgewerbemuseum, Berlin, no. 81.475

Turkey (Anatolia), Seljuq period, 13th century

This silk comes from the shrine of Saint Apollinaris, in the church of Saint Servatius in Siegburg, where another piece of the same cloth is still preserved. The vigorous style of the design is related to that of no. 13 and this silk is likely to have been woven in the same area. The two-headed eagle had heraldic significance for the Seljuqs of Rum and appears on their buildings at Konya and elsewhere; see also a dragon relief from Konya (Rice, 1961, fig. 57). The weave is compound twill; the warp is silk, the weft silk and gilt membrane thread.

Published: Falke (1913, I, pp. 106–7); Rice (1961, p. 271)



14



15

15 Silk cloth with birds in dodecagons and dragons between

Length 72.5cm, width 36cm
Staatliche Museen Preussischer Kulturbesitz, Kunstgewerbemuseum, Berlin, no. 75.258
 Central Asia, early 14th century

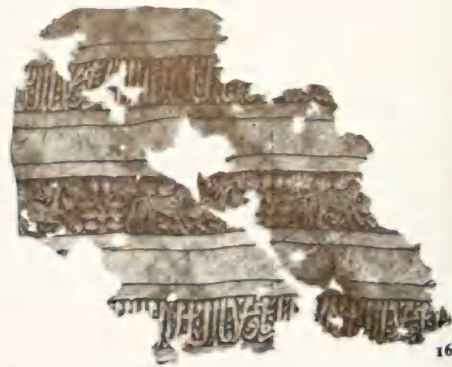
This silk was formerly part of a cope in the Marienkirche, Danzig. An inscription on the wing of the bird reads

'izz li-mawlānā al-sultān al-malik al-'ādil al-'ālim Nāṣir [?]

'Glory to our lord the sultan, the king, the just, the wise Nāṣir . . .'

This probably refers to Muḥammad ibn Qalāwūn, the Mamluk sultan of Egypt 1293–1341. The weave is lampas, with warp-faced twill ground and weft-faced tabby pattern. The warp is silk, the weft silk and flat gilt membrane strip. Gilt strip of this type is a characteristic feature of a large group of silks used in the 14th century throughout the Islamic world and also in Europe. Many show Chinese motifs, like the dragon in this example, symptomatic of the westward flow of Chinese ornament under the Mongol domination. The place of origin of these silks is uncertain and both China and Persia have been suggested, but Central Asia is perhaps the most likely; they may well be the textiles known in Europe as 'Tartar cloths'. It is of interest that Abū al-Fidā records a gift in 1323–4 from a Mongol Khan to Muḥammad ibn Qalāwūn which included seven hundred silk cloths, some of which had titles of the sultan woven in them.

Published: Karabacek (1870); Sarre and Martin (1912, III, pl. 180); Falke (1913, pp. 54–5); Pope and Ackerman (1938–9, III, pp. 2052, 2059, no. 14)



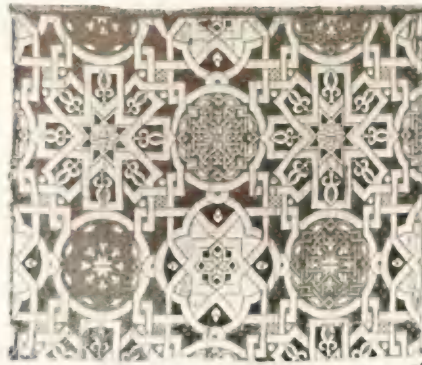
16

16 Silk cloth with inscriptions and animals in stripes

Length 23.5cm, width 28cm
Victoria and Albert Museum, London, no. T.122-1921
 Egypt or Syria, Mamluk period, early 14th century

This silk was found in Egypt; other fragments of the same cloth are now in the Museum of Islamic Art, Cairo, and the Benaki Museum, Athens. One stripe has a leopard attacking a gazelle beside a tree. Others are inscribed *'izz li-mawlānā al-sultān al-Malik a- . . .'*, 'Glory to our lord the sultan . . .' This is a fairly early example of the striped cloths with inscriptions which were woven in large numbers throughout the Islamic world in the 14th and 15th centuries. The weave is double cloth; the warp is silk, the weft silk with a little gilt membrane thread.

Published: Guest (1923, pp. 404–7)



18

17 Silk cloth with inscriptions and floral arabesques in stripes
Length 57cm, width 89cm
Victoria and Albert Museum, London,
no. 1105-1900
Southern Spain, Nasrid period,
14th–15th century

The inscription reads '*izz li-mawlānā al-Sultān*', repeated, 'Glory to our lord the sultan'. This silk is a characteristic southern Spanish version of the type of striped and inscribed silks that were produced throughout the Islamic world at this period, compare no. 16. Granada had a reputation for striped cloths. The weave is lampas, with satin ground and weft-faced tabby pattern; warp and weft are of silk.

Unpublished

18 Silk cloth with geometrical interlace
Length 57cm, width 47cm
Victoria and Albert Museum, London,
no. 1312-1864
Southern Spain or North Africa,
Nasrid period, 14th–15th century

Geometrical interlace, a very widespread type of decoration on Islamic textiles, was employed in silk weaving chiefly in southern Spain and north Africa and gave rise to a series of boldly conceived and brilliantly coloured silks. This example was bought in the 19th century in Florence, where it formed part of a hanging behind a large wooden statue of the Virgin. The weave is lampas, with satin ground and weft-faced tabby pattern; warp and weft are of silk.

Unpublished



19

19 Silk cloth with palmettes, foliage and inscriptions
Length 114cm, width 19cm
Victoria and Albert Museum, London,
no. 753-1904
Egypt or Syria, Mamluk period,
14th–15th century

This silk, which has been used as the orphrey of a vestment, is of a type which was much used in Spain but was probably imported from the eastern Mediterranean. The pear-shaped ornament is inscribed with '*izz li-mawlānā al-malik*', 'glory to our lord the king'. The small octofoils are inscribed *al-Ashraf*; the suggestion that this title refers to Qāyrbāy, Mamluk sultan of Egypt (1468–96), is untenable, since textiles with this pattern are depicted in paintings of the early 15th century. The weave is lampas, with satin ground and weft-faced tabby pattern. The warp is of silk, the weft of silk and gilt metal thread.

Published: Falke (1913, II, p. 64); Kendrick (1924, p. 41, no. 973); Schmidt (1958, p. 163)



17



20

20 Silk chasuble with lattice of leaves enclosing foliate medallions

Length 127cm, width 72cm
Victoria and Albert Museum, London,
 no. 664-1896
 Egypt or Syria, Mamluk period,
 15th century

The chasuble was made up in Spain from a silk whose origin is uncertain, but whose restrained formality of design, coupled with the richness of the materials, reflects the refined taste of the 15th century in the Near East. The type and scale of the pattern foreshadow Ottoman silks of the 16th century (compare no. 24). The weave is lampas with satin ground and weft-faced tabby pattern. The warp is of silk, the weft is of silk and gilt metal thread.

Published: Falke (1913, II, p. 68)

21 Velvet with tiger stripes and discs

Length 76cm, width 62cm
Textile Museum, Washington, D.C.,
 no. 1.77
 Turkey, Ottoman period,
 15th-16th century

This fragment presents a pattern almost identical to that of the kaftan of Mehmet the Conqueror (1451-81) preserved in the Topkapi Palace Museum, Istanbul. The colours, however, are different and in this example maroon velvet is brocaded in silver and gold. The motifs of tiger stripes and three discs, separately or together, were extremely popular in Turkish textiles, especially for royal garments. The origin of these devices, particularly the three discs, can be traced back many centuries. They are supposed to have derived from the markings of tiger and leopard skins. The velvet is based on satin weave; the warp and weft are of silk, with brocaded wefts of silver and gilt metal thread.

Published: Mackie (1973, no. 1, p. 21)



21

22 Child's silk kaftan with tiger stripes

Length 71cm, width 78.5cm
Victoria and Albert Museum, London,
 no. 753-1884
 Turkey, Ottoman period,
 16th century

This garment shows the motif often identified as tiger stripes, in blue, white and gold on a red background. It is said to have been removed from a royal tomb in Istanbul or Bursa. The weave is lampas with a satin ground and weft-faced twill pattern. The warp is silk, the weft silk and gilt metal thread.

Published: London (1950, no. 12)



22



23

23 Silk cloth with flowers and leaves in an ogival lattice

Length 145cm, width (overall) 134cm

Victoria and Albert Museum, London, no. 1356-1877 and 1356A-1877
Turkey, Ottoman period, 16th century

This is a particularly fine example of the large group of Turkish silks with ogival lattice patterns. Here, a delicate design of pomegranates, flowers and leaves appears in gold, blue, red and white on a green background. The weave is lampas, with satin ground and west-faced twill pattern. The warp is silk; the weft is silk, with brocaded gilt metal thread.

Published: London (1950, no. 1)



24

24 Silk cloth with an ogival lattice containing pointed medallions

Length 161cm, width 67cm
Textile Museum, Washington, D.C.

no. 1.70

Turkey, Ottoman period, 16th century

This is a handsome example of the large group of Turkish silks with ogival patterns. Within the scalloped

gilt medallions is a central white leaf bearing gilt carnations and tulips with a blue Chinese cloud band above and below. The background is red and the pattern is rendered mainly in gold with details in blue and white. The weave is lampas, with satin ground and west-faced twill pattern. The warp is silk, the weft silk and gilt metal thread.

Published: Mackie (1973, no. 5)



25 Velvet with ogival lattice enclosing artichokes
Length 169cm, width 127cm
Victoria and Albert Museum, London, no. 1357-1877
Turkey, Ottoman period, 16th century

This is one of the many 16th-century Turkish velvets whose designs show clear traces of Italian influence. On a red velvet background, artichoke-shaped motifs in gold thread are framed in an ogival lattice in gold and silver. The weave is velvet, based on satin, with pattern in weft-faced twill. The warp is silk; the weft is silk and cotton with brocaded silver and gilt threads.

Published: London (1950, no. 16)



26 Velvet with tulips and carnations in an ogival lattice
Length 284cm, width 63.5cm
Antaki Collection
Turkey, Ottoman period, 16th-17th century

The pattern of a large ogival lattice enclosing flowers and leaves is characteristic of Turkish textiles of this period and may be compared with contemporary tiles. The velvet has a satin ground and weft-faced twill pattern. The warp is silk; the weft is silk and cotton, with brocaded silver and gilt thread.

Unpublished
Imre Gábori National Centre for the Arts

27 Velvet saddle-cloth with leaves and flowers
Length 58cm, width 122cm
Royal Armoury, Stockholm, no. 3842
Turkey, Ottoman period, about 1625

This cloth forms part of a complete set of saddle-furniture given to King Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden in 1626 by his brother-in-law, Bethlen Gabor, Prince of Transylvania. The velvet cover is embroidered with fine silver and gilt wire padded with cotton yarn and is edged with a tablet woven fringe of silk and gold thread.

Published: Geijer (1951, p. 116, no. 104)





28

28 Part of a velvet cover with foliate stars

Length 169cm, width 63.5cm
Victoria and Albert Museum, London, no. 92-1878
 Turkey, Ottoman period,
 16th-17th century

This is a complete loom-piece destined for a cover which, when completed, would have been made up of two or more similar pieces. The pattern consists of gold foliate stars of two sizes on a background of red velvet in the main field, and of silver used for the border. The weave is velvet based on satin, with pattern in weft-faced twill. The warp is silk; the weft is silk and cotton, with brocaded silver and gilt thread.

Unpublished

29 Velvet cushion cover with crescents and tulips

Length 134.5cm, width 66cm
Victoria and Albert Museum, London, no. 423-1889
 Turkey, Ottoman period,
 17th century

This typical divan cushion cover of red and green velvet has large gold crescents, a recurring motif in Turkish textiles, enclosing garlands of tulips. The borders at each end consist of lappets, alternatively gold and silver, enclosing flowers. The weave is velvet with a satin base and the brocaded wefts are bound in weft-faced twill. The warp is silk; the weft is silk and cotton, with brocaded silver and gilt threads.

Unpublished

30 Velvet cushion cover with eight-pointed star

Length 120cm, width 67cm
Royal Armoury, Stockholm, no. 3661
 Turkey, Ottoman period,
 early 18th century

This cushion cover is one of a pair presented to the King of Sweden, Frederic I, by 'Abdi Pasha of Algiers in 1731. They are the only precisely datable examples of their kind. An eight-pointed star is enclosed in a medallion within a rectangle and is framed by a large border of foliate stars. Both ends of the cover have lappet borders with stylised tulips. The velvet has green and red pile on a white satin ground. The warp is silk, the weft silk and cotton with details brocaded in silver thread.

Published: Geijer (1951, p. 111, no. 69)



30



29



31 Silk court kaftan
 Staatliche Museen zu Berlin,
 Islamisches Museum, no. 1.6894
 Turkey, Ottoman period,
 about 1760

This kaftan with long ornamental hanging sleeves presents a large-scale pattern of leaves in gold on a silver background. It is of special interest as it is firmly dated to the 18th century. It was used by an envoy of Frederick the Great of Prussia for an audience with the Ottoman sultan.



32

32 Silk tomb cover
 Length 241cm, width 134cm
 Antaki Collection
 Turkey, Ottoman period,
 18th century

The silk is of a type commonly used for tomb covers and is woven with religious inscriptions in zigzag bands in white on green. Compare no. 33.

Top narrow band

Raḍīya Allāh ta'ālā 'an Abi Bakr wa 'Umar wa 'Uthmān wa 'Ali wa 'an baqiyyat al-ṣaḥāba ajma'in
 'May God be pleased with Abu Bakr and 'Umar and 'Uthmān and 'Ali and with all the other companions [of the Prophet].'

Top broad band

Allāh wa lā sawāhu Muḥammad
 'God there is none but He – Muḥammad.'

Second narrow band

Allāhumma ṣal [sic] wa sallam 'alā ashraf jamī' al-aubiyā wa al-mursalin
 'Oh God, bless and give peace to their nobilities all the prophets and missionaries.'

Second broad band

Al-ṣalwa wa al-salām 'alayk yā rasūl Allāh
 'Blessing and peace upon you, the Prophet of God.'

The weave is lampas, with satin ground and tabby pattern. Warp and weft are of silk.

Unpublished



33

33 Silk cloth with inscriptions
 Length 70cm, width 68cm
 Victoria and Albert Museum,
 London, no. 1063-1900
 Turkey, Ottoman period,
 18th century

This red silk shows parallel zigzag bands, alternately broad and narrow, with verses from the Koran and pious invocations.

Top narrow band

subḥan Allāh al-aẓīm subḥān Allāh wa li-ḥamdihī [?]
 'Glory to that mighty God, glory to God and to his praise [?].'

Second band, circles

yā subḥan – yā sulṭān
 'Oh glory – oh authority.'

Second band, pendants

yā manān/ yā ḥinān
 'Oh benefactor/ Oh tender one.'

Third narrow band

qad narā taqallub wajhik fi al-samā falanuwallināk qibla tarḍāhā fa-walī wajhak shaṭr al-masjid al ḥarām
 'We see the turning of thy face [for guidance] to the heavens: now shall we turn thee to a qibla that shall please thee. Turn then thy face in that direction of the sacred mosque.' (Koran, Sura II, 144.)

Fourth wide band

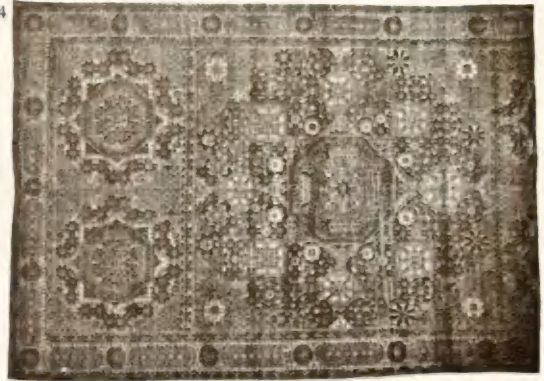
La ilāh illā Allāh Muḥammad rasūl Allāh

'There is no god but God and Muḥammad is His prophet.'

Such cloths were used as covers for the tombs of sultans and other eminent persons. The weave is lampas, with satin ground and weft-faced twill pattern. Warp and weft are of silk. A similar silk is in the Textile Museum, Washington, D.C., no. 1.84. See Denny (1972, p. 65).

Unpublished

35 see colour plate, page 64



34 Animal rug
Length 172cm, width 90cm
*Staatliche Museen zu Berlin,
Islamisches Museum, no. 1.4*
Turkey or the Caucasus, first half
15th century



34

This is the earliest carpet in the present exhibition and one of the oldest complete carpets in the world as well as one of the most famous. Originally from a church in central Italy, this carpet was acquired by Bode for Berlin in 1886. Only one other comparable carpet survives; this is the Marby rug, from a Swedish church, now in the Historiska Museum, Stockholm. This carpet has a pattern in which stylised dragons are locked in perpetual combat with phoenixes. These creatures together with the latch-hook motifs throughout the design suggest comparisons with later Caucasian carpets. This example is a little coarser than the Marby rug and the patterns differ, but both share the same technical features including a line of knotting at intervals on the back of the carpet. Such carpets with more or less stylised animals in octagons appear in European paintings from the mid 14th century onwards and some may even be European copies, in various techniques, of oriental imports. A carpet very similar to this example appears in a Siennese fresco by Domenico di Bartolo, 1440–4. Their continuing popularity in Europe can be judged from the portrait of Dorothy, Lady Cary, who stands on an unworn carpet with a simplified version of the phoenix motif, attributable to William Larkin, c. 1615. See Strong (1969, fig. 354). The carpet has a woollen warp and two shoots of brown woollen weft after each row of knots, 7.5–8.3 Turkish knots per square cm.

Published: Sarre and Trenkwald (1926, II, pl. 1); Lamm (1937, pp. 51–130, 106–8); Erdmann (1970, pp. 17–20)

35 Mamluk design carpet
Length 470cm, width 334cm
*Österreichisches Museum für
angewandte Kunst, Vienna, no. T.8382*
Egypt (Cairo), 16th century

Carpet-knotting in Egypt developed independently of the industry in Turkey, for the carpets of Cairo in the 15th and 16th centuries were made with the Persian type of knot. When the Ottomans conquered the Mamluks in 1517, the carpets in production were of kaleidoscopic patterns mainly in wine-red, blues and greens. Two pieces bordered with interlace patterns make decorative use of a blazon appropriate to some thirty amirs at the court of Qāyrbāy, 1468–96, see Ellis (1967, figs. 1 and 2). The oval and roundel border of this present carpet may be indicative of 16th-century manufacture. The emphasis on the great central star-in-octagon-in-square with bands of subsidiary pattern towards the ends is characteristic of Mamluk designs, as are the tiny umbrella-shaped leaves. Later Cairene carpets incorporated floral designs in Turkish style. In 1585 the Sultan brought eleven weavers from Cairo to found the workshop which produced the Ottoman court rugs (see no. 45) retaining elements of technique and colouring from the Mamluk carpets. The warp of this example is lustrous yellowish wool with three shoots of red-brown wool after each row of knots of the Persian type, 13 per square cm.

Published: Sarre and Trenkwald (1926, I, pl. 50)

36 Compartment carpet

Length 377cm, width 243cm
 Textile Museum, Washington, D.C.,
 no. R. 34.34.4 (old no. R.7.10)
 Turkey, Ottoman period, early
 17th century

Technically and stylistically, carpets of this type were hybrids. The field pattern, so strongly marked in squares that it attracted the name 'compartment', in this respect is similar to the fragment of Anatolian carpet from the mosque at Beyshehir, see Erdmann (1970, pl. 44). The interlace star is related to the Holbein carpets, but the tiny trees and fragmented ornament around the stars have associations with Mamluk designs and the border turns the corners with an elegance found in Cairene or Persian carpets. As in the carpets made in the Ottoman court manufactory by Cairene workmen, the knot used is the Persian type and the warp is spun and plied in the opposite direction to warp made in Egypt. The sophisticated court products, however, were made with a silk warp whereas the provincial 'compartment' carpets were made from local material, goat hair. Attempts have been made to equate these carpets with pieces described as 'Rhodian' in inventories of the late 15th to 17th centuries, but this identification has not been proved. Fifteen knots of the Persian type per square cm in nine colours are tied on a warp of white goat hair. Pile and weft, with two shoots after each row of knots, are also of goat hair.



36



37

37 Large-pattern Holbein rug

Length 170cm, width 113cm
 Staatliche Museen zu Berlin,
 Islamisches Museum, no. 1.29
 Turkey, Ottoman period,
 16th century

Not only were an increasing number of Turkish carpets imported into Europe from the later Middle Ages, but they were also depicted with increasing frequency and realism by European painters. Their designs have been classified rather misleadingly by painters' names. The so-called Holbein carpets date from the mid 15th to the early 17th century. This example with a large octagon within a square is of a type less common than that with small interlaced octagons (see no. 38). Bold, bright, primary colours seem typical of these larger patterned Holbein carpets. Details and borders vary but all are characterised by interlaced and knotted ornament. Such a carpet appears in Crivelli's *Annunciation* in the National Gallery, London, and another is seen in *Two Young Princes* attributed to Parmigianino; see London (1960, no. 96). Other simplified versions appear in several early 17th century portraits, notably that of the 3rd earl of Dorset at Knole, Kent, attributed to Van Somer. Many later Bergama rugs strongly resemble this design, prompting the attribution of the earlier group to this region of Turkey. This example is woven with a woollen pile with Turkish knots, a woollen warp and two shoots of red woollen weft after each row of knots.

Published: Erdmann (1960, pl. 37)



38

38 Small-pattern Holbein rug

Length 220cm, width 150cm
 Museum of Applied Arts, Budapest,
 no. 14785
 Turkey (Anatolia), Ottoman period,
 16th century

The geometrical pattern of this carpet, with octagons of interlace alternating in rows with cross-shaped devices of angular foliage, was reproduced in innumerable Anatolian rugs and carpets, many of which were exported to Europe. The centres of production are not precisely known, but are generally thought to have been in the Ushak area. These rugs were depicted in European paintings from 1451 onwards and their patterns were copied in European needlework down to the early 17th century. The appellation 'Holbein' derived from the appearance of such a rug, used as a table-cover, in Holbein's portrait of Georg Gisze, 1532. The uniform green-blue ground of this rug suggests that it may be a fairly early example: a green ground is to be seen in Mantegna's painting of 1459 in Verona. The guard-stripe, without the colour change, appears in carpets of the 14th and 15th centuries. The border, however, is of a type found on rugs of the late 17th century. The knots are of the Turkish type, in wool of seven colours, about 7 per square cm on a white wool warp. There are two shoots of red wool weft after each row of knots.

Published: Batari (1974, no. 1)

39 Small-pattern Holbein rug

Staatliche Museen zu Berlin,
 Islamisches Museum, no. 1.26
 Turkey, Ottoman period,
 16th century

This small-patterned Holbein carpet is typical of the large numbers imported into Europe from Turkey for about 150 years (see also nos. 38, 40). While interlaced octagons on contrasting grounds may be seen in Timurid miniatures as early as the 15th century, by the following century several different styles of border were current. Unlike the majority which are based upon angular kufic script, the border of this carpet has a stylised floral design. It is almost identical with the border of the carpet depicted in Holbein's celebrated *Ambassadors* in the National Gallery, London, dated 1533. The central field of that carpet, however, has a large octagon of a type which still appears in paintings of the early 17th century. The central field of the present carpet compares closely with that on the table of the *Somerset House Conference* painted by Gheraerts in 1604, in the National Portrait Gallery, London. Taking border and centre together, this carpet could have been woven at any time during the intervening period of about 70 years. It has a woollen pile with Turkish knots on a white woollen warp with two shoots of red woollen weft after each row of knots.

Published: Bode and Kühnel (1970, pp. 29-36); Erdmann (1970, pp. 52-6)



39



40

40 Small-pattern Holbein rug

Length 275cm, width 141cm

Staatliche Museen Preussischer Kulturbesitz, Museum für Islamische Kunst, Berlin-Dahlem, no. 82.894
Turkey (Anatolia), Ottoman period, 16th century

The Holbein pattern, the same as that of the rather smaller rug no. 38, was immensely popular from the middle of the 15th century onwards. Comparison with similar rugs depicted in Persian miniatures, European manuscripts and paintings suggests that the chequered background of this example, with alternate red and black squares, came into use during the 15th century. The interlace border is reminiscent of earlier kufic borders. The warp is of white wool and there are two shoots of red wool weft after each row of knots. The knots are of the Turkish type, 12–13 per square cm.

Published: Berlin-Dahlem (1971a, no. 580)

41 Lotto rug

Length 183cm, width 121cm

National Museum, Budapest, no. 1952.278
Turkey, Ottoman period, 16th–early 17th century

The 'Lotto' pattern was used in innumerable Anatolian rugs and carpets during the 16th and 17th centuries, see no. 42. The angular version of the pattern, called the 'kilim' style, has recently been attributed to Transylvania. The border pattern employed in this rug was current by the middle of the 16th century since it appears in a rug depicted in a portrait of Lady Jane Grey in the National Portrait Gallery, London. The warp is of undyed wool and there are two shoots of light red wool weft after each row of knots. The knots are of the Turkish type, about 9 per square cm, in wool of six colours.

Unpublished

41

**42 Lotto carpet**

Length 359cm, width 245cm

The Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, V.R.D. Collection, no. Boughton 4
Turkey (Anatolia), Ottoman period, 16th early 17th century

The pattern of this carpet consists of stylised foliage ornament arranged so as to form alternating rows of skeletal octagons and crosses. Named from its appearance in paintings by Lotto, it first appears in a rug depicted by Sebastiano del Piombo in a portrait group of 1516 in the National Gallery, Washington, D.C. Like its older relative, the 'Holbein' pattern, it was reproduced in a vast number of Anatolian rugs and carpets, whose centres of production are unidentified but are thought to have been in the Ushak area; the latter attribution, however, has recently been questioned by Ellis (1975). The colour scheme of a yellow pattern with blue details on a red ground is almost invariable. This carpet was originally a good deal longer; the border at one end has been made up with parts of the side borders. The corners of the border are designed with more care than is usual in Turkish rugs. The warp is of ivory wool and there are two shoots of red wool after each row of knots. The knots are of the Turkish type, about 16 per square cm, in wool of seven colours.

Published: Kendrick (1914, p. 74); Beattie (1964, no. 4)



42



43

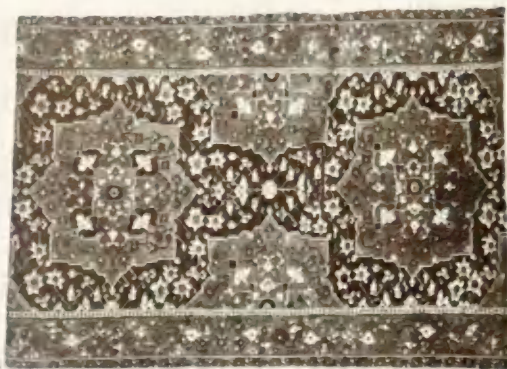
43 Star Ushak carpet

Length 322cm, width 193cm
National Trust, Hardwick Hall
Turkey (Anatolia), Ottoman period,
later 16th century

The name given to this type of carpet derives from the eight-pointed star alternating with a slightly smaller lozenge in an endlessly repeating pattern. A diversity of star and medallion designs with similar ornament, colouring and technique have been ascribed to Ushak through their likeness to more recent products of that area, see Bode and Kühnel (1970, p. 39). Two 17th century Ushak designs can be seen in nos. 44 and 46, the second having a later version of the border on this carpet. This border is very similar to one on a medallion Ushak in a portrait of Henry VIII and his family made for Queen Elizabeth c. 1570, see Strong (1969, pl. 95). A star Ushak lies beneath the feet of the Doge in Paris Bordone's painting of 1534. In 1584–5 two European 'star' carpets were made for Sir Edward Montagu copying an Ushak design. The Hardwick carpet is thought to date somewhere between the prototype of these carpets and a piece repeating the same border in the Kunstgewerbemuseum, Cologne, see Beattie (1959). The knots of the carpet are of the Turkish type, 12 per square cm, on a warp of undyed wool. There are two shoots of red wool weft after each row of knots.

Published: Beattie (1959 and 1964, no. 2)

44



44 Star Ushak carpet

Length 276cm, width 187cm
Staatliche Museen Preussischer
Kulturbesitz, Museum für Islamische
Kunst, Berlin-Dahlem, no. 85.981
Turkey (Anatolia), Ottoman period,
17th century

This is a fragment of one of the lesser-known Ushak patterns which were studied by Erdmann (1963). The most celebrated example of this group was a carpet in the Berlin collection, now destroyed, and in Detroit. Carpets comparable with some examples of the group are seen in paintings of the second quarter of the 17th century. Other examples are known in private collections. This carpet has a woollen pile with 13 Turkish knots per square cm on a white woollen warp; red woollen weft, two shoots between each row of knots.

Published: Erdmann (1963, pp. 79–97);
Berlin-Dahlem (1971a, no. 582)

45 Prayer rug with flowers, foliage and arabesque ornament

Length 183cm, width 117cm

Österreichisches Museum für angewandte Kunst, Vienna, no. T.8327

Turkey, Ottoman court manufactory, late 16th century

This rug from the former Austrian Imperial collection includes a variety of elements – the luxuriant composition of the wine-red field, the incisively drawn arabesque in the spandrels of the arch, the Chinese-inspired cloud ornament in the quadrants below and the elegant rhythmic pattern of the light blue border – which are characteristic of the finest Ottoman decoration and are paralleled in the best late 16th century tilework of Istanbul.

Carpets and prayer rugs in this style are generally assigned to workshops



45



46

46 Ushak medallion rug

Staatliche Museen zu Berlin, Islamisches Museum, no. 1.6932
Turkey, Ottoman period, 17th century

operating for the Ottoman court, though they have also been variously attributed to Damascus, Cairo, Bursa and Istanbul; later Ghiordes prayer rugs reproduce some features of the style in a debased form. The present rug is closely related to a technically similar one in the Walters Art Gallery, Baltimore, and another, less similar technically, in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York. See Washington (1974, no. II) and McMullan (1965, pl. 4). The warp of this example is of green silk on two levels and there are two shoots of red silk weft after each row of knots. The knots are of Persian type, about 56 per square cm, in ten colours, chiefly wool, but cotton is used for white and light blue areas – a characteristic feature of a group of these Ottoman court carpets.

Published: Riegl (1892, p. 316); Sarre and Trenkwald (1926, pl. 56); Ellis (1969, pl. 1); Dimand (1973, p. 200)

The export of Turkish carpets to Europe continued unabated throughout the 17th century. The Levant Companies of England and Holland imported carpets in large numbers, and Ushak carpets are the type most frequently represented in paintings of the period in these countries. Several types of design continued to be popular well into the 19th century, though the details frequently became stereotyped and even inaccurate. This carpet was probably woven in the mid-17th century as its style is vigorous and the details well drawn. It may be compared with several other examples, in the St Louis Art Museum, the Victoria and Albert Museum, London, and the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York. It is woven on a white woollen warp with a woollen pile of Turkish knots and two shoots of red woollen weft after each row of knots.

Unpublished



47 Ushak prayer rug

Length 180cm, width 120cm
*Staatliche Museen zu Berlin,
 Islamisches Museum, no. 1.24*
 Turkey, Ottoman period,
 16th century

Carpets were made in Ushak from the 16th century and they were among the most familiar of oriental carpets exported to Europe. Prayer rugs, however, were rarely exported at that time, except perhaps to other Muslim countries, and because they were in daily use for the prayers of the faithful few have survived. This splendid example may be assigned to the early 16th century and is greatly superior to the later rugs which repeat some of its motifs. The stylised cloud-band adapted from Persian designs is a frequent motif in Ushak rugs (compare nos. 48 and 49) but seldom is it used as skilfully as here. The carpet has a white woollen warp, and two shoots of red weft after each row of knots of the Turkish type.

Published: Bode and Kühnel (1970, cover and pp. 49–50); Erdmann (1960, pl. 158)

48 Ushak prayer rug

Length 162cm, width 102cm
*Victoria and Albert Museum,
 London, no. T.450–1906*
 Turkey, Ottoman period,
 mid 17th century

The design of the border, the interlacing stems with foliate arabesques in the corners of the field and the shape and ornamentation of the central medallion are all characteristic of 17th century Ushak

carpets, as are the colouring and technique of this rug. Large numbers of 17th and 18th century rugs survive with quarters of quatrefoils placed in the corners of the field to create mirror-image arches. In this example, a four-lobed medallion and a detached pendant hang at one end in place of a mosque lamp, suggesting that the rug was intended for use in prayer. The amount of detail in the cloud-band border indicates a date around the middle of the 17th century for this piece: the cloud bands are still vigorous, but the hooked ends protruding from them have become simple V-shapes on three sides of the border. The rug contains 11 knots of the Turkish type per square cm in wool of six colours. The white wool warp is bound by two shoots of red wool weft after each row of knots.

Published: London (1931, p. 25, pl. 132)



49 Ushak prayer rug

Length 296cm, width 175cm
Private Collection, England
 Turkey, Ottoman period, about 1700

Basically the same type of rug as no. 48, with the same design in border and spandrels, the slightly stiffer treatment of the border and the loss of some detail indicate a later date. Also later is the invasion of the central field by a floral motif from the border. The ornamentation of the central medallion resembles the central motif on some 'Transylvanian' rugs, see Schmutzler (1933, pls. 51, 54). Woollen pile chiefly in red, yellow and blue-black is in knots of the Turkish type, 10 per square cm, on a warp of white wool. There are two shoots of red wool weft after each row of knots.

Published: Mustafa (1958, fig. 39); Spuhler (1976)





50 White ground rug

Length 197cm, width 145cm

Museum of Applied Arts, Budapest,

no. 7968

Turkey (possibly Ushak), Ottoman period, late 17th century

White ground rugs appear in European paintings and inventories (in the latter, designated as 'Turkish') from the 1570s. The majority of surviving pieces are of the 'bird' pattern, named from a rhomboid leaf with a 'beak' at either end, from which the design on this rug is supposed to derive. But the elongated blossoms with asymmetrical angular stems seem rather to be direct descendants of the flowers in the ground pattern of Star Ushak carpets. The most common border on the 'bird' rugs is the cloud band found on many Ushak carpets of the 17th century, compare no. 48, as are the inconsequential trefoils on stalks of this carpet. Given also similarities of technique, it is possible that the white ground rugs were another product of the Ushak looms. A slightly later rug with the same border and guard-stripes has been published, see Erdmann (1955, pl. 150). A variant was in the Protestant church at Richişal, see Schmutzler (1933, pl. 16). Knots of the Turkish type, 7 per square cm, are made on a white wool warp, with two shoots of yellow wool weft after each row of knots.

Published: Végh and Layer (1925, pl. VII)

51 'Transylvanian' rug

Length 168cm, width 128cm

Museum of Applied Arts, Budapest,

no. 7967

Turkey (Anatolia), Ottoman period, late 16th–early 17th century

So many rugs with this design were found in churches of Transylvania that they came to be known as 'Transylvanian', even though it was always understood that they were made in Anatolia. Western European and even American paintings of the 17th and 18th centuries show that their popularity was by no means confined to Eastern Europe. The earliest known painting showing the characteristic border and guard-stripes seen in the present rug dates from 1620, by Cornelius de Vos. Thomas de Keyser's portrait of Constantin Huygens in the National Gallery, London, dated 1627, shows the field with this type of spandrel, lamp and flowers. Some rugs have the arch at only one end, with flowers spreading over the whole field from a hanging lamp; see Dimand (1973, fig. 176, no. 81) and Schmutzler (1933, pls. 42, 43). But on most examples, as in the present case, the design has been transformed to give ends in mirror image. The design and ornamentation of the spandrels derives from the Ushak rugs, compare no. 47. This rug is woven with about 20 knots of the Turkish type per square cm on a warp of red wool. There are two shoots of red wool weft after each row of knots.

Published: Végh and Layer (1925, pl. XII), Budapest (1972, no. 178)



51



52

52 'Transylvanian' rug

Length 164cm, width 117cm

National Museum, Budapest,

no. 1952.276

Turkey (Anatolia), Ottoman period,
late 17th–early 18th century

This type of 'Transylvanian' rug (see no. 51) probably derives its distinctive lozenges outlined with stems of flowers from the central medallions with rosettes and leaves in curvilinear form found in Ottoman court carpets of the late 16th and early 17th centuries. See Ellis (1969, figs. 12, 13, 17, 18). This motif is also found in Bergama and Konya rugs of the 18th and 19th centuries. The border of this rug has lost the star shapes which separate the long cartouches but the floral motif from within these stars is found in the very centre of the rug in company with the ewer frequently portrayed in Turkish prayer rugs as a symbol of ritual ablution. In later 'Transylvanian' rugs the border was further transformed into the pattern seen in a painting of 1741 in the Fogg Art Museum, Harvard, by Robert Feke, where the long cartouche contains small rosettes around a lozenge with a flower. The spandrel designs date from the later 17th century, when they are to be found in paintings by Jacob Ochtervelt and Abraham Snapphan around the lamp and flower field pattern of no. 51.

Unpublished



53

53 Prayer rug with three stilted arches on six columns

Length 168cm, width 113cm

Textile Museum, Washington, D.C.,

no. 34.22.1

Turkey (Anatolia), Ottoman period,
17th–early 18th century

Rugs of this type, with the same field and border design, appear in Dutch paintings of the 17th century, particularly clearly in Nicolaes van Gelder's *Still Life* of 1664 in the Rijksmuseum, Amsterdam. The arch flanked by two smaller arches appears in 16th century prayer rugs in the Ottoman court style in the Metropolitan Museum, New York, and in Bucharest; see Washington (1974, no. I) and Beattie (1968, fig. 3). The present design appears to be an angular, provincial version of such curvilinear prototypes. Later

derivations of the design, simplified still further, are seen in the Ladik prayer rugs of the late 18th and 19th centuries. Beattie finds these Ladik rugs technically dissimilar from the 17th and early 18th century pieces preserved in Transylvanian churches which may have been made in various parts of Anatolia; an origin in European Turkey has also been mooted; see Beattie (1968, pp. 251–5). The warp is of pale red wool and there are two shoots of pale red wool after each row of knots. The knots are of the Turkish type, about 15 per square cm, in wool of eight colours. The missing lower border has been replaced with a side border of the same design from another rug.

Published: Jacoby (1923, pl. 46);
Washington (1974, no. XII)

54 Prayer rug with six columns

Length 163cm, width 121cm

Museum of Applied Arts, Budapest, no. 7946

Turkey (Anatolia), Ottoman period, 17th–18th century

The design of this rug, with red columns and polychrome rosettes on a yellow ground, is striking in its simplicity. The triple arch motif seen in the rug no. 53 is here reduced to the six supporting columns only. The warp is of yellow or yellow twisted with brown wool and there are two shoots of yellow wool weft after each row of knots. The knots are of the Turkish type, about 15 per square cm, in wool of six colours.

Published: Beattie (1968, fig. 22);
Batari (1974, no. 7)



54



55

55 Ghiordes prayer rug

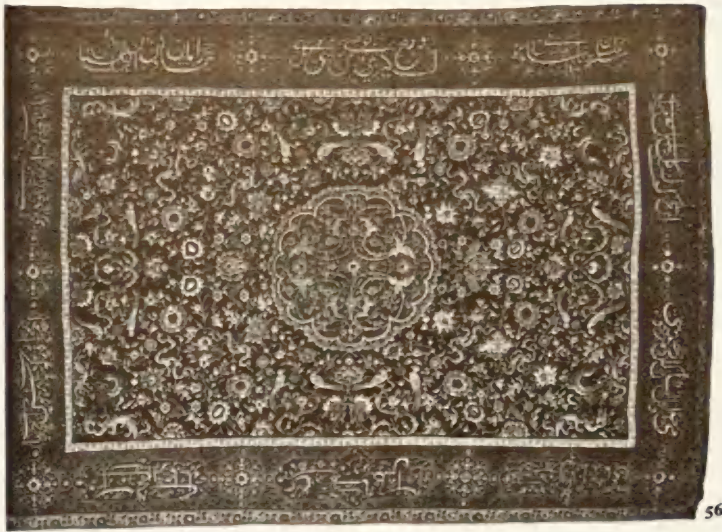
Length 175cm, width 124.5cm

The Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, V.R.D. Collection, no. Boughton 7

Turkey (Ghiordes), Ottoman period, early 18th century

The border of this handsome prayer rug is a late version of the border designed for 16th century rugs of the Ottoman court manufactory (compare no. 45). The use of this border, the shape of the prayer arch and the columns which support it, here transformed into long decorated rectangles with a flower at each end, are typical of the 18th-century rugs made in Ghiordes. Also typical are the disciplined knotting, comparatively thin body and rich polychromy of this piece. The design is distinguished by a particularly fine hanging mosque lamp, beneath which is a ewer suspended upside down containing a carnation. A later Ghiordes rug in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, copies this feature but omits the columns; see Dimand (1973, fig. 123). Knots are of the Turkish type in wool of twelve colours and white cotton, 19–20 per square cm, on a warp of pale tan wool, with two shoots of red wool weft after each row of knots.

Published: London (1914, no. 38);
Beattie (1964, pl. 13, no. 15)



56 The Salting carpet

Length 233cm, width 163cm
Victoria and Albert Museum,
London, no. T.402-1910, from the
Salting Collection
Turkey (Hereke), Ottoman period,
probably 1860-80

This finely knotted rug in brilliant colours, scintillating with silver, was published in the 1880s as a Persian carpet of the 16th century. As studies of carpets developed, doubt was expressed concerning date and provenance of this and other rugs similar in style and technique. By 1931 they were tentatively attributed to 'the neighbourhood of Constantinople not earlier than the 18th century'; see London (1931). Erdmann (1966) dates them to the first half of the 19th century, suggesting an origin from the Sultan's looms at Hereke, since the Topkapı Palace Museum, Istanbul, still holds the largest collection of these rugs. Beattie (1968) doubted whether Hereke produced carpets until later in the century, which would make this piece, published in the 1880s, an early example. This particular design was probably inspired by early Persian carpets rather than a direct copy: the fabulous beasts grouped in the corners lack an enclosing quarter-medallion and the disposition of the birds is infelicitous. The verses in the borders, by the poet Hāfiz (1320-89), read

*May khāh va gul afshān kun : az
dhar che mī-khāhi?
In guft sahar ke gul : Bulbul to
che mī-gūyi?
Masnad bi-gulistān bar, tā shāhid
va sāqi-rā
Lab giri va rukh būsi, may nūshi
va gul būyi . . .
Shamshād khirāmān kun va
ahang-e gulistān kun
Tā sarv biyāmūzād az qad-e tō
dīljūyi
Emrūz ke bāzārat purjūsh-e
kharidār 'st
Daryāb, va buna ganji az
māyeh-ye nikūyi
Har murgh bi-dastāni dar gulshan-e
shāh ayyad,
Bulbul bi-ghazālī [?], Hāfiz
bi-du'ā-gūyi*

'Call for wine, make scattering of
roses: from fate what seekest
thou?

Thus at morn spoke the rose:
Bulbul what sayest thou?

Take the cushion into the rose-
garden, so that of the lovely
one and the wine-pourer
Thou mayest take the lip and
kiss the cheek, drink wine and
smell the rose. . .

Move thy box-tree [figure] proudly
towards the garden

So that the cypress from thy
stature may learn affability.

Today thy bazar is aboil with
purchasers,

Understand that, and store a
road-provision from the
capital of goodness . . .

Every bird with a song comes to the
King's rose-bed,
The bulbul with a lyric,
Hāfiz
with a prayer.'

About 140 Persian knots per square
cm in fourteen colours of wool are
tied on a silk warp, with areas of
brocaded metal thread. There are
three shoots of yellow silk weft after
each row of knots.

Published: Lièvre (1880-3, IV); Beattie
(1964, no. 18 and 1968); Erdmann (1970)



57

57 Silk medallion carpet with hunting scenes

Length 480cm, width 255cm

Museum of Fine Art, Boston, no. 66.293, gift of John Goellet, Centennial and other funds

Persia, Safavid period, 16th century

Hunting was an elaborate princely diversion described in Persian legend and poetry from the earliest times and depicted in every artistic medium. As a theme for carpet designs it appears in the early Safavid period and four of the most celebrated carpets of the mid-16th century belong to this group. No 58 is dated to 1542–3 but this example may well be earlier and its fine detail is enhanced by the silk pile. The other hunting carpets are in the Royal Collection, Stockholm, and in the Österreichisches Museum für angewandte Kunst, Vienna. The lifelike people and animals may be compared to those in contemporary wall-paintings, miniatures, pottery and silks but here they are set against the classic Safavid carpet structure: a field with a central medallion and dependant cartouches surrounded by a broad border flanked by two narrow ones. The carpet is woven with a silk warp, weft and pile, Persian knots per square cm, with some areas brocaded in silver-gilt thread.

Published: Sarre and Trenkwald (1929, pls. 24–6); Welch (1971)

58 Medallion carpet with hunting scenes

Length 570cm, width 365cm

Poldi Pezzoli Museum, Milan, no. 154, property of the Italian Republic

Persia, Safavid period, early 16th century

Only three of the great Safavid carpets are dated – the two Ardabil carpets, dated 1539–40 and this example.

Unfortunately, the date in the central cartouche of this carpet may be read either as 929 [1522–3 AD] or 949 [1542–3 AD]. Sarre and Trenkwald preferred the later date, which seems to accord better with the style of the carpet. The design has the classic Safavid structure: each quarter of the carpet repeats exactly. The curiously stiff and almost angular palmette border and the effect of cross-hatching made by the floral stems in the ground contrast with the sinuous treatment of similar motifs in nos. 56 and 61. Within the carpet itself these formal elements contrast with the lively animals and huntsmen.

This carpet was probably woven in Qazvin or Tabriz and the others in central Persia. The name Ghiyāth al-Din Jāmi' which appears in the cartouche together with the date possibly refers to the silk-designer or master-weaver of similar name, but this is not certain. The carpet has a silk warp, three shoots of cotton weft after each row of knots and a woollen pile with about 41 Persian knots to the square cm. One end is heavily restored.

Published: Sarre and Trenkwald (1929, pls. 22, 23); Erdmann (1960, p. 167)



58 see colour plate, page 60

59



59 Medallion carpet with landscape and animals

Length 570cm, width 270cm
H.S.H. Charles Prince of Schwarzenberg Collection
 Persia, Safavid period, second quarter 16th century

This medallion carpet depicting an idealised garden embodies the finest qualities of Safavid design. Border and field are well balanced and the motifs are subordinated to a single decorative unity, but each bird, animal or flowering tree is rendered with astonishing naturalism. The carpet may be closely compared in its general design with no. 59 and several others with similar themes, but it is likely to be the earliest and is certainly one of the most attractive of the group. The design of the central medallion epitomises its qualities: life-like ducks in neat pairs flock in a pond surrounded by stylised cloud-bands. The reciprocal border resembles that of the Chelsea carpet in the Victoria and Albert Museum, London, though the hunting animals there are here replaced by quietly perching birds. A phoenix in each corner with a bird in its talons provides the only touch of savagery. The carpet has been attributed to Tabriz. It is woven on a cotton warp with silk wefts, three shoots after each row of knots (two straight and the middle wavy) with a woollen pile, 55 Persian knots per square cm.

Published: Sarre and Trenkwald (1929, II, pl. 21)



60 Medallion carpet with landscape and animals

Length 701cm, width 368cm
Los Angeles County Museum of Art, no. 49.8, gift of J. Paul Getty
 Persia, Safavid period, mid-16th century

This carpet depicts the Persian concept of Paradise. To the Safavid designer Paradise was set in a fertile garden with flowering trees, streams, birds and animals – some of which were familiar from life on earth, such as the cranes in the centre, while others, like the phoenixes and dragons, were borrowed from Chinese mythology. Gentle, winged houris are also in attendance. The structure of this design is similar to that of the medallion carpet no. 58. A counterpart to the present carpet, in

the Islamisches Museum, Berlin, was badly damaged in the war. Finer versions of the design may be seen in a carpet of which half is in Cracow and half in the Musée des Arts Décoratifs, Paris, and a fragment in the Museum of Art, Philadelphia. In a sense these carpets are the ancestors of the garden carpets of the 17th and 18th centuries in which the field is divided into formal beds of flowering shrubs separated by water courses. The carpet has a cotton warp and wool and cotton wefts, three shoots after each row of knots, with a woollen pile of 38 knots per square cm.

Published: Sarre and Trenkwald (1929, II, pl. 27); Valentiner (1949); Bode and Kühnel (1970, pp. 99–103)



61

61 Medallion carpet with animals

Length 427cm, width 229cm
National Gallery of Art, Washington, D.C., no. C.330, Widener Collection 1942

Persia, Safavid period, mid-16th century

This classical medallion carpet epitomises Safavid taste. Although entirely symmetrical in its composition with a carefully drawn tracery of stems and a massive border, the animals are treated with extraordinary naturalism. As in the carpet no. 60 there is a mixture of real and mythical animals – *kylins* (part-dragon, part-stag) and leopards, for example. The entire design of the central medallion is based upon the Chinese cloud-band. Several features may be compared with those of no. 60, the border, the central medallion (but not its cloud-bands) and its animal style. This carpet is woven in woollen pile in Persian knots, about 30 per square cm, with woollen warp and cotton weft.

Published: Ricci (1931, no. 344, pls. 79, 80); Dilley (1959, pl. IX)



62

62 Silk medallion carpet

Length 244cm, width 150cm
Bayerisches Nationalmuseum, Munich, no. T.1611
 Persia (Kashan), Safavid period, late 16th century

A well-defined group of very fine silk carpets has survived from the late 16th century, several of which appear to come from the same cartoon. This carpet has a counterpart in the Altman collection of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York and possibly another in the National Museum, Coimbra. The ribbon or band punctuated by floral panels which has been placed around the central medallion is an unusual and distinctive feature of the design. A modified version appears in a 'Polonaise' carpet in San Marco, Venice, which probably dates from 1603. The main border is unconventional and its tightly curled cloud-bands are much closer to their Chinese originals than those forming the decoration of the corner medallions. Over a dozen carpets can be attributed to this workshop which Erdmann believed was the same as that which produced the carpet no. 57. The carpet is woven in silk pile with Persian knots.

Published: Riegl (1892, no. 74, pl. LXVI); London (1931, no. 185); Pope and Ackerman (1938–9, pl. 1202); Erdmann (1970, pp. 61–5, pl. 61); Dimand (1973, no. 15)



63

63 Silk and gold kilim

Length 227cm, width 130.6cm
Textile Museum, Washington, D.C.,
 no. R.33.28.1. (old no. R3.51)
 Persia (? Kashan), Safavid period,
 1600–25

When the Polish Carmelite priest Paul Simon visited Kashan in 1608 he saw tapestry woven rugs being made as well as other rich carpets and textiles. These were as much admired by Europeans as the pile-woven silk carpets and a number of precious examples have survived. They are often classed with the 'Polonaise' pile rugs (see no. 64–6).

Arabesque and floral designs similar to the pile-woven versions are found but others are tapestry woven renderings of the medallion and animal carpets of the 16th century. This rug is almost a pair in size and pattern with one in the Islamisches Museum, Berlin, acquired in 1914 from the Empress Friedrich. The corner animals are turned the other way in the Berlin version and there is an inscription. Both have a central medallion with a dragon and phoenix in perpetual combat. Dimand suggests that the kilims with softer colouring, such as this example, were probably woven in Isfahan.

Published: Sarre and Trenkwald (1926, II, pl. 45); Erdmann (1970, p. 219, pl. V); Dimand (1973, pp. 65–7)

64 Silk and gold 'Polonaise' carpet

Length 259cm, width 144.8cm
Victoria and Albert Museum, London,
 no. T.36–1954, gift of Christabel Lady Aberconway
 Persia (Isfahan or Kashan), Safavid period, about 1600–20

This fragmentary carpet, woven in silk and brocaded in gold and silver, belongs to a group considered fitting gifts for the princes of Europe. In 1603 and 1622 gifts of silk carpets were made to the Doges of Venice, some of which are still in San Marco. Another group now in Rosenborg Castle was sent to Denmark in 1639 by the Shaykh Šafī. The fame of Persian silk carpets was such that Sigismund Vasa of Poland commissioned a group in 1602. Even Queen Elizabeth of England had, in 1599, an apartment in Hampton Court 'ornamented with silk hangings

worked in Turkish knot' – a gift from the Earl of Leicester. This fragment is almost identical to one in the shrine of the imam 'Alī at Najaf in Mesopotamia, the most venerated shi'a shrine, probably woven in the royal workshops at Isfahan, which is also a reasonable provenance for this piece. A Polish traveller of 1608, however, reported similar carpets being woven in Kashan and this is also a possible provenance. Such carpets were found in Polish collections in the 19th century and for this reason they came to be grouped together under the general misnomer of 'Polonaise'. This carpet is woven on a silk warp and weft with about 40 Persian knots per square cm. One border has been cut and rejoined.

Published: Aga-Oglu (1941); Dimand (1973, pp. 159–60)



64

65 Silk and gold 'Polonaise' carpet

Length 206.4cm, width 127cm
Cleveland Museum of Art, no. 26.533,
purchase from the J. H. Wade fund
 Persia (Isfahan or Kashan), Safavid
 period, early 17th century

Throughout the 17th century silk carpets with arabesque and floral designs were woven in the royal workshops of Isfahan and Kashan for presentation to foreign potentates. There may also have been some private production when royal orders had been filled, though no examples have yet been discovered in Persia itself. This carpet is typical of the 'Polonaise' group. While there are variations in colour and in the structure of the designs, the field is often divided into two halves, as in this carpet. The two other 'Polonaise' carpets in this exhibition provide interesting contrasts in design; compare nos. 64 and 66. A similar carpet in the Kevorkian Collection was sold in 1969 and passed into the collection of J. Paul Getty. Few 'Polonaises' appear in the paintings of the period; an exception may be the carpet in the portrait of a young woman by Frans Mieris in the State Hermitage Museum, Leningrad, in which the border may be compared with this example and the field with several others. The carpet is woven in silk with Persian knots on a silk warp with a cotton weft after each row of knots.

Published: Cleveland (1970, p. 217);
 Dimand (1973, pp. 59-65)



65

66 Silk 'Polonaise' rug

Length 210cm, width 143cm
Staatliche Museen zu Berlin,
Islamisches Museum, no. 1.23
 Persia (Isfahan or Kashan), Safavid
 period, early 17th century

This is an example of the splendid rugs, of silk enriched with metal thread, which were produced in Isfahan and Kashan and were often presented by the Shah as official or diplomatic gifts; see nos. 64, 65. The colour scheme of salmon pink, light green and brown, with gold and silver, is characteristic of the type. The rug, which was given to the Berlin Museum by Fürst Joh. von und zu Liechtenstein, is one of a pair; the second rug is in a private collection. Warp and weft are of silk; the knots are of Persian type, about 34 per square cm.



66

Published: Vienna (1892, pl. IV);
 Berlin (1935, fig. 14)

67 'Portuguese' carpet

Length 677cm, width 311cm

*Österreichisches Museum für**angewandte Kunst, Vienna,*

no. T.8339

Persia or India, Safavid or Mughal
period, 17th century

67

One of the finest of a group of puzzling and unusual carpets which has provoked discussion and disagreement for a century past. Others are in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, in the Musée des Tissus, Lyons, the Rijksmuseum, Amsterdam, Winterthur (USA) and Knole in Kent. The stiff palmette and arabesque border appears on many 17th-century Persian carpets, but not the serrated central medallion. Are the Europeans in the corners part of a Portuguese diplomatic mission which has arrived in the Persian Gulf, or does the scene commemorate Bahādur Shāh, the last great ruler of Gujarat in north-west India? He was drowned, possibly murdered, in 1537 while travelling on a Portuguese ship outside the town of Diu. The carpet could have been made in southern Persia, or in Gujarat, or as the oldest theory suggested, in Goa. The model for the scene may be a lost miniature or even a European print. Persian weavers worked in India under Mughal patronage, so similar decorative features and techniques are to be found in the carpets of both Persia and India at this time. Later versions of this design were made as far away as the Caucasus. The warp and weft are cotton and there are 50 Persian knots per square cm.

Published: Sarre and Trenkwald (1926, I, pl. 33); Bode and Kühnel (1970, pp. 112–14); Ellis (1972, pp. 267–89)



68

68 Carpet with tree design

Length 188cm, width 85cm

*Iran Bastan Museum, Tehran,*no. 3380, on loan from the
Mausoleum of Shah 'Abbās II, Qum
Persia, Safavid period, 1671

This carpet comes from a set of thirteen shaped to fit the floor of the twelve-sided tomb-chamber of Shah 'Abbās II (died 1666) at Qum. It is one of the few Persian carpets to be woven with a date and a name, Ni'matullah of Joshagan. However, the place of the family home of the master weaver is not necessarily an indication of where the carpet was made. 17th century writers mention silk carpets from Joshagan, but also from Kerman, Kashan and Isfahan. In contrast with nos. 59 and 60, the trees and birds in this garden of paradise are arranged in neat rows, the motifs repeating about a central axis. Other carpets from the set have this symmetrical repeat and also a straight repeat, suggesting that their designs may have been borrowed from woven silks where such limitations of design were unavoidable. Similar repeats may be seen in no. 69. The carpet is woven with two shoots of silk weft after each row of Persian knots, tied 50 per square cm in silk on a silk warp.

Published: London (1931, no. 334); Pope and Ackerman (1938–9, pl. 1258B, pp. 2398–9); Bode and Kühnel (1970, fig. 103)



69

69 Vase carpet

Length 610cm, width 260cm

*Rijksmuseum, Amsterdam,**no. RBK 17271, originally from the Imperial Collection, Vienna*

South or East Persia, Safavid period, second half 17th century

Vase carpets may be divided into several groups but all are elongated with rather narrow borders and their designs are intended to be seen from one direction only. Their decoration is entirely floral and among their least conspicuous features are the actual vases. The more usual 'vase' carpets are based on a diamond-shaped lattice of linked stems. See Dimand (1973, pp. 72–7). This carpet is a pair to one in the Österreichisches Museum für angewandte Kunst, Vienna. Their colouring is unusual and the stiff horizontal lines of the flower vases suggest a later 17th century date, as do their rather stylised borders. The provenance of these carpets has been variously proposed as Kerman, Joshagan and Isfahan. The carpet is woven with a cotton warp and weft, three shoots after each row of knots, and a woollen pile of 19 Persian knots per square cm.

Published: Sarre and Trenkwalde (1929, I, pl. 24); Delft (1948–9, no. 20, fig. xiii)



70

70 Dragon carpet

Length 477cm, width 222cm

Private Collection, England

Caucasus, about 1700

Besides the highly stylised dragons (in rows near the top and bottom) after which these carpets are named, the earlier examples contain other animal forms. Here, between the dragons, are repeated two creatures in combat, the lower animal with hooves and a short, thick tail and outlined head protruding from a misshapen body. The straggling marks on the bodies of the animals are probably a stylisation of the flames seen in Persian 16th-century carpets, lapping the bodies of the fabulous animals borrowed from Chinese art. The system of intersecting lozenges, boldly outlined in contrasting colours, with large rosettes or palmettes at the points, also dates back to the 16th century in silks. The transformation of these designs is more than contemporary rendering of a curvilinear pattern in a rectilinear form: the dragon rugs show degrees of stylisation and accretion of ornament which took time to evolve. Examples attributed to the 18th century show a decreasing understanding of the original designs. This carpet has a woollen warp and weft with 14 Turkish knots per square cm.

Published: Aga-Oglu (1948, no. 10)



71

71 Yomut prayer rug

Length 167.6cm, width 121.9cm
*Victoria and Albert Museum,
 London, no. 1050-1883*
 Caspian region, 19th century

Nomadic Turkoman tribes lived originally in an area south of the Aral sea, east of the Caspian, north of Afghanistan and west of the Oxus river, and are today widely dispersed. The Yomuts were closest to the Caspian. Each tribe had a distinctive pattern; the diamond shaped *gul* containing a stylised flower is a feature of many Yomut rugs. The high quality of the materials, the weaving and the colouring – a rich deep red and dark indigo blue with touches of white – are common to all early Turkoman rugs. The design of this example is equally characteristic of their prayer rugs, with a cross in the field and a broad lower border. As the tribes were mixed racially, both Persian and Turkish knots are found. Their rugs became widely known in the West after only the publication of an illustrated study by a Russian governor of the Transcaspian province; see von Bogolyubov (1908–9). The warp is of undyed wool with two shoots of dark brown wool after each row of knots. The knots are of the Turkish type, 56–60 per square cm. The top of the carpet is finished with a border of Soumaq.

Unpublished



72

72 Velvet with figures in compartments

Height 77.5cm, width 66.7cm
*Cleveland Museum of Art, no. 44.239,
 purchase from the J. H. Wade fund*
 Persia, Safavid period, 16th century

Within a repeating design of lobed medallions, a princely figure bears on his wrist a falcon, ready to pursue a colourful duck that has flown behind a flowering tree. A servant comes forward with refreshment. In striking contrast to the delicacy of this scene are palmettes, one girdled by a black and white spotted snake, the other decorated with a lion mask in a surrounding arabesque. Textiles with gold backgrounds gained immense popularity at the court of Shah 'Abbās (1587–1629). Added richness is achieved by the velvet pile pattern in which a deep red predominates; the other colours are orange, yellow, green, two shades of blue, buff and grey. The colour combinations are different in each medallion.

Published: Underhill (1944, p. 157);
 Weibel (1952, p. 120, pl. 136);
 Los Angeles (1959, no. 53, p. 34);
 Paris (1961, p. 201, no. 1130)



73 Velvet tent ceiling with hunters and animals

Diameter 97cm

Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, no. 28.13, gift of Mrs Walter Scott Fitz

Persia, Safavid period, 16th century*

This circular panel of velvet functioned as the ceiling of a tent and is said to have been captured by the Ottoman Sultan Sulayman the Magnificent during one of his invasions of Persia in 1543–5. It then passed to Kara Mustapha Pasha from

whose hands it fell into those of a Polish general at the rout of the Turks at Vienna in 1683. Though the colours of the silk pile have faded and the original gold ground has worn away, this velvet remains one of the outstanding examples of Persian 16th century silk weaving. Depicted are scenes from the hunt: a lion devours a gazelle (compare no. 78), a lion grapples with a man, a horseman draws his bow at a group of fleeing gazelles, another turns to survey a tame cheetah that rides behind and a rifleman takes aim from behind a

rock. Unfortunately, the opening for the tent pole obliterates the major portion of a fight between a horseman and a lion. The drawing of these activities, particularly the latter scene, may be compared to that in the hunting carpet, no. 57.

Published: Townsend (1928, no. 154, pp. 24–9); London (1931, no. 146); Pope and Ackerman (1938–9, pl. 1023); New York (1949, no. 36); Weibel (1952, pp. 118–20, pl. 132)



74 detail

74 Silk cloth with figures, leaves and flowers

Height 267cm, width 72cm

Royal Collection at Rosenborg Castle, Copenhagen

Persia, Safavid period, late 16th century

The vigorous drawing of the figures in this magnificent silk is enhanced by immense leaves and a contrasting black ground. A prince holds out his hand to receive a bouquet which a smaller figure, perhaps a child, offers him. Aigrettes rise from the prince's turban which is wrapped around a narrow pole in the style of the period. Amidst the surrounding flowers a splendid bird sings.

Published: Martin (1901, pls. VIII, IX); London (1931, pp. 109)



76

76 Silk cloth with four scenes repeated

Height 94.6cm, width 53cm

Victoria and Albert Museum, London, no. 718-1899

Persia, Safavid period, 16th century

The scenes illustrated here, as in no. 75, are probably those of a poem or story and are contained within niches in repeating bands. In one scene, a lady plays a dulcimer to an admirer; in a second, she offers refreshment to a companion; in a third, a man stirs a pot over a fire while a friend brings dishes; in a fourth, a man and a woman rest by a stream. Gazelles, leopards and lions sporting among leaves and flowers, divide each tableau. The colours are beige, tan, pale blue, pink, white, red, black and silver, and are changed in the various bands. The weave is lampas with the pattern in twill on a satin ground. Several pieces are sewn together.

Published: Martin (1901, fig. 1, p. 2); Pope and Ackerman (1938-9, pl. 1026); London (1950b, pl. 41)

75 Silk coat

State Armoury Museum, Moscow

Persia, Safavid period, 16th century

This superb coat is made from a silk of quite exceptional beauty; indeed one commentator, Ackerman, has called it one of the supreme textiles of all time. The pattern, in gold, silver and coloured silks on a light blue ground, shows a phoenix perched on a tree and Alexander hurling a rock at a dragon. The design was a favourite one and versions of it are found in other contemporary silks and velvets.

Published: Sarre and Martin (1912, pl. 196); Pope and Ackerman (1938-9, pp. 2057, 2090); Moscow (1954, pp. 342-5)



75



77

77 Silk cloth with a scene from the story of Layla and Majnūn

Height 34.3cm, width 47cm

Victoria and Albert Museum, London, no. 916-1897

Persia, Safavid period, 16th century

The headdress and costume of Layla, seen here visiting Majnūn who sits among trees and wild animals, is that worn by ladies of the court of Shah Tahmāsp (1524-76) in the later years of his reign. The style closely follows that of contemporary miniatures, the painters of which were frequently responsible for textile cartoons. The fineness of the double cloth weave provides an admirable background to the delicate drawing of the design which is executed in silver, red and ivory thread. This cloth was probably a panel from a garment.

Published: d'Hennezel (1930, pl. 11); Pope and Ackerman (1938-9, pl. 1033b); London (1950, no. 2)

78 Silk cloth with fighting wild animals

Height 54.6cm, width 85cm

Victoria and Albert Museum, London, no. T.111-1929

Persia, Safavid period, 16th century

This silk has a repeating pattern of wild animals in combat. The liveliness of the subject is well balanced by the delicate drawing and the subtlety of the green, pale yellow and orange colours. A leopard leaps in pursuit of a gazelle; a leopard, astride a mule, sinks its teeth into the flesh; a gazelle tumbles under the vicious attack of a lion. These are ancient motifs which may be traced back to pre-Islamic Persia, where they were employed in Achaemenid art to great effect. They also appear on the tent ceiling (see no. 73) and the Persian and Indian animal rugs (see nos. 61 and 99). This panel is part of a silk cope, said to have come from a monastery in northern Albania. Its central part is now in the Benaki Museum, Athens. The weave is lampas with twill pattern on a satin ground.

Published: London (1931, no. 248); Pope and Ackerman (1938-9, pl. 1041)

79 Silk hanging

Width 24cm, height 107cm

Musée Historique des Tissus, Lyon, no. 29.52

Persia, Safavid period, 16th-17th century

This spectacular hanging has a rich red ground. In a niche is a finely-drawn plant with a palmette around which butterflies hover. Linked medallions form the decoration of the border. At the bottom left-hand corner an inscription states that this is the work of Mughith. A similar silk hanging, with a dark blue ground, is in the Victoria and Albert Museum, London.

Published: d'Hennezel (1930, pl. 20)



79



78



80

80 Silk cloth with religious texts

Length 119cm, width 90cm
David Collection, Copenhagen,
no. 30/1971
Persia, Safavid period, 17th century

The striking design of this cover is composed of religious texts in blue on a yellow ground in repeating compartments.

The cartouches repeated at the top and bottom give the donor's name.

Waqf namūd hajjiyya Khawānzāda bint Qāsim Ibānaki 153 [sic]
'[This was] bequeathed by Hajjiyya [the pilgrim] Khawānzāda daughter of Qāsim of Ibānaki 153 [?].'

Upper band of compartments repeated below

Nād 'Alī muḡhīr al-'ajā'ib
'Call on 'Alī who shows forth miracles.'

Lowest band of compartments repeated above

dhā jā al-naṣr wa al-faṭḥ li'llāh
'Behold victory and conquest belongs to God.'

In the miniature compartments arranged vertically

Katabahu Muḥammad Mu'min
'Written by Muḥammad Mu'min.'
Bismillāh al-raḥmān al-raḥīm
'In the name of God the merciful the compassionate.'

Wa faṭḥ qarīb

'And speedy conquest,' (in mirror writing)

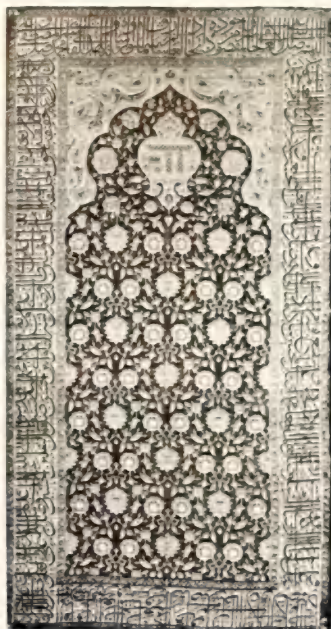
Naṣr min Allāh

'Victory is from God.'

Along the bottom band

'Amal Muḥammad Ḥusayn ibn Hajjī Muḥammad Kāshānī
'Work of Muḥammad Ḥusayn of Hajjī Muḥammad of Kashan.'

Published: Davids Samling (1975)



81

81 Silk tomb cover

Height 235cm, width 124cm
Iran Bastan Museum, Tehran,
no. 3314
Persia, Safavid period, about 1600

This tomb cover comes from the shrine of Shaykh Ṣafī al-Dīn at Ardabil. Its composition consists of palmettes set among an arabesque of floral ornament. The delicacy of the design is offset by the bold forms of the inscription in the border. This inscription, in highly complicated thuluth, appears to invoke God's blessing on the twelve Shi'a imams. The phrase *ṣal'alā*, 'God bless' appears twelve times and the names of 'Alī b. Abī Ṭālib, Ḥasan, Ḥusayn and Ḥasan al-'Askar are easily identifiable. There is also the signature of Ghiyāth of Yazd, a master weaver of great renown working in the late 16th and early 17th centuries.

Published: London (1931, no. 129);
Pope and Ackerman (1938-9, pl. 1037)



82

82 Silk tomb cover

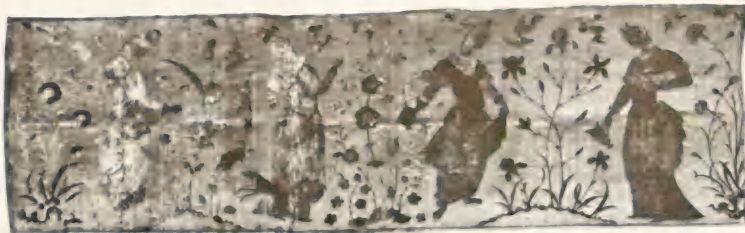
Width 101.6cm
Imam Riza Shrine Museum, Mashhad
Persia (possibly Isfahan), Safavid period, 1699

The cover, woven of silk in pale tones, has bands of inscriptions alternating with bands of leaves and flowers. Besides Koranic quotations, Arabic verses, prayers and incantations, the inscriptions include the namr of Shah Sulaymān, who presented the cover to the shrine of the Imam Riza at Mashhad, and the name of the poet, Ṭāhir, who composed the chronogram which gives its date as 1080.

'The owner of the age,
Sulaymān Pādishāh
With whose desire the turn of fate
and good fortune accord
Presented to the shrine of
King Riza
A [i.e. this] *shudda*, with the
utmost disinterestedness,
Ṭāhir wrote for its chronogram
'A.z.S.l.y.a.n.sh.d.h. sh.d.
v.q.f., A.m.a.m.' [1080]

The calligrapher is named in the border as Muḥammad Riẓā Imāmī [?].

Published: London (1931, no. 844);
Pope and Ackerman (1938-9, p. 2134,
pl. 1084)



83 Velvet with female figures

Height 196cm, width 57cm

Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto,
no. 962.60.1, gift of Mrs John David
Eaton

Persia, Safavid period,
early 17th century

In the scene on this velvet, ladies hold bunches of flowers and stand on either side of a pool with flowering plants. Two pairs of figures sway towards each other though their faces are turned away; the intermediate pair have the pose reversed. A striking sense of rhythm is created by this courtly dance. An inscription states that this was the work of Šafi. The embroidered details are a later addition.

Unpublished

84 Velvet coat with figures

Height 123cm

Royal Armoury, Stockholm, no. 3414
Persia, Safavid period, first half
17th century

This spectacular coat, with its design in velvet on a gilded silver ground, is a splendid example of the opulence of the art of this period. Languid youths, the epitome of indolence and leisure, drink from cups filled from long-necked vessels. Their poses harmonise with the swaying motion of the plants among which they stand. This coat was a gift from the Czar of Russia to Queen Christina of Sweden in 1644.

Published: Pope and Ackerman (1938–9,
pl. 1060); Geijer (1951, no. 31, pl. 15);
Stockholm (1966, no. 1469)

85 Velvet with female figures

Height 74cm, width 237cm

National Museum, New Delhi,
no. 65.84

Persia, Safavid period,
early 17th century

The scene on this velvet depicts four young ladies; one with a dog, a second with a falcon, a third with a bottle and a fourth with a jug and bowl, wandering in a landscape of flowers. Small Chinese-type clouds adorn the sky beyond. The fitted robes and short jackets of the ladies are typical of the fashion introduced under the court of Shah ‘Abbās. The naturalism of the drawing of the dog reflects the European influence that was beginning to make itself felt in the art of this period. This piece may be compared to another example in the Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto. The figures are in silk pile on a gold ground.

Unpublished



83 see colour plate, page 61

84 see colour plate, page 59

86 Velvet envelope with figures

Height 68cm, width 16.5cm

State Archives, Copenhagen, on loan to the Museum of Decorative Art, Copenhagen

Persia, Safavid period, 17th century

Falconry is the subject of the scene depicted on this velvet, but there is a difference in style from the examples nos. 73–7. The figures have become plumper, their poses more languid and the texture of the fabric less subtle, characteristics which are typical of the greater luxury of the court of Shah 'Abbās who, in 1598, moved his capital to Isfahan. In miniature painting the chief exponent of the new court style was Rizā-ye 'Abbāsi whose influence was extended throughout the 17th century and is clearly reflected in this example. The pattern is in velvet pile against a gold ground, and shows youths wearing huge turbans, with sashes wound round their waists. Each youth holds a falcon and a servant kneels to fill a drinking horn from a vessel with a long neck and handle. This velvet has been made into an envelope which, like no. 90, was probably used to contain a royal letter.

Published: London (1931, no. 396B a); Copenhagen (1935, pp. 44–65); Pope and Ackerman (1938–9, pl. 1059)



86

87 Velvet with strawberry plants

Height 146cm, width 73cm

*Museum of Fine Arts, Boston,**no. 51.2477*

Persia, Safavid period, 17th century

Large leaves provide a striking background for the strawberry plants, which bear both fruit and flowers, depicted on this remarkable velvet. The formality of the design is relieved by the butterflies that hover at either side. Other pieces of the same velvet are in the collections of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, and the University Museum, Philadelphia. The design is in silk pile on a gold ground.

Published: Reath and Sachs (1937, pp. 129–30, pl. 88); Pope and Ackerman (1938–9, pl. 1063c); Welch (1973–4, no. 64)



87



88

88 Velvet with palmettes and flowers

Height 104cm, width 91.5cm
Victoria and Albert Museum, London,
no. 733-1892
 Persia, Safavid period, 17th century

The decoration of this velvet consists of palmettes and flowers enclosed by floral sprays on a deep red ground. It is a composition that became popular among rug weavers of the 16th and 17th centuries and is characteristic of one type of the so-called vase carpets.

Published: London (1931)



89 detail

89 Silk coat with birds, trees and flowers

Height 132cm, width 190cm
Victoria and Albert Museum, London,
no. 280-1906
 Persia, Safavid period,
 17th–18th century

This luxurious coat has a delicate repeating design of birds and peacocks in a background of trees, flowers and flying insects. The colours are silver, orange and blue on a mustard ground. Note the exaggerated length of the sleeves which is a characteristic of the fashion of the courtly style of the period and was also depicted in miniature painting. The red border may be a later addition.

Published: London (1931, no. 401b)



89

90 Silk envelope with flowers

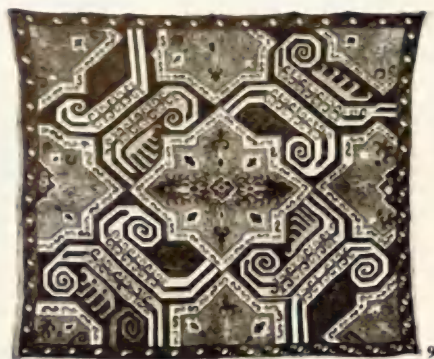
Height 82cm, width 14cm
State Archives, Stockholm, no. 214
 Persia, Safavid period,
 late 17th century

This envelope was brought to Sweden in 1682 by Ludwig Fabritius, an ambassador of the Swedish king, and contained a letter from the Shah of Persia. The design of rows of flowers in different colours is a fine example of the floral patterns that became increasingly popular in 17th and 18th century Persia. The gold ground was evidently polished with a hard implement to give an added brilliance.

Published: Geijer (1951, no. 37, pl. 17)



90



92

91 Silk banner with inscriptions

Height 360.5cm, width 203cm
Victoria and Albert Museum, London,
no. 2318-1876
Persia, Qajar period, 19th century

This banner is triangular with a triple border of inscriptions. The outer and inner borders, with writing on a white ground, repeat verses from the Koran, Sura LXVII, 51-2. The central border, in white writing, is a repeating series of larger cartouches,

two of which have Koranic verses in Arabic. In between are smaller cartouches with invocations to God. The banner was intended for use at religious ceremonies. The central emblem of the lion and sun has its origins in astrology and became the national emblem of Persia under the reign of Muḥammad Shāh (1834-48). The lion usually bears a sword, symbolising the sword of 'Ali, the first Shi'a imam. The absence of a sword suggests a date earlier in the century. The design is in blue, red and gold. The border is woven separately.

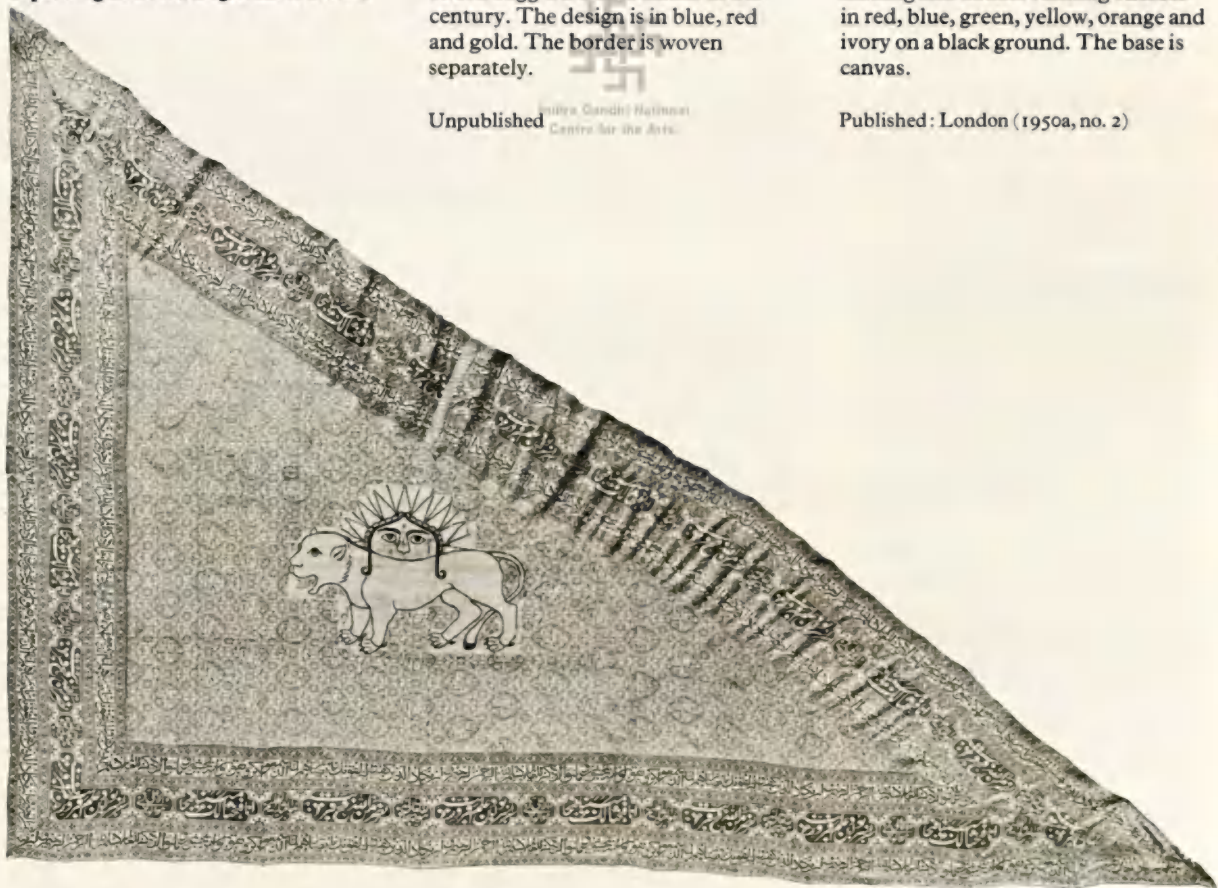
Unpublished
Indira Gandhi National
Centre for the Arts

92 Embroidered cover with a stylised dragon design

Height 132cm, width 111.5cm
Victoria and Albert Museum, London,
no. T.70-1909
Caucasus, 18th century

The bold design of this cover is a highly stylised version of that found on the so-called dragon rugs of the Caucasus (compare no. 70). The cover is embroidered in silk in darning and double running stitches in red, blue, green, yellow, orange and ivory on a black ground. The base is canvas.

Published: London (1950a, no. 2)





94

93 Silk hanging with flowers in a niche

Height 212cm, width 97cm
Staatliche Museen Preussischer Kulturbesitz, Museum für Indische Kunst, Berlin, no. 1.364
 India, Mughal period, early 17th century

Here a graceful flower with several blooms is set within a niche on a rich red ground. The spandrels are decorated with a floral arabesque and there is a border of a continuous floral scroll.

Published: Berlin-Dahlem (1971b, pl. 25)

93



94 Velvet border with floral design

Length 298cm, width 158cm
Victoria and Albert Museum, London, no. 320-1898
 India, Mughal period, 17th century

This sumptuous cut velvet is composed of two pieces, intended as borders, sewn together. The floral design is common to both Mughal India and Safavid Persia and consists of orange blooms outlined in red, alternating with yellow blooms outlined in pale blue, with rich green leaves. Here, the more naturalistic rendering of the flowers suggests an Indian attribution.

National Centre for the Arts

Unpublished

95 Velvet hanging with floral trellis pattern

Height 307cm, width 247cm
Private Collection England
 India, Mughal period, 17th century

This large and elegant hanging, with its deep red field and sage green border, has a delicate trellis pattern formed by leafy tendrils in which rosettes and flowers may be discerned. This composition is common in Mughal carpets of the same period. The border has a wavy scroll of leaves and flowers which is repeated in a simplified form in the guard stripes.

Unpublished

96 Silk sash with a floral border

Length 322.5cm, width 51cm
Victoria and Albert Museum, London, no. 317-1907
 India, Mughal period, 17th century

This is a particularly fine example of a type of sash frequently depicted in Indian miniature paintings. Similar work was also done in Persia (compare no. 97) and the flow of Persian craftsmen to India, and Indians to Persia, further confuses the problems of attribution. This silk has a wide border with a pattern of flowering shrubs in orange, outlined in red, together with green leaves, surrounded by narrow bands of undulating foliage and flowers. The field is red with a pattern of lozenges.

Unpublished

95





97 Silk sash with a floral border
Length 472cm, width 61cm
Victoria and Albert Museum, London,
no. T.49-1923
India or Persia, Mughal or Safavid
period, 18th century

On the back of this sash is the seal of Āsaf Jāh, the first Nizam of Hyderabad, and the date 1159 [1746 AD]. The wide border contains five trees bearing flowers and fruits in green, blue, yellow and ivory and is surrounded by a narrow band of floral scroll. The field consists of alternating stripes, one containing gold flowers on a tan ground, the other an undulating design of flowers and leaves. Such sashes were worn around the waist with the wide bordered ends hanging down. A vogue for sashes of a similar design also existed among the nobility of Poland in the 18th century.

96

97



Unpublished



98 Rug with birds among trees

Length 235cm, width 156cm
*Österreichisches Museum für
 angewandte Kunst, Vienna, no. 0292*
 India, Mughal period, about 1600

This is one of the finest examples of the free pictorial composition, avoiding symmetry and repetition, which is a characteristic feature of Mughal rug design. The landscape of trees and shrubs is animated by a pair of cranes, a cock and hen with chicks, a peacock and a peahen, turtle doves, hoopoes, partridges and other birds. The border and guard stripes include plant ornament, lion masks, leopards and birds. Dimand compares this rug with the paintings of Manşūr and suggests that he may have been its designer. Comparisons have also been made with Indian and Persian lacquered bookbindings. The warp is of white cotton on two levels and there are three shoots of pale red cotton weft after each row of knots. The knots are of the Persian type, about 75 per square cm, in wool of thirteen colours.

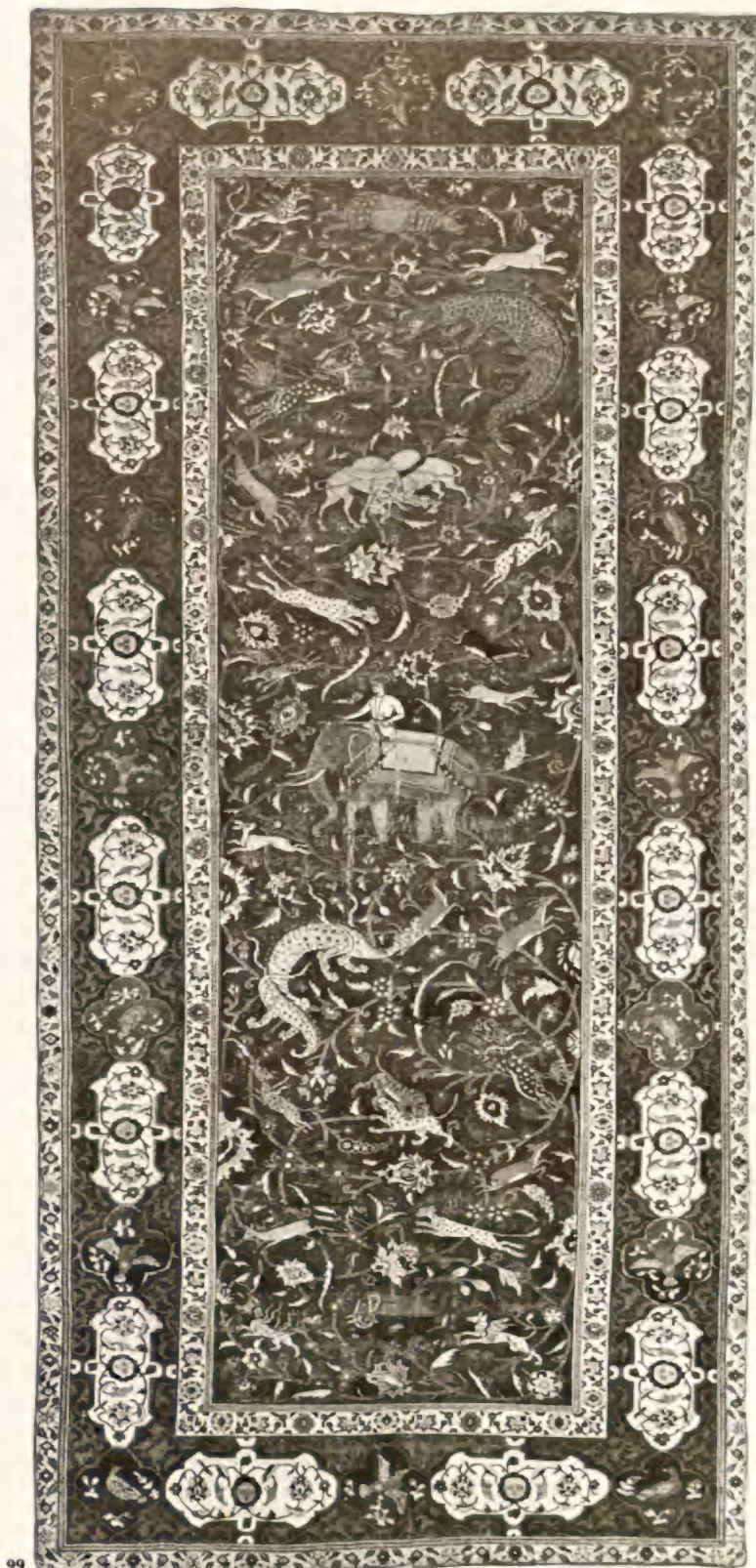
Published: Riegl (1892, pl. I); Sarre and
 Trenkwald (1926, pls. 35–6); Dimand
 (1973, p. 121)

99 Animal carpet

Length 403.5cm, width 191.2cm
National Gallery of Art, Washington
 no. C 328, *Widener Collection, 1942*
previously in the collection of the Duke
of Rutland, Belvoir Castle
 India, Mughal period, about 1625

Throughout the 16th and 17th century Persian influence was paramount in Mughal textiles, modified by European influence from the early 17th century onwards. Agra and Lahore were the chief centres of carpet manufacture. Carpet design in the reign of Jahāngir (1605–28) resembles contemporary Persian products but there are some important differences. While some traditional mythical beasts appear, such as the winged kylin and dragons, like that which has caught the unfortunate deer in the centre of this carpet, Chinese influence is in general much less marked. Both animals and men are much larger and more lifelike, so that they dominate the design. The open rich red ground and strong colouring are typical of Mughal carpets and show the figures clearly. The elephants, crocodiles and rhinoceros may be compared with similar animals in late 16th century Indian miniatures. While the border of cartouches looks superficially Persian, the palmettes have turned into birds alternating with animal masks. The carpet is woven with a cotton warp and weft and has a woollen pile, about 36 knots per square cm.

Published: Dilley (1959, pl. 35); Dimand (1973, pp. 119–20)





100 see colour plate, page 62

100 Prayer rug with a large flowering plant

Length 124.5cm, width 90cm
(fragment)

*Thyssen-Bornemisza Collection,
Lugano*

India, Mughal period, second quarter
17th century

This fragment of carpet, so finely knotted that it looks more like a woven velvet, displays the skill of Indian workshops under the reign of Shāh Jahān (1628–58). The exquisite depiction of the flowers and the rich, fresh colouring are typical of Indian textiles of the period. Through Persia, India borrowed many Chinese motifs, seen here in the formalised waves and clouds or rocks at the foot of the rug and the small clouds scudding away from the large central plant. Their stylisation harmonises surprisingly well with the more natural presentation of the plants. Beattie has suggested that the width of the bands or ornament at top and bottom and the patching of the centre with pieces of identical make and similar design indicate that this prayer arch was one of many in a *saph* or multiple-arch rug. The rug contains 174 knots of the Persian type per square cm, in silky wool of more than fifteen shades on a silk warp of variegated colours. There are three passes of red silk weft after each row of knots.

Published: Migeon (1903, pl. 83);
Beattie (1972, pp. 67–72, pl. IX)



101 Prayer carpet with three mihrabs

Length 131cm, width 260cm

Private Collection, England

India, Mughal period, early 18th
century

Large numbers of prayer rugs with a single mihrab or prayer niche for individual worship have survived. Of the *saphs*, multiple prayer rugs for family use or for the furnishing of mosques, far fewer now exist. Some of the pieces made for mosques must have assumed alarming proportions to judge from an inventory of 1674 taken from the Yeni Walid Mosque, Istanbul, recording carpets containing up to as many as 132 mihrabs. See Erdmann (1938, p. 197). This present rug contains only three arches designed as part of a continuous arcade. It may have formed part of a set of carpets; other examples with three mihrabs and seven mihrabs of the same design survive in private collections. See Ellis (1969, fig. 27). Each mihrab contains one large flowering plant, as in the earlier Indian prayer rug no. 100, but the weave is coarser, the plants are more formalised and the thick columns and continuous sill, curiously like the water-courses in Persian Garden carpets, are less graceful. The carpet contains 15 knots of the Persian type per square cm in woollen pile of six colours. Warp and weft, in three shoots, are of cotton.

Published: Washington (1974, no. XXV)

101

Rock Crystal and Jade



Precious stones were as highly esteemed in the Islamic as in the ancient world. Apart from their more obvious use as personal adornments, they were also invested with magical and even medicinal properties and were valued as talismans or amulets. Much of the lore surrounding precious stones was a classical heritage. So too was the technique of their carving and engraving. Judging from the large number of surviving gem stones with engraved inscriptions and intended for seal ring or pendant, the gem cutter's art was in great demand from the early centuries of Islam.

Many of these early amulets and gem seals are of rock crystal. This material which in the terminology of the mineralogist is quartz, can be found in sufficiently large pieces for fashioning into vessels and objects. When polished, its limpid transparency was superior to glass which in other respects it so much resembles. To carve it required infinite patience and skill. While we cannot be sure of the precise techniques employed, we may assume that the general shape was obtained by chipping and sawing. For the finer details the bow drill was used. The French jewellers, Tavernier and Chardin, describe the gem cutter's craft in Isfahan in the 17th century. The bow drill was used with a mixture of emery and lacquer applied to the wheel. The same technique had no doubt been employed from early times not only by the hardstone carvers but also by the glass cutters; and it is no coincidence that the carving of hardstones and of glass flourished together at one and the same period and often in the same region.

One of the earliest mentions of rock crystal objects by Muslim writers is a lamp which was suspended in the mihrab of the Companions of the Prophet in the Great Mosque of Damascus. A Bedouin describes how its brilliance shone in the darkness of the sanctuary. The gift of the Caliph al-Walid, it was brought by stealth to Baghdad at the order of Hārūn al Rashid's son Amūn, himself a connoisseur of rock crystal. The origin of this lamp is, of course, a matter of speculation; it could have been a cherished relic of the ancient world or have found its way from the Byzantine lands. Although there is no evidence for rock crystal carving in Syria during the Umayyad period, we know that in Persia this material was used for seals and jewellery under the Sasanian kings. We have fine examples of gemstones including rock crystal and cameos carved in intaglio or relief as well as large beads and pendants probably intended for parures of various kinds. The most



famous Sasanian rock crystal carving is a large roundel carved in relief with the emperor Khusraw I (631–78 AD) enthroned and attended by his courtiers. This is set in the centre of a large gold dish which was once in the Treasury of Saint Denis and now in the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris. Set in concentric rows above this central roundel are small circular medallions of green, red and colourless transparent glass moulded in the form of rosettes. It seems likely that these rock crystal carvings were produced in Mesopotamia since it is generally believed that the superb cut glass vessels were also made in some centre of that region which formed part of the Sasanian empire. The Khusraw roundel would be evidence enough for the existence of an established tradition of rock crystal carving in the Persian empire which there is no reason to think that was interrupted by the Arab conquest in the 7th century. The small goblet (no. 102) which was found at Qazvin was almost certainly made somewhere in eastern Persia. The most likely centre would have been Nishapur which in the early Islamic centuries was producing superb relief cut glass vessels (nos. 124, 126–9, 131–2) among them goblets of just this form. Furthermore, details of the palmettes on the rock crystal goblet resemble those found in frescoed fragments recovered in the course of excavations in that city.

Mesopotamia was an important centre of the glass-cutting industry during the Abbasid period and the great polymath al-Birūnī (973–1048) tells us in his important book on mineralogy that Basra was a centre of rock crystal carving. It has been suggested that the beautiful rock crystal lamp now in the State Hermitage Museum, Leningrad, may be a product of a Mesopotamian centre, possibly Basra (no. 109).

We are on far surer ground when we come to the rock crystal carvings produced in Egypt. We have the eye witness account of the industry by a Persian traveller who visited Cairo between 1046 and 1050 and three pieces bearing historical inscriptions, two in the name of Fatimid caliphs and a third in the name of a high-ranking official in the service of the Fatimid administration. These provide dates ranging from 975 to 1036. Some one hundred and seventy rock crystals survive from the medieval Islamic world. By far the greater part are of Egyptian origin. Although the finest fall within the sixty-year period provided by the three datable examples, the industry must already have been established as early as the second half of the 9th century when the Abbasid governor of Egypt, Aḥmad ibn Ṭūlūn, cast aside his

allegiance to the Caliph and proclaimed himself a sovereign ruler. Of Turkish origin he had grown up in the Caliph's court and it is hardly surprising that he should have introduced to Egypt the artistic styles current in the Abbasid capital. Just as the stucco decoration in the great mosque he built in Cairo betrays its dependence on the so-called Samarra style, so too do those few rock crystal carvings which can be attributed to Tulunid Egypt. It is possible, too, that both rock crystal and glass cutting were introduced by craftsmen brought to Egypt from Mesopotamia, and even continued into the Fatimid period.

Some of the earliest Egyptian rock crystal objects were decorated in the so-called 'bevelled' style in which the outlines of the design elements are indicated by a slanting or bevelled cut. This style was also adopted in carved stucco and woodwork both in Mesopotamia and Egypt. By the beginning of the 10th century the craftsmen were attempting to carve their designs in relief. In the early attempts, the relief cutting is often rough and lacking in precision (nos. 103-4) and it was not until the close of the century that technical mastery was achieved (nos. 109-12). In the finest pieces, the ground is cut back from the relief elements to a depth of as much as 2mm.

The middle years of the 11th century were troubled by incessant political strife. In 1062 Turkish and Arab mercenaries plundered the Caliph's palaces and among the loot which was dispersed were rare rock crystal vessels. The historical Maqrizi has included in his work graphic accounts by eye witnesses of these looted treasures among which were rock crystal vessels. Judging by the great surviving rock crystal ewers such as those in Florence, in the Treasury of San Marco, Venice, and in the Victoria and Albert Museum, London, these accounts cannot be mere hyperbole.

There is a surprisingly wide range of form and function in these Egyptian rock crystal carvings. Commonest are those vessels used as containers. The small bottles or flasks were intended probably for scent or *kohl* (nos. 104, 106, 111). *Kohl* (mascara) was an important part of women's cosmetics, and the inscription on another bottle tells us that it was destined for a woman (no. 107). The two small vessels carved in the form of a lion (no. 103) and a fish (no. 104) may also have been receptacles for scent or *kohl*. Other vessels intended as containers perhaps for rose water or wine were derived from contemporary glass shapes. The ewer of which the handle is missing (no. 112) is a variant of the pear-shaped ewer which seems to have been an invention of the Persian glass-makers (no. 132). The globe shaped crystal (no. 105) was probably the head of a ceremonial mace, and may be compared to the bronze macehead from Persia (no. 186). It has also been suggested that this crystal was the terminal of a sceptre but there seems to be no evidence that this emblem formed a part of the Islamic regalia.

Of particular interest are the four chessmen (no. 108). The game of chess originated in India and according to tradition was introduced into Persia in the 6th century AD. Examples of chess pieces from the Islamic world are of ivory, glass and rock crystal. These are abstract in form, and when the game reached Europe, probably via Spain or Sicily in the 11th century, the earliest European pieces follow the Islamic

prototypes. Of the fifteen pieces surviving from this particular set, some are without decoration. In order to distinguish the two opposing sides, some were decorated, others were left plain.

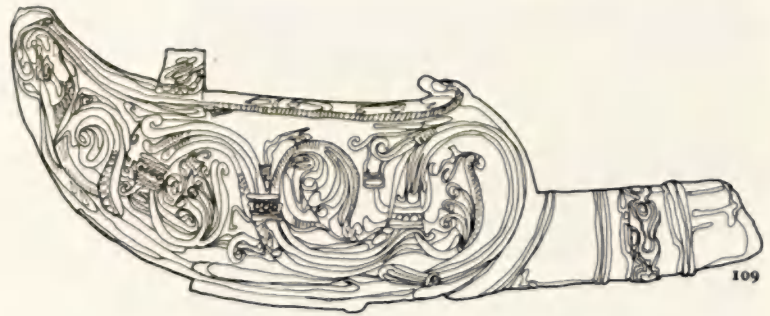
The decoration of the Egyptian rock crystal carvings and of those from Persia and Mesopotamia is principally foliate deriving from the palmette and its variants and is closely related to the contemporary decorative repertory of the other arts. In no. 107, however, the relief decoration is restricted to a band of kufic. Stylised birds are introduced into the decoration of the flat bottle (no. 110). The most ambitious decorative composition is that of the beautiful ewer from the church of Milhaguet (no. 112). The heraldic arrangement of birds or animals flanking a 'tree of life' is characteristic of the finest of the Fatimid rock crystal carvings.

The rock crystal carvings of Fatimid Egypt were eagerly sought after. The ampulla in the form of a fish (no. 104) found its way to Samarkand probably not long after it was made. Many reached the Church treasures in the West, some as early as the 10th century (no. 112). The chessmen (no. 108) were, according to tradition, donated to a Church by a Count of Catalonia. This is by no means the only example of such a gift. There are similar pieces in Osnaberg Cathedral; and two wills preserved in Spain record the legacy of chess sets. These were probably given to the Church in order to be re-used for the encrustation of reliquaries and bindings since rock crystal was a rare commodity, highly esteemed.

According to the early Islamic writers, the raw crystal was drawn variously from Kashmir and the western foot-hills of the Pamirs, Badakhshan, Ceylon, the mountainous regions of Armenia and Western Persia. The Laccadive and Maldive Islands are also mentioned. But the best and purest rock crystal was imported from east Africa which was most likely the source used by the crystal carvers of Egypt.

The industry in Egypt was evidently short-lived. A rock crystal carved in the form of a crescent and inscribed with the name of the Fatimid Caliph al Zāhir (1021–36) already betrays signs of poor workmanship. The dispersal of the palace treasures no doubt dealt the death blow to the craft for despite later allusions in the literature to crystal carvings, none has survived. It is a curious fact, of which there is no ready explanation, that the industry seems to have disappeared until it re-emerged in India under Mughal patronage in the 17th century.

In Persia, however, the artistic possibilities of another hardstone were to be exploited in the 15th century. This was jade or in mineralogical terminology, nephrite. The Muslims inherited no tradition of jade carving from the ancient world and in the early Islamic centuries jade seems to have been unknown. Again it is al-Bīrūnī who provides us with the most reliable information about jade. According to him, the Turks of the steppes invested jade with magical properties. It was an amulet which served as a powerful protection against attack by robbers. It could ward off thunder and lightning; and the tribal magicians used it to produce rain. He mentions, too, that the Turks carved from it ornaments for belts and saddles.



Chinese vessels of jade were known in the Islamic world and we hear of one of the Rasulid rulers of the Yemen sending a gift of such vessels to the Ayyubid Sultan of Egypt. Indeed, it is likely that the Timurid princes of Persia were stimulated by the jade carvings of China to introduce the craft into their own domains. The earliest example from a Muslim workshop is the great jade slab which his grandson, Ulugh Beg, procured and had carved for the grave of Timur. This slab which now covers the tomb of the great conqueror in the Gur-i Mir, Samarkand, is incised with a long funerary inscription, the decorations being restricted to a carved stalactite moulding round the sides. It could be argued that this is the work of a stonemason rather than that of a hardstone carver. Nevertheless, it was Ulugh Beg who patronised if he did not actually establish a native school of jade carving probably in Samarkand of which he was governor from the age of fifteen until his death in 1449. The beautiful jug of cloudy white jade (no. 114) was made for him. His name and titles are carved in relief in a noble script around the vessel's neck. The shape of this vessel is derived from a type of jug whether of bronze or brass, of which the datable examples, however, are later than the jade one. These metal jugs, mostly lidded, were probably made in Herat; and the type must go back as early as the beginning of the 15th century since the form was being reproduced in blue and white porcelain of China during the reign of the emperor Hsüan Te (1426-35).

The commonest type of jade used in the Timurid period is of a very dark green which unless held up to the light appears as almost black. The oval cup (no. 113) is of this type of jade. Its pure and simple lines are in sharp contrast to the intricately carved dragon's head which resembles closely that of the jug (no. 114). There are other examples in jade of this form of cup which were probably made in a Persian or Transoxianian workshop in the 15th century.

Jade continued to be carved in Persia under the patronage of its Safavid rulers but in the 17th century primacy in the art passed to the workshops established by the Mughal emperors of India in their various capital cities. The Indian jade carvers, in their turn, were certainly inspired by the jade carvings of Timurid style; for the jug (no. 114) is one among several which eventually became the valued possessions of the emperor Jahāngir (1605-27) and his son Shāh Jahān (1628-58).

Preserved in the Topkapi Palace Museum, Istanbul, is a handled jug of dark green jade similar in form, though considerably larger, to the jug. This magnificent vessel is encrusted with gold inlays of floral scrolls and a dedicatory inscription to the founder of the Safavid house of Persia Shāh Ismā'il (1501–52). It was almost certainly among the Persian royal treasure captured by the victorious Turks after the battle of Chaldiran in 1514. Perhaps it was this very vessel which prompted the Ottoman Sultan to establish a jade-carving workshop in his capital. Under Sulayman the Magnificent (1520–66) this workshop was producing small jade plaques inlaid with gold and encrusted with jewels and destined for the embellishment of bow cases and quivers. The surface of jade vessels carved in Turkey was also treated in this way such as the lobed dish (no. 115). Here the carved ornament is restricted to the leaf design carved in intaglio on the inside. The exterior is inlaid with gold and encrusted with rubies, emeralds and sapphires.

Turkish taste, however, was not wholly confined to jade carvings embellished in this sumptuous manner. The little lobed cup (no. 116) appeals to quite different aesthetic canons, depending on its organic form based on a gourd and its foliage. In this case the inspiration was clearly Chinese since the forms of the gourd and other fruits were often exploited by the jade carvers of China though the treatment of the handle and the small rosette carved in the interior is Turkish.



103

103 Bottle of rock crystal
Length 6.7cm, height 4.2cm
British Museum, London, no. 1s. 12, Franks Bequest
Egypt, Fatimid period, first half 10th century

Relief carved in the form of a crouching lion, the extended forepaws missing. A circular boring 1.3cm in diameter runs from the chest of the animal to within 1cm of the hindquarters. The vertical boring half-way along the body is a later addition. This is one of fourteen rock crystal bottles carved in the form of a lion.

Published: Lamm (1930, taf. 75, no. 17); Pinder-Wilson (1954, p. 86f, pl. XXXIVb)



102

102 Goblet of rock crystal
Height 9.7cm
British Museum, London, no. 1954 10-131, found at Qazvin
Persia, 9th-10th century

Rock crystal carvings from Islamic Persia are exceedingly rare. That there was a tradition of carving in this material is proved by the roundel inserted into the centre of the famous silver dish attributed to the Sasanian emperor Khusraw I (531-79) in the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris, as well as beads and pendants of the Sasanian period which have come to light in recent years. The form of the goblet with flanged rim and collar at the base of the bowl occurs in the relief carved glass of east Persia of the 9th and 10th centuries. While the style of relief carving is similar to that of the rock crystals of Fatimid Egypt, the decoration is rather more stiffly disposed. The curious split-leaf terminals with bored holes at the tip bears a striking resemblance to those in a wall painting at the Tepe Madrasa in Nishapur. See Hauser and Wilkinson (1942, p. 104, fig. 28).

Published: Ghirshman (1954, pl. 46a)



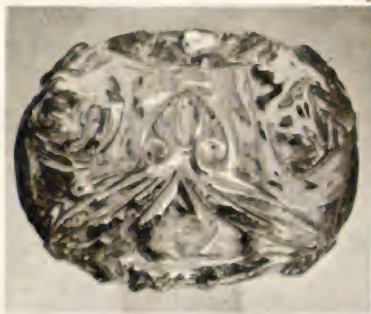
104

104 Flask of rock crystal
Length 10cm
State Hermitage Museum, Leningrad no. CA-9993, found at Samarkand, formerly I. Krause Collection
Egypt, 10th-11th century

Carved in the form of a fish with cylindrical boring from head up to tail. Part of the head is missing. This is one of some twelve rock crystal flasks carved in the form of a fish.

Published: Pugachenkova and Rempel (1965, fig. 215)

105



105 Mace-head of rock crystal carved in relief
Height (maximum) 6.6cm, diameter (maximum) 8.5cm
Museum of Islamic Art, Cairo, no. 15445 ex-Harari Collection
Egypt, Fatimid period, 10th century

Flattened globular crystal with a cylindrical hole, 2.5cm in diameter, in the centre. Its surround is chipped on both sides suggesting that it may have been masked by a metal mount. The two inscriptions, separated by a chevron band of foliate ornament, are in a very highly stylised kufic.

Iqbāl wa baraka li-ṣāhibihi,

'Prosperity and blessing to its owner.'

Muḥammad wa 'Alī kilāhum mā,
'Muḥammad and 'Alī, both of them.'

Published: Cairo (1969, no. 25)

107 Bottle of carved rock crystal
Height 9.1cm, diameter 3–3.5cm
Museum of Islamic Art, Cairo, no. 15446, formerly Harari Collection
Egypt, Fatimid period, 10th century

The body is decorated in relief with a kufic inscription.

Baraka li-ṣāhibatihi,

'Blessing upon its female owner.'

A further word, unread, may simply be filling. This bottle was probably intended for mascara (*mukḥḥala*). It has a slightly flaring neck, cylindrical body and originally a splayed foot, which has been broken off. The shafts of some of the kufic letters have wheel-cut double strokes across them, recalling the inscription on the cameo-cut glass bowl, see no 128. This type of vessel was also made in glass.

Published: Cairo (1969, no. 24)

107



106 Bottle of rock crystal

Height 10cm

Private Collection, France

Egypt, Fatimid period, late 10th–early 11th century

Each of the broad faces is carved in relief with half-palmettes disposed symmetrically on a vertical stem. The lower part of the body is broken and missing.

Published: Lamm (1930, taf. 71, no. 2);
Kühnel (1963, p. 209, fig. 168)



106



108a



108b

108 a-d Four chessmen of rock crystal

Height of c about 8cm
Private Collection, France
 Egypt, Fatimid period, late 10th–early 11th century

These four pieces are from fifteen surviving chessmen which, according to tradition, were given to the parish church of Ager, a village near Urgel in Catalonia. a is a Bishop (Ar. *fil*, elephant), b King (Pers. *shāh*), c Knight (Ar. *faras*, horse), and d Queen (Ar. *wazīr*, minister)

Published: Murray (1913, p. 764f);
 Lamm (1930, tad. 77, nos. 6, 13, 14, 15);
 Camón-Aznar (1939, p. 404, figs. 1–16)

109 Lamp of rock crystal

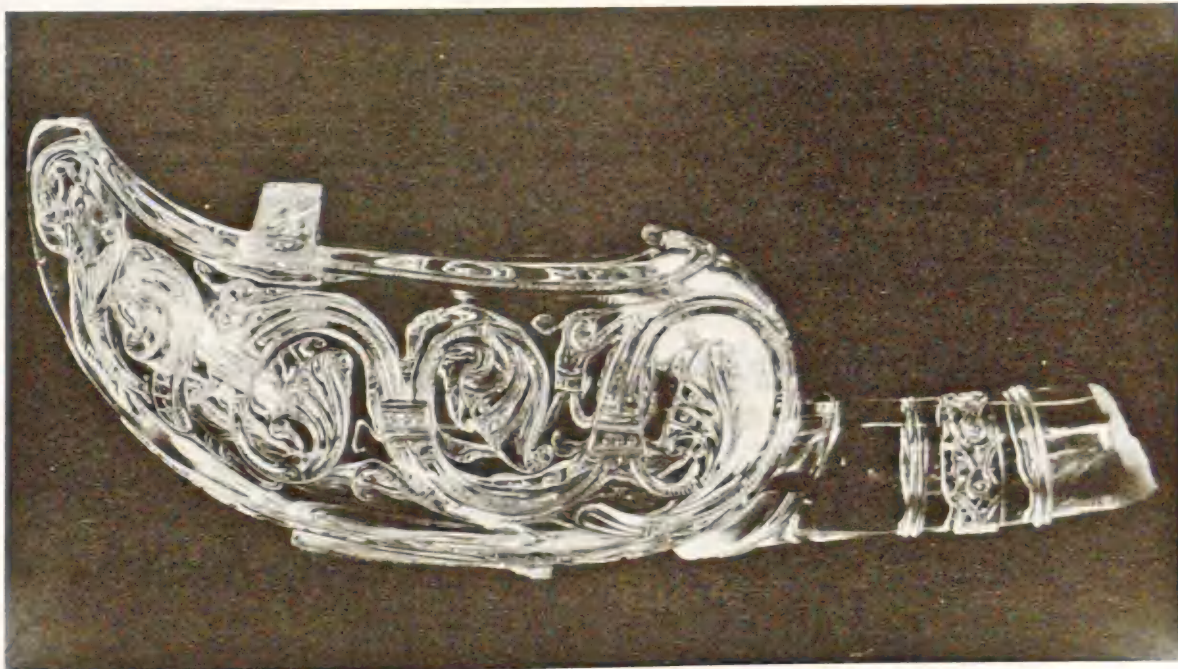
Length 22cm
State Hermitage Museum, Leningrad, no. EG-938
 Egypt, Fatimid period, late 10th–early 11th century

The form of the lamp which is boat-shaped with a projecting handle appears to be unique. Lamm has proposed an attribution to Mesopotamia, second half of the 9th century, citing the acanthus scroll, current at Samarra, as a parallel to the scroll on the lamp. The border of 'pearls' is not found in any other rock crystal attributed to Egypt.

Centre for the Arts

Published: Migeon (1927, ii, p. 112, fig. 281); Lamm (1930, taf. 68, no. 5)

109





110

110 Bottle of rock crystal

Height 12cm

National Archaeological Museum,
Madrid

Egypt, Fatimid period, late 10th–
early 11th century

Carved in relief with part of the base broken and missing. Inscribed in kufic around top. On one side, *baraka min Allāh*, 'Blessing from God'. In main field on each side, paired birds flank a scroll of half-palmettes arranged in the form of an inverted 'T'.

Published: Gómez-Moreno (1951, p. 341, pl. 403a)



111

111 Jar of rock crystal

Height 10.2cm

Private Collection, England

Egypt, Fatimid period, late 10th–
early 11th century

The body is carved in relief with three panels each containing a palmette flanked by half-palmettes and paired half-palmettes which issue from the top of the complete palmette. Three lugs separate the panels, each with an inverted arcade below.

Published: Ettinghausen (1955, p. 109, pl. 1); Sotheby (8th December 1970, lot 64 with plate)

Indira Gandhi National
Centre for the Arts

112 Ewer of rock crystal

Height without mounts 18cm

Treasury of the Church of Milhaguet,
(classified historical monument),
until 1790 in the Treasury of the
Abbey of Grandmont, Haute Vienne,
where it is listed in the inventory of
1666

Egypt, Fatimid period, early 11th
century

Handle broken and missing. Carved in relief on main field are two eagles with wings outstretched standing on reversed palmettes. Scroll around neck.

Published: Lamm (1930, taf. 67, no. 6);
Paris (1971, no. 271, and illustration)



112



113

113 Cup, oval in shape, of dark green jade (nephrite)
Width 15.6cm
British Museum, London,
no. 1961 2-13 1
Persia or Transoxiana, 15th century

In the middle of one of the longer sides is a loop handle carved in the form of a dragon's head with a curving neck. The foot-rim is carved in the form of a figure of eight. The type can be traced to a metal cup with loop handle used by the Mongols, the handle being intended for attachment to a belt or saddle.

Published: Sotheby (31st January 1961, lot no. 188); Pinder-Wilson (1963a, p. 49f, pl. XXVIII)

114 Tankard of cloudy white jade (nephrite)

Height 14.5cm
Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian,
Lisbon, no. 328
Transoxiana (Samarkand),
Timurid period, 1417-49

Handle carved separately in the form of a dragon. The shape of this vessel, unique in jade, is derived from a bronze original since there is a series of tankards with S-shaped handles in the form of a dragon ranging in date from 1456 to 1511. Arabic inscription carved in relief in thuluth script around neck.

*al-Sultān al-a'zam mughith
al-dunyā wa-l-dīn Ulugh Beg
Gurgān khalada mulkahu wa
sultānahu*

'The Sultān, the most mighty saviour of the world and of religion, Ulugh Beg Gurgān - may



114

his reign and power endure for ever!
Persian-Arabic inscription engraved on upper edge of rim in taliq script.
*Allāhu akbar pādshāh-e haft
kishvar pādshāh-e 'adālat-
gustar wāqif-e rumūz-e haqiqi wa
majāzi Abū al Muẓaffar Nūr al-dīn
Jahāngīr Pādshāh ibn-e Akbar
Pādshāh Ghāzi sana 8 julūs
muṭābiq sana 1022 hijri*
'God is great. The Emperor of the Seven Countries, the Emperor dispensing justice learned in the mysteries, both true and allegorical, Abu'l Muẓaffar Nūr al-dīn the Emperor Jahāngīr son of the Emperor Akbar Ghāzi. [In] the eighth regnal year corresponding to the year 1022 H [1613 AD].'
Engraved below handle in taliq script.

*1056 shāhib qirān thānī 20,
'1056 [1646 AD] Lord of the*

Second Conjunction 20 [th regnal year].

Jade was highly esteemed by Ulugh Beg for whom this beautiful vessel was made. He was the grandson of Timur and an exponent as well as a patron of the exact sciences. He adopted the title Gurgān, 'son-in-law', signifying his connexion with the illustrious house of Chinghiz Khan, in 1417 and reigned over the empire founded by his grand-father from 1447 until his death in 1449. The tankard came into the possession of the Mughal Emperor Jahāngīr in 1613 and then of his son the Emperor Shāh Jahān, who styled himself Lord of the Second (Auspicious) Conjunction, his ancestor Timur having adopted the title 'Lord of the (Auspicious) Conjunction'.

Published: Lisbon (1963, no. 28 and illustration); Grube (1966, fig. 75)



115

115 Bowl of carved jade (nephrite) inlaid with gold and encrusted with precious stones
Length 16.5cm, height 4.8cm
S. Martin Summers Collection, London, at one time in the possession of the Emperor Alexander III of Russia to whom it was presented by the Amir of Bukhara
Turkey, Ottoman period, 17th century

Oval bowl with lobed sides. A leaf pattern is carved on the inside and the exterior is inlaid with gold and encrusted with rubies, emeralds and sapphires. Gold inlay and encrustations were applied to jade carving both in Mughal India and Ottoman Turkey.

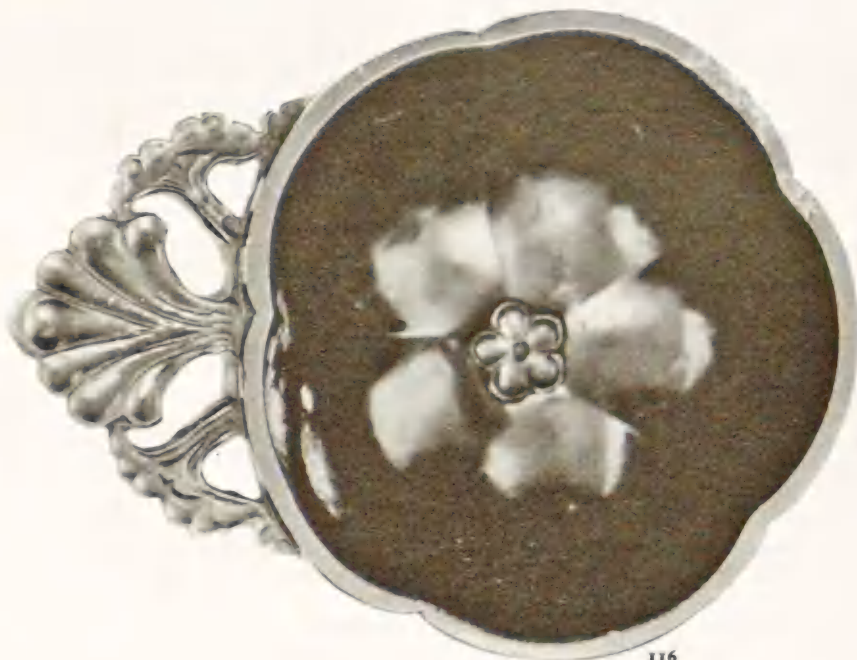
Unpublished

116 Cup of carved jade (nephrite)
Length (including handle)
11.3cm, height 4cm
Private Collection
Turkey, Ottoman period,
17th century

The cup is six-lobed, each pair of lobes being separated by a vertical rib. The rim is flat and projects slightly from the side. The base is formed of a stalk which is coiled and then brought up the side to terminate in the foliate handle. On the inside centre, a small five-petalled rosette is carved in relief. This remarkable vessel is probably inspired by a half-gourd with foliage. The idea of exploiting natural forms, including

the gourd, in jade originated in China. Two other jade vessels carved in the form of a half gourd have survived, one in the British Museum, London, which, according to the inscription, was in the possession of the Mughal emperor Shah Jahān and another in a private collection which, according to its Arabic inscription, was made in Turkey. Examples of open vessels of jade with horizontally projecting handles, often carved in openwork, are in the Topkapi Palace Museum, Istanbul, and have been attributed to a Turkish workshop. See Skelton (1975).

Unpublished



116

Glass



The glass industry was already flourishing in Egypt and Syria, Persia and Mesopotamia when these lands were conquered by the Arabs in the course of the 7th century: and there is no reason to suppose that it was interrupted by these events. The glass houses supplied the new political masters with their wares, adjusting as need arose to the taste and requirements of these new patrons. The disruption of the age-old political barrier between Egypt and Syria on the one hand, and Persia and Mesopotamia on the other, meant an increased commercial intercourse between these lands. This led to the fruitful exchange of artistic ideas and often to the migration of artists and craftsmen from one region to another. Thus a popular glass form in Persia is almost simultaneously imitated in the glass houses of Egypt. For this reason it is often impossible to distinguish between the glass products of countries as far apart as Egypt and Persia. The scientists have not yet devised a wholly satisfactory method of establishing these differences.

The glasses selected for this exhibition range from the 8th to the 14th century and represent some of the achievements of the principal glass-making centres in the Islamic world. Broadly speaking these six centuries can be divided into two distinct periods. First, from the 8th to early 11th century the glass-makers achieved their decorative effects by *manipulating the surface* of their glasses. In the second period from the 12th to the 14th century, when the glass houses of Persia and Mesopotamia had apparently ceased to produce fine decorated glass, the glass-makers of Syria and Egypt concentrated their main efforts on polychrome effects.

A comparatively simple method of decorating a glass surface is that of scratching or incising with a diamond. This technique was widely practised in the early Islamic centuries (8th–11th) in Mesopotamia, Persia, Egypt and Syria. The round based beaker with incised decoration (no. 120) was also found in Syria where it was most likely made. The incised lines show white since the interior walls of the V-shaped cut are unpolished. The technique allowed for a freedom of line which is apparent in the rather naturalistic treatment of the leafy foliage.

Far more beautiful effects could be obtained by cutting on the wheel which could be used both for grinding and polishing; and the glasses selected for the exhibition show the variety of ways in which wheel cutting was exploited. In Persia and Mesopotamia, the glass-

makers of the Sasanian period developed a particular application of the technique. By carving a series of concave facets on the curving surface of the glass, they produced a honeycomb effect in which the play of light over the concavities gave a wonderful sense of movement and vitality. The typical vessel which they treated in this manner was a hemispherical bowl which had to be thick in order to withstand the tensions caused by the grinding of the facets. For this reason, these bowls were probably moulded rather than free blown. The technique continued to be practised in these regions during the first three Islamic centuries but was now applied to an elegant form of flask with long neck and globular or bell-shaped body (nos. 122-3, 125).

By using the wheel to produce *linear* designs, the glass-makers were able to adapt to their vessels the artistic idiom which was being developed in the metropolitan centres of the Abbasid empire. Having mastered the technique of *incising* designs on glass (no. 121) they turned their attention to *carving in relief*. In the beaker from Berlin (no. 124) the carver has used his wheel on the comparatively thin wall to produce a design in shallow relief. To this purpose he has adapted the so-called bevelled style of ornament which was current in Mesopotamia and Persia in the Abbasid period. Strictly speaking this is not relief carving since the defining lines of the design are merely indicated by a cut line, slanting in section. In true relief carving the ground is carved down to leave the design standing clearly in relief such as on the flask (no. 127). It is still not clear where this technique was developed. The glass-cut wares of Mesopotamia were already famous in the West in the 9th century: and fine fragments of relief cut glass have been found at Samarra. A considerable quantity of relief cut glasses have been found in Persia in recent decades and it is likely that they were made in a centre in Khurasan, possibly Nishapur.

Another development of relief cutting was the so-called cameo glass technique. An overlay of coloured glass – usually green or blue – was applied to a surface of colourless glass. The glass-maker then carved his decoration so that the design elements were left standing in the coloured glass, the background being carved back to the colourless glass. Included in this exhibition are two beautiful examples of this technique (nos. 131-2) which are attributed to a Persian glass workshop.

Persian and Mesopotamian glasses with incised and relief cut decoration reached Egypt certainly by the 9th century. Evidence for this has been supplied by the excavations of the American Research Centre at Fustat of the earliest Islamic settlement in the southern part of modern Cairo. Whether or not it was migrant glass-makers from the eastern provinces who first introduced the glass-cutting techniques, we know that the Egyptian glass-makers had acquired these skills by the 10th century. The magnificent bowl (no. 130) carved in cameo relief with a pair of ibex and a kufic inscription shows the technical mastery which the Egyptian glass-cutters could achieve.

The relief carved decoration on the large beaker (no. 133) has an almost monumental quality. This remarkable vessel is one of a group of beakers which are generally thought to have been produced in Egypt in



the 12th century. On present evidence, however, the glass-makers were no longer producing carved wares at this date. Moreover, the shape, type of glass and style of cutting have no parallel in the glasses of the Islamic world. Against this, the decorative composition of this beaker has been compared to that of an Egyptian flask found near Kairouan; and two of the group are said to have been brought back from Syria by Jacques de Vitry, Bishop of Acre, who on his return to Belgium in 1226 presented them to the Prieuré d'Oignies at Namur. There can be little doubt that even if evidence is turned up to prove a Western or Byzantine origin for these beakers, the inspiration of their decoration and mode of cutting are from the Islamic world.

It now seems that the techniques of painting in a metallic lustre on glass was first developed in the glass houses of Fustat. The technique is similar to that of lustre painting on pottery. A rare and beautiful example was discovered at Fustat in 1965 and according to its inscription can be firmly dated in the 8th century (no. 119). The finely-drawn decoration serves to show how at this early date the Muslim artist had succeeded in transforming two motifs from the classical world – the acanthus and the palmette scroll – into a new idiom.

In the period from the 12th to the 14th century the production of fine glass wares seems to have been the monopoly of Syria and Egypt. It has already been said above that colouristic effects were the principal aim of the glass houses in these two countries. Colour had, of course, already been exploited in the early period such as in the cameo-cut technique described above. Another technique was that of marvering. Opaque glass threads were wound around the molten vessel and then pressed into the latter by means of a stone rod. This technique was practised in Syria from Roman times and continued through the Islamic period to the 14th century. In the bowl (no. 144), the opaque white threads were wound around the transparent purple glass: the vessel was then reheated and blown into a mould in order to obtain the vertical ribs. In the elegant flask (no. 134), the white threads were 'combed' into a feather pattern before being 'marvered' into the transparent purple glass. The bowl was made in Egypt, the flask in Syria, and it was the Syrian glass-makers who invented and developed the technique of enamelling and gilding on glass towards the end of the 12th century. Painting in fired pigments was practised in the ancient world both in the Near East and the West; but it was the Muslim

glass-makers of Syria who perfected the technique and added the technique of gilding. Vitreous enamels, that is, coloured glass pastes, were applied to the surface of the vessel and then fixed by firing, by which means the enamels were fused onto the surface. When gilding was required, gold, too, was applied at the same time as the enamels, either in the leaf or more usually as powdered dust and likewise fused to the surface in the firing.

Most of the gilded and enamelled glass was produced in Syria. Aleppo and Damascus were the principal centres : and Aleppo probably ceased production after the devastations inflicted on it by the Mongols in 1260. On present evidence, the Egyptian glass houses were producing enamelled but not gilded glass. The glass used for these gilded and enamelled vessels is of markedly inferior quality to that of our earlier period. It often has a brownish-yellow tinge and is rarely free from bubbles. The enamellers were evidently so concerned with the decoration that they were prepared to overlook these defects. Indeed it is quite likely that the vessels were made in one glass house and then brought to another glass house which specialised in gilding and enamelling. Many of these decorators were artists who adapted motifs from the artistic repertory of the Ayyubid and Mamluk period to their vessels. Such a one is the master who decorated the great pilgrim flask (no. 136). His elaborate composition which includes arabesques, the legendary 'Talking Tree' of Islamic cosmology, and lively paintings of huntsmen, was an artist of great imaginative invention. Technically, too, this is a remarkable achievement combining, as it does, no less than eight coloured enamels with gilding.

The great basin (no. 137) is an exact reproduction in glass of a type of brass basin current in the metal working establishments of Syria and Egypt. So too is its decorative composition which combines the naskhi inscriptions with roundels containing the lotus, a 'Chinoiserie' motif popular at the period. There could hardly be a more telling example of the close relationship that existed between the arts of the period.

Among the most spectacular achievements of enamelled and gilded glass are the mosque lamps (nos. 138-40). These were intended for suspension from the ceiling of the sanctuary in the mosque, by chains or cords attached to the looped handles on the main body of the vessel. In common with many other mosque lamps, two of those exhibited (nos. 138-9) are inscribed with the beautiful Koranic verse from the Sura of Light which proclaims the significance of the lamp :

'Allah is the light of the heavens and the earth; his light is like a niche in which is a lamp in glass and the glass like a brilliant star, lit from a blessed tree . . .' (Koran, II, 35)

Many of these lamps were made to the order of a Sultan or high dignitary of state for presentation to a particular mosque or religious foundation.

Other vessels were destined probably for mere decoration such as long-necked bottles (nos. 135, 141) and vases (nos. 142-3). Characteristic of the decorated glasses of the 14th century are birds and

flowers freely drawn in a thin and fluid red enamelled line, a style of decoration which reached Syria from Ilkhanid Persia where it may have been adapted from Chinese originals. The same style is rendered in full enamels on the tall vase-like goblet (no. 142) which was acquired in China where it had quite probably found its way as early as the 14th or 15th century – the enamelled and gilded glass of Syria was renowned in the East as well as in the west.

In 1400 Timur captured Damascus and carried off many of its skilled craftsmen, including glass-makers, to his capital, Samarkand. It is doubtful if the Syrian glass industry survived this catastrophe for we have evidence of the Venetian workshops of Murano executing orders for enamelled glass mosque lamps for the Near East already in the 15th century.

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136



117

117 Octagonal inkwell of glass

Height 7.5cm, diameter 6.3cm
Iran Bastan Museum, Tehran
 no. 6849, excavated at Siraf
 Persia, 9th–10th century

The octagonal form was obtained by blowing the molten glass into a mould. The small loop handles attached to the shoulder may have been intended for suspension.

Published: Whitehouse (1974, pl. XIIb)

118 Inkwell of blue glass

Height 5.7cm
Derek Hill Collection
 Persia, 9th–10th century

Blue glass, of similar form to no. 117

Unpublished



118

119 Goblet of lustre-painted glass

Height 9.5cm, diameter (rim) 13.5cm
Museum of Islamic Art, Cairo,
discovered at Fustat in 1965
 Egypt, Abbasid period, 8th century

The goblet is now in the form of a rounded cup, but a sharp break at the base may be the remains of a stem and a base, rather than a pontil mark. No remains of them, however, were discovered with the vessel. The chestnut lustre is painted both on the inside and outside of the colourless glass which has a greenish-blue tinge. This goblet provides significant evidence for the early development of lustre painting in Egypt. It may be compared to a fragment of lustre-painted glass dated 163 AH (779–80 AD) in Coptic numerals, also in the Museum of Islamic Art, Cairo (no. 12739/6). The inscription painted on the exterior of the slightly thickened rim is in kufic.



119

Bismillāh al-raḥmān [al-raḥim mimmā ama] ra 'Abd al-Šamad b. 'Alī ašlahahu Allāh wa 'azza našruhu

'In the name of God the Merciful, the Compassionate. One of the things ordered by Abd al-Šamad b. 'Alī may God make him prosper and his victory be glorified.'

'Abd al-Šamad b. 'Alī was governor of Egypt for one month in 773 under the Abbasid Caliph al-Manšūr.

Published: Scanlon (1966–7, p. 105 and 1968, p. 195); Pinder-Wilson and Scanlon (1973, pp. 28–9); Yusuf (1973, p. 476)



120

120 Beaker of transparent honey-coloured glass

Height 8cm, diameter 8.8cm
National Museum, Damascus,
no. A 11403, discovered at Raqqa
 Syria, 9th century

The decoration is incised and the missing piece restored. The finely drawn decoration, characteristic of this group, was probably executed with a diamond. The technique was applied usually to coloured glasses, most commonly blue. Other examples have been found at Samarra, Nishapur and Fustat.

Published: Damascus (1964, no. 179, fig. 20, and 1969, p. 269, vitrine 7, no. 1, fig. 159)



122

121 Beaker of transparent colourless glass

Height 8.7cm, diameter 9.8cm
David Collection, Copenhagen,
no. 10/1966
 Persia, 8th–9th century

The incised linear geometric decoration is formed by the interlacing of two bands each consisting of three separate strands.

Published: Davids-Samling (1970, p. 107 and no. 20, p. 141)

122 Bottle of dark green glass

Height 20cm, diameter 11cm
Iran Bastan Museum, Tehran,
no. 8287
 Persia, 9th–13th century

The decoration is created with wheel-cut alternate round hollow carved facets with and without a central boss. While the hollow carved facet is known as early as the 3rd or possibly 2nd century AD, the central boss is only found on raised discs in the early Islamic period. Corning (1970, p. 173, no. 16) illustrates a bottle similar in shape but decorated with three rows of raised discs, each with a central boss.

Published: Washington (1964–5, no. 604, illustration p. 163)



121



123

123 Flask of colourless glass with blue tinge

Height 15cm, diameter 8.5cm
British Museum, London,
no. 1959 2-18 1, Brooke Sewell
Bequest
 Persia, 9th century

Pitting and patches of milky weathering. Wheel-cut decoration on body consists of five rows of oval concave facets.

Published: Pinder-Wilson (1963b, p. 36, pl. XVIa)



124

124 Beaker of transparent glass with a slight yellowish tinge

Height 12.5cm, diameter (upper) 9cm, diameter (lower) 6.6cm
Staatliche Museen Preussischer Kulturbesitz, Museum für Islamische Kunst, Berlin-Dahlem,
no. 1.4/59
 Persia, 9th century

Wheel-cut decoration in the so-called 'bevelled' style in which the designs are purely linear, the outlines being distinguished by angled cuts. The main field consists of palmettes counterposed, a composition found in the first style of Samarra. See Herzfeld (1923, ornament 142, 143, 144). The upper band of freely drawn strokes and figures may be intended to suggest Arabic characters.

Published: Erdmann (1962, Abb. 4)



125

125 Bottle of blue glass with silver top

Height 23cm, diameter 10.8cm
Iran Bastan Museum, Tehran,
no. 8285
 Persia, 9th-13th century

Wheel-cut decoration, vertical ovals on neck and horizontal ovals on body. Silver mounts with drop spout and domical stopper are inscribed with blessings in kufic in niello.

Published: Rome (1956, no. 448, pl. 67);
 Washington (1964-5, no. 603 and illustration p. 162)

126 Flask of transparent green glass

Height 16cm, diameter 8cm
Iran Bastan Museum, Tehran,
no. 3766
 Persia 10th-13th century

Patches of iridescence and greyish white weathering. Facet and linear cutting in the 'bevelled' style. On body, a row of counterposed palmettes, compare no. 124.

Published: Washington (1964-5, no. 608 and illustration p. 165)



126



127

**127 Flask of transparent
colourless glass**

Height 14cm, diameter 10.5cm

*David Collection, Copenhagen,
no. 15/1964*

Persia, Nishapur, 8th–10th century

Relief cut decoration in main field consists of two rows of counterposed trefoils alternating with trefoils on a long vertical stem.

Published: Davids-Samling (1970, p. 105f, no. 16, illustration p. 136, and 1975, p. 16 with illustration)

**128 Flask of transparent
colourless glass**

Height 23cm, diameter 14cm

*David Collection, Copenhagen,
no. 2/1972*

Persia, 10th century

Green and brown glass overlays are combined with cut linear decoration. In the main field is a stylised floral decoration with confronted lion and dove carved in cameo.

Published: Davids-Samling (1975, p. 19, illustration p. 20)



128



129

129 Bowl of transparent colourless glass

Height 8cm, diameter 11cm

David Collection, Copenhagen,

no. 18/1964

Persia, Nishapur, 9th–10th century

Relief cut decoration. In main field, kufic characters in relief: *barakat Allāh* (?) ... , 'the blessing of God (?) ...'

Published: Davids-Samling (1970, p. 106f, no. 17, illustration p. 137, fig. p. 140 and 1975, illustration p. 17)

130 Rounded bowl of colourless glass with greenish tinge and dark blue glass overlay

Height 8.5cm, diameter 12cm,

thickness 0.2–0.7cm

Museum of Islamic Art, Cairo,

no. 2463

Egypt, Fatimid Period, 10th century

The bowl is moulded and cut, the tooling marks being clearly visible. The varying thickness of the core suggests that it was first mould blown and then dipped in blue glass which was cut away to leave the design of two ibexes and the inscription in blue. The core has, in addition, small circular chips cut from the exterior. The technique is extremely rare. The inscription is in kufic.

ghibtā'izz [? *li'llāh*] ...

li-sāhibihi

'Felicity, glory [?to God?].

to its owner.'

Published: Herz (1906, pp. 338–9, no. 90); Cairo (1969, no. 159)



131

131 Flask of transparent colourless glass with slight yellowish tinge and green glass overlay

Height 15cm, diameter 7.5cm

David Collection, Copenhagen,

no. 3/1971

Persia, 9th–10th century

Relief cut decoration in main field consists of a full palmette flanked by confronted birds. The vessel was blown from colourless glass and then given an overlay of transparent green glass. The green glass was removed on the wheel leaving the decoration in the form of a raised line notched at intervals. The glass is similar in technique and material to no. 130.

Published: Davids-Samling (1975, p. 17, illustration p. 18)



130



132 see colour plate, page 54

132 Ewer of colourless glass with an overlay of transparent green glass

Height 15.5cm

Private Collection, England
Persia, 10th century

The green overlay was removed on the wheel except for the outlines of the design as in no. 131. The main face of the body is decorated with an eagle attacking a gazelle repeated in heraldic fashion. Flanking the handle are addorsed parrots. The ewer was acquired in Persia and is probably of Persian origin. This and the so-called Buckley ewer in the Victoria and Albert Museum, London, see Buckley (1935, pp. 66–71, pl. 1 A, B), are the only surviving examples in glass from Persia of a type which was to serve as the model for the carved rock crystal ewers of Fatimid Egypt, both with regard to shape and to the style of relief carving.

Unpublished



133

133 Beaker of colourless glass with a smoky topaz tinge

Height 14cm, diameter (top) 12.9cm, diameter (bottom) 10.3cm, thickness (average) 1cm
British Museum, London,
no. 1959 4-14 1
Islamic (?), 12th century

Relief carved with incised linear elements: a lion and a griffin confronting an eagle with outstretched wings and two paired half-palmettes placed one above the other. The projecting foot-ring is broken away at three points. This is one of the fourteen 'Hedwig' glasses, including one fragment, so-called because some are associated with the Silesian princess St Hedwig (1174–1245). While the 12th century date is generally accepted, their attribution by Schmidt to Egypt has been generally rejected. On present evidence, there is no Islamic relief cut glass of the 12th century. Phillippe suggests a Byzantine origin, but the possibility of a Western origin remains to be investigated. The similarity of the treatment of the lion's mask in this beaker and in the glass flask found near Kairouan with incised decoration has been noted by Marçais and Poinssot.

Published: Schmidt (1912); Marçais and Poinssot (1948–52, pp. 379–82); Pinder-Wilson (1960, and 1968, no. 147, p. 110); Phillippe (1970, pp. 125–41); Gray (1972)

134 Flask of transparent purple glass

Height 20cm

British Museum, London, no. 1913
5-22 39, collected by M. Durighello in Syria
Syria, Ayyubid period,
12th–13th century

This flask is decorated with opaque white marvered trails combed into a feather pattern. There are patches of iridescence. The technique of decorating glass by pressing into the surface coloured trails ('marvering') was practised in Egypt as early as the 2nd millennium BC and then in Mesopotamia and Syria through to the Islamic period.

Published: Lamm (1930, ii, taf. 29, no. 15)



134



135

135 Vase of colourless glass with yellow tinge

Height 32cm, diameter (rim) 3.8cm, diameter (belly) 15cm, thickness at rim 0.4cm

Museum of Islamic Art, Cairo, no. 4261, gift of Prince Yusuf Kamal, 1913

Syria, Ayyubid period, mid-13th century

There are two small inscriptions in small naskhi with no dots, both evidently of gilt, which has worn off. They appear now only as faint shadows on the surface of the glass.

Base of neck. 'izz li-mawlānā al-sultān al-malik al-'ālīm al-'ādil al-mujāhid al-murābiṭ al-mu'ayyad

'Glory to our Lord, the Sultān, the King, the Learned, the Just, the Holy Warrior, the Defender, the fortified [by God].'

Below the shoulders. 'izz li-mawlānā al-sultān al-malik al-'ālīm al-'ādil al-mujāhid [actually wa'l-mujāhid] al-mu'ayyad al-muẓaffar al-manṣūr ghiyāth al-Islām wa'l-muslimīn qāmi 'al-kafara wa'l-mushrikīn muḥyi al-'adl fi'l-'ālamīn sultān al-Islām wa'l-muslimīn al-sultān al-Malik al-Nāṣir Ṣalāḥ al-Dunyā wa'l-Dīn.

'Glory to Our Lord, the Sultān, the King, the Learned, the Just, the Holy Warrior, the fortified [by God], the triumphant, the Victorious, the succour of Islam and the Muslims, the subduer of infidels and polytheists, the reviver of justice in the worlds, the Sultān of Islām and the Muslims, the Sultān al-Malik al-Nāṣir Ṣalāḥ al-Dunyā wa'l-Dīn.'

Ṣalāḥ al-Dīn Yūsuf (1237–59) was the last Ayyubid ruler of Aleppo.

Both the neck and body of this bottle have enamelled decoration sketched in red originally on gilt. On the shoulders there is sparse enamelled decoration in blue and white.

Published: Wiet (1929, pp. 143–5); Cairo (1969, no. 166)

136 Pilgrim flask of colourless glass with brownish-yellow tinge

Height 23cm, width (maximum) 21.3cm

British Museum, London, no. 69 1–20 3
Syria (possibly Aleppo), Ayyubid period, about 1250–60

Painted in blue, three shades of red, green, yellow, white and black enamels and gilding. On the front, within a six-lobed cartouche, are two polylobed cartouches containing arabesque scrolls and surrounded by gilded scrolls with terminals in the form of human and animal heads. On left side, above a roundel containing a seated woman playing a harp, are a horseman thrusting with his spear accompanied by a hound and a hare between the horse's feet with herons flying overhead. On the right side, above a roundel containing a seated male figure drinking, is a horseman thrusting with spear and animal, as on left side, with a flowering tree above his back. On the flat side of body is a spoked medallion within an eight-pointed star. The motif of gilded scrolls, terminating in human and animal heads, is found in carpets and manuscript illuminations and its inspiration has been traced to the fabulous *waqwaq* tree of Islamic cosmography. The fluent drawing and colour range put this flask among



137

137 Basin of gilded and enamelled glass

Height 12.8cm, diameter 30cm
Gemeentemuseum, The Hague,
 no. OG 13-1932
 Syria, Mamluk period, about 1325

The dedicatory inscription in Mamluk thuluth is anonymous. The form of the vessel, as well as the disposition of the decoration, are adopted from the brass basins of Mamluk Egypt and Syria.

Published: Migeon (1903, pl. 68);
 Lamm (1930, taf. 179, no. 3)

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136



138

138 Mosque lamp of gilded and enamelled glass

Height 34.5cm,
 diameter (rim) 24.5cm,
 diameter (belly) 28.5cm
Museum of Islamic Art, Cairo, no. 328,
formerly in Linant de Bellefonds and
Rostowitz Bey Collections, given to
the Museum in 1886
 Egypt or Syria, Mamluk period,
 14th century

The inscriptions are in bold Mamluk thuluth. On the neck, Koran. Sura XXIV, 35. On the belly.

Bi-rasm al-maḡarr al-aṣḡraf
al-‘ālī al-mawlawī al-makḡdūmī
al-sayfī Shaykhū al-Nāṣirī.

‘By order of the most noble authority, the Exalted, the Lordly, the Masterful, holder of the Sword, Shaykhū al-Nāṣirī, mamluk of the Sultan Malik al-Nāṣir Muḡammad.’

The lower inscription is reserved on a blue ground; the blue enamelled inscription on the neck was on gilt, as is clearly visible from the inside. A curious pseudo-kufic ornament breaks the inscription. The lamp was made either for the mosque of Shaykhū in Cairo (dated 1349–50) or, more probably, for the *khānqāh* built opposite (dated 1355) which was richly endowed by Shaykhū. On the neck and below the inscription on the belly are circular medallions bearing the blazon of Shaykhū, a red cup between bars, the upper black and the lower red, a precursor of the composite blazon of the later Mamluk period.

Published: van Berchem (1894–1903, no. 475); Wiet (1929, pp. 92–3); Meinecke (1972, pp. 252–3)

139 Mosque lamp of gilded and enamelled glass

Height 34cm, diameter (rim) 24cm, diameter (belly) 20cm, thickness 0.7cm

Museum of Islamic Art, Cairo, no. 313, from the madrasa of al-Nāṣir

Muḥammad ibn Qalāwūn in Cairo
Egypt or Syria, Mamluk period, early 14th century

Al-Nāṣir Muḥammad reigned until 1341 but that the lamp may be considerably later than the madrasa, the latest inscriptions of which are 1298 and 1303–4. Inscriptions are found on the neck and belly in a fine Mamluk thuluth script, but the words are not all in the correct order.

On the neck, Koran, Sura XXIV, 35.

On the belly,

‘izz li-mawlānā al-sultān al Malik al-Nāṣir al-Dunyā wa’l-Dīn Muḥammad ‘azza naṣruhu
‘Glory to Our Lord, the Sultān al-Malik al-Nāṣir al-Dunyā wa’l-Dīn Muḥammad, may his victory be glorified.’

The inscription on the neck is in bright blue on a ground of white spiral scroll that on the belly is reserved on a blue ground and is broken by six handles in the usual pointed shield-like blank panels. The rest of the vessel is covered with fine linear drawing in red. The base has blank medallion on a ground of various flying birds. The enamelling was evidently on gilding since on the inside there are areas where it has not rubbed off.

Published: van Berchem (1894–1903, no. 468); Wiet (1929, pp. 68–9); Cairo (1969, no. 179)



139 see colour plate, page 55

140 Mosque lamp of gilded and enamelled glass

Height 34cm, diameter (rim) 25.5cm, diameter (belly) 18cm, thickness 0.7cm

Museum of Islamic Art, Cairo, no. 270, from the mosque of Sultān Ḥasan in Cairo dated 1356–63

Egypt or Syria, Mamluk period, mid-14th century

The lamp is densely decorated with lotus and paeony flowers on a ground of schematic paeony leaves. The six handles are set in blank shield-like panels. The decoration is reserved on a ground of blue enamel within thinly sketched red outlines. The enamelling is laid on gilding, much of which is visible from the inside. Another lamp with the same type of decoration, in the Museum of Islamic Art, Cairo (no. 271), bears an inscription in the name Sultan Ḥasan.

Published: Paris (1878, p. 780); Herz (1895, p. 73, no. 18); Wiet (1929, pp. 9–10); Cairo (1969, no. 184)





141

141 Bottle of gilded and enamelled glass

Height 40.4cm,
diameter (rim) 5.5cm,
diameter (base) 13.5cm,
thickness 0.4cm

*Museum of Islamic Art, Cairo,
no. 24249, ex-Prince Yūsuf Kamāl
Collection*

Egypt or Syria, Mamluk period,
mid-14th century

Large pear-shaped bottle. The neck shows a chinoiserie phoenix in red, white, blue, green and yellow over a design sketched in thin red enamel of a different consistency. On the shoulders are large medallions containing baggy-trousered musicians and drinkers. Between these roundels are fighting cocks flanked by ducks and long-tailed birds. The lower part is undecorated. The bottle may be compared to an example in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, formerly in the Hapsburg Collection. See Sourdél-Thomine and Spuler (1973, no. LII).

Unpublished

142 Vase of gilded and enamelled glass

Height 33.9cm

*Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian,
Lisbon, no. 2378, formerly in the
Collection of G. Eumorfopoulos
who acquired it from China
Syria, Mamluk period, 14th century*

Painted in blue, red, green, yellow and white enamels. Various birds appear in flight, including the phoenix, above the water represented in the lower band.

Published: Lamm (1930, taf. 181, no. 6);
Lisbon (1963, no. 1)

142



143 Vase of gilded and enamelled glass

Diameter (rim) 31.8cm

Cleveland Museum of Art, no. 44.235, purchase from the J. H. Wade Fund
 Syria, Mamluk period, 14th century

The 'spittoon' form of vessel, common in India, is rare in the Islamic world. There is a blue glass 'spittoon' of Persian or Syrian origin, dating from the early 8th century, preserved in the Shosoin, Nara, in Japan, see Pinder-Wilson (1970, p. 66, no. 10); and two others also of blue glass found at Fustat, one datable to the 8th–9th century; see Pinder-Wilson and Scanlon (1973, p. 18, no. 2, fig. 3). This is the only known enamelled example of this type of vessel.

Published: Cleveland (1966, p. 210)



143

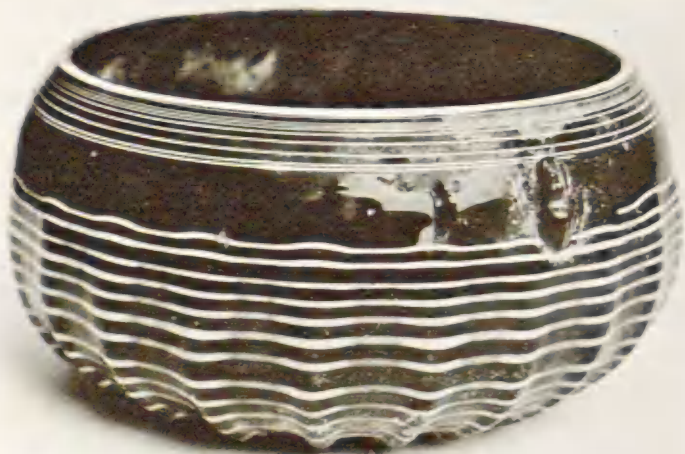
144 Ribbed bowl of transparent purple glass

Diameter 15.2cm

Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, no. 1975-18, acquired through the generosity of James Bomford
 Egypt, Fatimid period,
 11th–12th century

This bowl is decorated with opaque white threads. The vessel was first free blown and the white threads trailed round the lower part of the body. It was then re-heated and blown into a mould in order to obtain the vertical ribbings. Finally, the thin white threads were wound round just below the rim and on the rim itself, and the diminutive handle added. This form of ribbed bowl is characteristic of the glass houses of Egypt in the Fatimid and Ayyubid periods.

Unpublished



144

Ivory



152 detail

Ivory was being carved in the countries of the Near East from early times. Excavations at Nimrud have revealed how adept were the Assyrian ivory carvers. In Dynastic Egypt a whole range of techniques was practised. Ivory was carved in the form of receptacles, was sculpted in the round and, used as an inlay, it served as a foil to wood.

Ivory is a comparatively easy material to handle; for when fresh and immersed in water over a certain period, it is rendered soft enough to be carved with a knife and malleable enough to be bent. With its closely compacted grain, it can be carved into quite thin sheets; and given the right atmospheric conditions, age enhances its delicate tones. When subjected to excessive heat or dryness, however, it can warp and develop fissures which in time will split. The size and shape of the tusk, of course, limits its use to comparatively small objects or to subordinate elements in large scale decoration of wood.

In the medieval Islamic world, the principal ivory carving centres were to be found in the countries of the Mediterranean: Syria and Egypt, North Africa, Spain, Sicily and South Italy. The objects wholly carved in ivory in these centres were necessarily small, such as combs, chess and gaming pieces, and the little casket (no. 146). Ivory was rarely sculpted in the round though small ivory and bone figures have been found in Egypt and there is a carved elephant – possibly a chess piece in the National Museum, Florence.

Among the objects composed of or embellished with ivory, caskets are by far the commonest. In the smaller rectangular and cylindrical caskets the ivory sheets were glued together (no. 148) or joined by tiny ivory pins. In the larger ones, the ivory panels were attached to an interior wood frame (no. 155).

In some of the caskets exhibited, the ivory component is an embellishment. The large casket (no. 150), is wood with ivory panels, carved in openwork and backed by gilded leather, attached to each face. The wood surface of caskets is often encrusted with ivory and woods of varying tones, carved into the required shapes and fitted together like a mosaic. In the flat lid of the wood casket (no. 145), the border inscription was carved in ivory and then countersunk in the wood surface: this is properly the technique of intarsia. Besides being carved in relief and openwork, ivory was sometimes incised, stained or painted (no. 145) or painted and gilded (no. 155). Some of the carved panels exhibited were originally attached to furniture such as the panels



151 detail

(no. 151) of which the dimensions would preclude their use as decorations for a casket. The horizontal panel carved with an inscription in relief (no. 154) and the horizontal wood panel encrusted with an ivory inscription (no. 155), were very probably inset in wooden doors or screens. The five panels of ivory carved in low relief with verses (no. 156), were fixed to a wood cenotaph.

Most of these techniques had already been practised in Coptic Egypt; and the industry, so far from being disrupted, seems to have been given a fresh impetus by the Arab conquest. It was probably Egyptian craftsmen who in the early centuries of Islam carried their skills to the Muslim communities that grew up around the shores of the Mediterranean.

Nearly all the ivory used in the Islamic world was imported from East Africa which was the source of the best quality tusk, as, too, it was for Europe. Egypt's primacy among the ivory centres of the Muslim world may well have been due to its accessibility to this source. It must have been a rare and expensive commodity and the Egyptians sometimes resorted to bone as a substitute. This is less finely grained than ivory and lacks its subtle tone and smooth surface.

In the 10th century, Egyptian carvers travelled west along the shores of North Africa where they established a workshop at al-Manṣuriyya in present day Tunisia. Here under the patronage of the Fatimid caliph al-Mu'izz was produced a unique ivory, the casket no. 145, at some time in the third quarter of the 10th century. Its maker, Muḥammad came of a family of east Persian origin which must have migrated to Egypt. There Muḥammad would have acquired his skill in intarsia and painting on ivory which he brought to Ifriqiya and proved in this remarkable casket.

We do not know if Egyptian craftsmen played a part in the establishment of the ivory carving industry in Andalusia which was active at about the time when Muḥammad al-Khurāsānī was working in Ifriqiya. The carved ivories of Muslim Spain are among the most remarkable of the medieval Islamic ivories and include masterpieces which can rival those of Byzantium and the West. These were produced during a little less than a century. Many were made under royal patronage for presentation to royal personages or high officials (nos. 145 and 150). Both in Cordoba and in Madinat al-Zahra – the Palatine city built near Cordoba by 'Abd al-Raḥmān III (926–61) –

there were establishments working exclusively for the court. The workshop at Madinat al-Zahra was under the supervision of a court chamberlain and its leading artist was a certain Khalaf who carved the superb cylindrical box now in the Hispanic Society, New York.

The caskets made in these royal establishments were intended for jewels and scents, so greatly valued in the medieval world. The exquisite box carved from a single piece of ivory (no. 146), was made for the Caliph's daughter, shortly after the death of her father, 'Abd al-Raḥmān, in 961. Its decoration is restricted to foliate scrolls and kufic inscription. The origin of this style of decoration can be traced to that of Umayyad Syria in the 8th century which reached full maturity under the Caliphs of Cordoba, themselves descended from the Umayyad Caliphs of Damascus. In Cordoba, there were other establishments besides the royal one, working for a wider clientèle. The fine casket with its anonymous inscription of 966 (no. 147), was the product of one such workshop. Its decoration is organised in much the same manner as on the royal ivories of Cordoba and Madinat al-Zahra.

A group of royal ivories introduces into the floral ornament vivid scenes of court life, the chase and other country pursuits. These little scenes are framed in roundels or lobed cartouches. This style of decoration was also copied in the commercial establishments such as on the casket (no. 149). Animals and birds arranged in pairs and flanking a palm tree are a prominent feature of this style. These motives were the stock-in-trade of the silk weavers of Persia, Syria, Egypt and Andalusia and these silk weavings may have been the means by which they reached the ivory workshops of Andalusia.

After the fall of the Caliphate of Cordoba, Andalusia was fragmented into a number of independent petty kingdoms. Some ivory workers from Cordoba founded a new establishment at Cuenca under the patronage of one of these rulers, the Dhu'l-Nūnid king of Toledo. This workshop was apparently in the hands of a single family, of which one member, 'Abd al-Raḥmān ibn Zayyān, made the casket (no. 150) in 1049–50. Its decoration incorporates many of the motives used in the Cordoban ivories; the animals and figural scenes, however, are no longer enclosed by framing bands but are presented rather monotonously in horizontal and vertical registers. It is clear from this casket – the last documented pieces in the series of Andalusian ivory carvings – that the industry was in decline due to a lack of vitality and invention.

The technique of encrusting wood with ivory was also practised in Caliphal Cordoba although no example has survived. But when towards the end of the 11th century Andalusia became a province of the Almoravid empire, the Cordoban workshops made the beautiful minbar of wood with ivory encrustations for the Kutubiyya in Marrakesh, Morocco, a sure indication of the high standing of Andalusian workmanship.

In Norman Sicily there were Muslim establishments producing caskets in the 12th and early 13th centuries. These were composed of plain ivory sheets attached to a wood frame and painted and gilded



151 detail



with birds and animals, scenes of the chase and of the court. They seem to have been destined for a Christian as much as a Muslim clientele. With the suppression of the Muslim community by the Angevin rulers of Sicily, some of these workers found asylum in the Nasrid kingdom of Granada in the 13th century. A typical product of a Granadan workshop specialising in this type of painted ivories is the casket (no. 155). This workshop confined its decoration to roundels of elaborate geometric interlacings characteristic of Nasrid art, combined with naskhi inscriptions.

The wood carvings of Fatimid Egypt are deservedly famous for the imaginative handling of their decorations (nos. 442–4). The subject matter of these wood carvings was also translated into ivory where the finesse and refinement of the carving have seldom been equalled. Among the rare surviving examples are the four panels (no. 151), where the human figure, rendered with verve and spirit and enhanced with colour, are beautifully composed within the narrow confines of the frame. These panels, two vertical and two horizontal, must once have decorated a piece of furniture, perhaps a throne back.

The ivory carvers of Ayyubid and Mamluk Syria and Egypt excelled in intarsia and encrustation. These techniques were applied to the decoration of mimbars, doors and screens. Sometimes the inlaid or encrusted decoration was composed of ivory panels carved in relief with naskhi inscriptions (nos. 154–5).

Ivory seems to have been but rarely used in Persia; and little is known about the ivory carving industry there. Included in the exhibition are five precious panels which once decorated the cenotaph of Shah Ismā‘īl (1502–24) in the shrine at Ardabil (no. 156). They are carved in low relief with appropriate verses from the Koran in a fine Arabic script after an original designed by a notable calligrapher of the day.

146



145 Casket of wood with ivory inlays

Length 42cm, width 24cm, height 20cm

National Archaeological Museum, Madrid, no. 887
Tunisia (Kairouan), Fatimid period, third quarter 10th century

Rectangular wood with flat lid, metal mounts and handles. Ivory plaques on each of the four sides with framing borders decorated with foliate scrolls in red and dark green. Upper side of lid has ivory plaque bordered by an inlaid ivory inscription in kufic.

bismillāh . . . naṣr min Allāh wa fath qarīb li-'abd Allāh wa waliyyihi Ma'add Abū Tamīm al-Imām al-Mu'izz [li-dīn Allāh] Amīr al-mu'minin ṣalwāt Allāh 'alayhi wa 'alā abā'ihī al-ṭayyibin wa dhuriyyatihi al-ṭāhirin mimma amara bi-'amalīhi bi l-Manṣūriyya al-murḍiyya ṣan'a [. . . h] mad al-Khurāsānī

'In the name of God . . . help

from God and speedy victory (Koran, Sura LXI, 13) for the servant of God and His friend, Ma'add Abū Tamīm, the Imām al-Mu'izz [li-dīn Allāh] Commander of the Faithful – God's blessings on him and his good ancestors and his pure descendants – one of the things he ordered to be made at al-Manṣūriyyah [the city] pleasing [to God]. The work of Muḥammad [or Aḥmad] al-Khurāsānī.'

The casket was made for the Fatimid caliph, al-Mu'izz (952–75), probably before 972 when he left his capital, al-Manṣūriyya near Kairouan, to assume the sovereignty of Egypt, which his general Jawhar had conquered in 969. The maker's surname means 'from Khurasan', that is, east Persia.

Published: Amador de los Rios (1873, p. 533); Lévi-Provençal (1931, p. 191f, no. 210); Monneret de Villard (1938, p. 15); Ferrandis (1935/40, i, p. 127f, no. 9, pl. VI)



145

146 Casket of ivory

Length 9.5cm, height 4.5cm, width 7cm

Victoria and Albert Museum, London, no. 301.1866

Spain (Madinat al-Zahra), Umayyad Caliphate, about 962

Lid and box are each carved from single pieces of ivory. Silver nielloed mounts may be old. Inscription relief carved in foliated kufic on edge of lid.

bismillāh hādha ma'umila li-ibnat al-sayyida ibnat 'Abd al-Raḥmān Amīr al-mu'minin raḥmat Allāh 'alayhi wa riḍwānuhu

'In the name of God. This is what was made for the daughter, the lady daughter of 'Abd al-Raḥmān [or 'the Daughter of the lady, daughter of 'Abd-al Raḥmān.]

Commander of the Faithful, God's mercy and His approval be on him.'

The final phrase makes it clear that the casket was made after 'Abd al-Raḥmān III's death in 961, in the royal workshop of Madinat al-Zahra, the palace-city near Cordoba.

Published: Ferrandis (1935/40, i, no. 2, pl. II); Beckwith (1960, p. 6f, pl. 2); Kühnel (1971, p. 32f, no. 20, pl. VIII)

**147 Casket of ivory**

Length 20cm, height 10cm, width 12.5cm

Musée des Arts Décoratifs, Paris, no. 4417
Spain (Madinat al-Zahra),
Umayyad Caliphate, 966

Rectangular casket with flat lid; carved in relief on four sides and top with palmettes, leaves and rosettes growing from a scrolling stem. Silver mounts with repoussé and traced decoration added later. Kufic inscription carved in relief on all four edges of lid.

bismillāh baraka min Allāh [...] dā'ima wa ni'ma kāfiya wa yad 'āfiyya wa 'āfiya shāmila wa ni'am sābigha wa baraka mutawāliya wa salāma li-sahibihī minmā'umila fi sana khamis wa khamisīn wa thalāth mi'a

'In the name of God, Blessing from God [...] perpetual favour, sufficient help, sublime and complete health, abundant benefits, continued blessing and well-being to its owner. One of the things made in the year 355 [966 AD].'

The absence of an artist's signature and dedication and the inferior quality of execution compared to the ivory carvings made for the Caliphal court, may be explained by the fact that the casket was produced in a commercial establishment.

Published: Munich (1910, no. 215); Ferrandis (1935/40, i, no. 255); Beckwith (1960, pp. 14, 16 and pl. 13); Paris (1971, no. 255); Kühnel (1971, no. 25, pl. XV)

148 Casket of ivory

Length 12.9cm, height 6.9cm, width 9.4cm

Museo Nazionale del Bargello Florence, no. 81C, at one time in the possession of a church near Logroño, Spain; later in the Carrand Collection Spain (Cordoba), Umayyad Caliphate, late 10th century

Flat topped casket. The silver gilt mounts, enriched with semi-precious stones and filigree, are apparently old; at least they follow the carver's outlines. Each side of the casket is composed of two sheets of ivory glued together, the front one being slightly thicker than the rear one. Inscription in foliated kufic is carved in relief on the edge of the lid.

bismillāh baraka min Allāh wa yumn wa sa'āda wa ghibṭa wa salāma shāmila wa 'āfiya kāfiya wa ni'ma ṭābi'a [sic] surūr dā'im li-sahibihī

'In the name of God, blessing from God, good fortune, happiness, felicity, complete well-being, sufficient health, favour... and perpetual joy to its owner.'

Published: Ferrandis (1935/40, i, no. 21, pl. XXXIX/XL); Beckwith (1960, p. 29, pl. 26); Kühnel (1971, p. 40f, no. 34, pl. XXI)

**149 Casket of ivory**

Length 26.7cm, height 21.6cm, width 16.2cm

Victoria and Albert Museum, London, no. 10.1866
Spain (Cordoba), Umayyad Caliphate, early-11th century

The inscribed frieze on lower edge of lid is missing and has been replaced by plain ivory panels. Chased silver mounts are probably from the 18th century. The decoration is organised in and around interlaced roundels and is particularly dense and rich: scenes from the chase, feasting and music making, a woman riding in a litter carried by a camel, elephants and fabulous creatures such as the winged griffon and winged ibex.

Published: Ferrandis (1935/40, i, no. 22, pl. XLI-XLIV); Beckwith (1960, p. 29f, pl. 27-30); Kühnel (1971, p. 44, no. 37, taf. XXVIII)





150 Casket decorated with carved ivory panels and ivory inlays

Length 34cm, height 23cm, width 23.5cm

National Archaeological Museum, Madrid, no. 71371, formerly in the Cathedral of Palencia Spain (Cuenca), 1049/50

Wood casket decorated with panels carved in openwork and backed by gilded leather; cloisonné enamelled corner pieces (probably 12th century). Right panel on back slope of lid is a replacement; panel on left slope is missing. Lower edge of lid relief is carved with an inscription in foliated kufic.

bismillāh al-rahmān al-rahīm baraka dāl[i] ma wa ni'ma shāmila [wa] 'āfiya bāqiya wa ghibṭa ṭā'ila wa'l-amr tabi'a wa 'izz wa iqbāl wa an'am wa ifḍāl wa bulūgh āmāl li-sahibihī aṭāl Allāh baqāhu mimṡā 'umila bi-madīna Qunka bi-amr al-ḥājib Ḥusām al-dawla Abū Muḥammad Ismā'il ibn al-Ma'mūn ṣhi'l-majdayn ibn al-Zāfir dhi al-riyasatayn Abi Muḥammad ibn Dhi al-Nūn a'azzahu Allāh fi sana ihḍā wa arba'in wa [ar] ba' mī'a 'amal' Abd al-Rahmān ibn Zayyān*

*The phrase *wa'l-amr tabi'a* is the only possible reading but makes no sense. There appears to be no obvious emendation.

'In the name of God the Merciful the Compassionate, perpetual blessing, complete favour, enduring health, ample felicity . . . glory and prosperity, benefits and excellence, fulfillment of hopes to its owner, may God prolong his life. One of the things made in the city of Qunka (Cuenca) by order of the chamberlain Ḥusām al-dawla Abū Muḥammad Ismā'il son of al-Ma'mūn dhū 'l-majdayn son of al-Zāfir dhu'l-riyasatayn Abū Muḥammad son of Dhu'l-nūn – may God give him glory – in the year 441 [1049–50 AD]. The work of 'Abdulrahmān son of Zayyān.'

This is the last in the series of ivory carving produced at Cuenca where the ivory carvers found asylum under the Dhū'l-Nūnids, who ruled Toledo after the fall of the Caliphate of Cordoba. Ḥusām al-dawla, son of al-Ma'mūn, king of Toledo, was heir presumptive to the throne and governor of Cuenca.

Published: Lévi-Provençal (1931, p. 190f, no. 207); Ferrandis (1935/40, i, pp. 92–5, pl. LIII–LVII); Beckwith (1960, pp. 30, 32, pl. 32); Kühnel (1971, p. 48, no. 43, taf. XXXV–XXXVII)



151

152 Box of ivory carved in relief

Height 9.8cm, diameter 6.7cm

*Museum of Islamic Art, Cairo,**no. 15443, formerly Harari Collection**no. 16*

Spain or Sicily, 12th century

Carved in relief on a hatched ground. On the flat top is a pair of prancing horses, perhaps unicorns, in a surround of animals pursuing one another. The cylindrical body is divided into four beaded medallions, those at the sides being blank except for small circular metal handles above and below; the other two, both slightly mutilated by the metal hinge and hasp, contain pairs of cranes. Above and between the medallions are long-tailed birds; below are animals. The base is a single piece of ivory, undecorated except for concentric black circles. Most of the known carved ivory boxes of the Islamic world are of Spanish origin and of the 10th–11th centuries. This box, however, is very different in style to the Spanish examples and may be Sicilian work because the metal mounts of gilt brass are similar in form to those found on the painted ivory caskets generally attributed to Norman Sicily of the 12th–13th century. See Pinder-Wilson and Brooke (1973, pp. 261–305).

Published: Alexandria (1925, pl. 4);

Kühnel (1971, no. 137, pl. CX)

151 Four carved ivory plaques

Horizontal plaques: length 36.5cm, width 5.8cm

Vertical plaques: height 30.3cm, width 5.8cm

Staatliche Museen Preussischer Kulturbesitz, Museum für Islamische Kunst, Berlin-Dahlem, no. 1.6375, at one time in the Freiherr von Zu-Rhein Collection

Egypt, Fatimid period, 11th–12th century

Probably decorative plaques from a casket or a piece of furniture. The two vertical panels are incomplete, having been cut at top and bottom. Details were originally picked out in red-brown. The panels are masterpieces of ivory carving both in the handling of the material and in the composition of the design. The themes of the hunt, music and carousing are also typical of the Fatimid wood carver.

Published: Kühnel (1971, p. 68f, no. 88 A–D, taf. XCVII, XCVIII)



153

153 Casket of ivory

Length 38cm, width 27cm,
height 24cm

*Instituto Valencia de Don Juan,
Madrid, at one time in the parish
church of Villamuriel de Cerrato,
Palencia*

Spain (Granada), Nasrid period,
12th–14th century

The ivory panels are attached to a wood frame and are painted and gilded. According to Ferrandis, the naskhi inscription on the edge of the lid states that the casket was made for the purpose of containing the consecrated host; but the text requires further study to support the conclusion that the casket was made in a Muslim workshop for a specific Christian function. There is no reason, however, to doubt that the casket was produced in the Nasrid kingdom – most probably Granada – since the geometric designs of the roundels are characteristic of Nasrid art of the 14th century.

Published: Ferrandis (1935/40, i, pp. 77, 84, 216f, no. 97, pl. LXVI)

154 Plaque of ivory

Height 7.5cm, length 17.5cm

Musée du Louvre, Paris, no. 7461

Egypt, Mamluk period, 14th century

Probably a decorative plaque from a door. Inscribed in Mamluk naskhi.
al-'izz al-dā'im wa'l-jāh al-qā'im
'Perpetual glory and lasting
dignity.'

Published: Paris (1971, p. 186, no. 265
and illustrations)



152 top



152



154



155

155 Carved panel of ivory

Length 34cm, height 9.4cm
 Museum of Islamic Art, Cairo,
 no. 2334, from the funerary madrasa
 of Qāyibāy, dated 1472–4
 Egypt, Mamluk period, late 15th
 century

Panel is framed in wood and inlaid
 with a thin band of ivory. Inscription
 is flat carved thuluth script.

*Mawlānā al-Sultān al-Malik
 al-Ashraf Qāyibāy 'azza nasruhu*
 'Our Lord the Sultān al-Malik
 al-Ashraf [that most noble king],
 may his victory be glorified.'

The background is filled with sparse
 leaves or tendrils with veined
 engraving.

Published: Wiet (1930, no. 39); Cairo
 (1969, no. 41)

156 a–e Five ivory panels

Length of a 20.3cm,
 height of a 4.4cm
 Iran Bastan Museum, Tehran,
 nos. 20508–20512
 Persia, Safavid period, 16th century

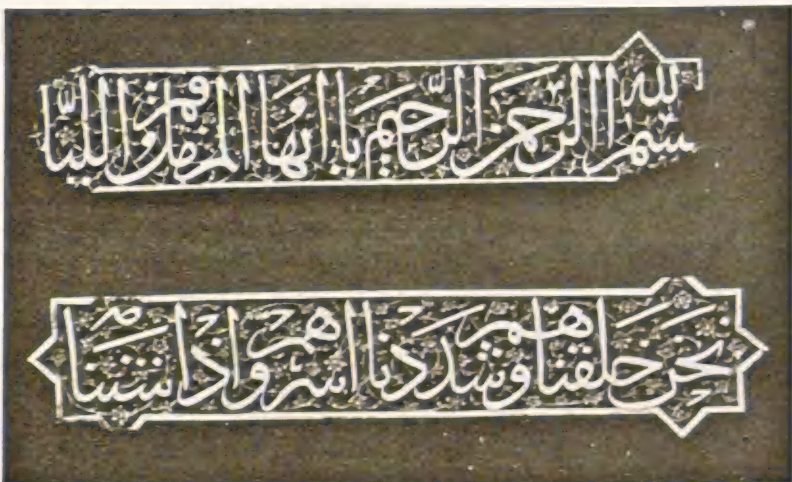
These five ivory panels are from the
 tomb of Shah Ismā'il (1502–24),
 founder of the Safavid dynasty,
 which is in a domed structure in the
 great shrine complex at Ardabil
 dedicated to his ancestor Shaykh
 Ṣafī. The panels are carved in open-
 work with Koranic verses in a fine
 naskhi script.

a 'In the name of God the merciful
 the compassionate, O thou
 enfolded in thy mantle stand up all
 night [except a little of it for
 prayer].' (Sura LXXIII, 1–2)

b 'We, even We, created them, and
 strengthened their frame. And
 when we will [We can replace
 them, bringing others like them in
 in their stead].' (Sura LXXVI, 28)
 c 'Lo! We have shown him the way,
 whether he be grateful or dis-
 believing.' (Sura LXXVI, 3)
 d '[And it will be said unto them]
 Lo! This is a reward for you. Your
 endeavour [upon earth] hath
 found acceptance.' (Sura LXXVI,
 22)

e 'And there wait on them
 immortal youths.' (Sura LVI, 17)
 The calligrapher's name, Maqṣūd
 'Ali is signed on the back of the tomb
 (information kindly supplied by
 Mr A. H. Morton).

Unpublished



156

Metalwork



212 detail

Metalwork in the Near East has always enjoyed a prestige beyond that of the other applied arts such as ceramics and textiles. Major pieces were specially commissioned and often bear dedications to the princes and great nobles for whom they were made, together with the proudly inscribed names of their makers and decorators; their very durability and impressive appearance give them a high standing and dignity all their own.

The best pieces were of bronze or, later, brass, and their adornment was of four main types; two or more of which are usually found in combination: engraving, inlay, overlay, and repoussé. Engraving is the drawing of designs and inscriptions with the chisel on the surface of the metal. Inlay consists in the hammering of a decorative metal – gold, silver, or copper – into an area previously grooved or hollowed out in the surface to receive it. Overlay is found in two forms: firstly, the hammering-on of gold or silver in foil or thin sheets shaped to the design required, the edges being secured by rough-edged grooves cut in the background metal round the outlines; and, secondly, the scoring of the ground all over with closely cross-hatched lines to which the gold or silver wires and sheets adhere when hammered on in the required design. This last process, sometimes called damascening or *kūftgārī*, is usually employed on an iron or steel base, such as a gun-barrel, helmet, or sword-blade, and does not appear with any frequency earlier than the 15th century. Repoussé is the hammering out from behind of designs to appear in relief on the surface.

The roots of Islamic metalwork are to be found in Byzantium and Persia. The Byzantines, as inheritors of the classical culture of Greece and Rome, had already influenced the art of Persia under the Sasanians in figure-drawing and in certain forms and decorative motifs, and the Coptic art of Egypt was to exert a parallel but independent influence on the art of the Fatimids and Mamluks. Certain specialised forms found in Islamic metalwork, such as the polycandelon (no. 182) may also be traced to the West.

In the early years of the 7th century the Byzantine and Sasanian empires had both reached a state of near-exhaustion. For four hundred years they had been intermittently engaged in a series of wars, 'undertaken without cause, prosecuted without glory, and terminated without effect' in the words of Gibbon's pithy summing-up, so that the collapse of the Sasanians before the Arab onslaught is not, perhaps, so

surprising as might at first appear. Nor need we be surprised, on the other hand, to find pockets of local Persian resistance and independence left behind by the rapid course of Arab conquest, where the old arts and culture, and even the old religion, survived to a great extent.

The Arabs themselves, on the other hand, made a most important artistic contribution in the kufic script, so we naturally find that the earliest metalwork produced in the eastern half of the Islamic world under Muslim rule retains the forms and decorative styles of the old dynasty, with the occasional addition of short Arabic inscriptions. These early pieces come from the north of Persia, from Tabaristan on the Caspian and Khurasan with its great and flourishing cities of Merv, Herat, Balkh, and Nishapur; indeed, the latter became the foremost centre of culture and civilisation in the early centuries of Muslim rule, and it is perhaps significant that the great nationalist and epic poet Firdawsi sprang from the same region. In the western half of the Islamic world, we know little or nothing of the metalwork of the Umayyads of Damascus and Spain in these early centuries, but may assume that here too indigenous types were retained to a great extent, and that Arabic script was incorporated into the scheme of decoration.

Not much is known of the art of metalwork in Persia between the early 'post-Sasanian' pieces and the advent of the Seljuqs in the 11th century. A few large dishes or trays are thought to date from the Ghaznavids (Khurasan again!), but attributions of metalwork to the Samanids (9th century) and Buyids (10th century) are few and tentative. But with the Seljuqs we are on firmer ground. At first, the Seljuq pieces rely on their shapes and engraving for their aesthetic appeal; many new forms appear (though earlier examples of some of them have survived in pottery), such as candlesticks, lamp-stands, incense-burners, and spouted bowls. But by the 12th century the decoration of the larger and more important pieces is elaborated and carried out with lavish inlay and incrustation of gold, silver, and copper (no. 180). Human figures and animals are frequent, the latter sometimes 'sculptured' in the round (no. 176), and new and highly decorative forms of script – foliated, animated, and human- and animal-headed kufic and naskhi – were invented and developed. Comparable work is found during the 13th century at Mosul (no. 198), and in Egypt and Syria under the Mamluks. In Syria Christian motifs, with haloed figures, are occasionally found in the decoration of fine metalwork, but the decorative style of Mamluk work is generally more austere; figures are seldom found, and the characteristic script is a monumental but unelaborated naskhi. During the 14th century there was a flourishing school of metalworkers in Fars under the Inju and Muzaffarid rulers, in which this monumental script is combined with panels of figures, often on a fine diaper ground. The figures, tall, slim and graceful, are close to those found in miniatures produced under the Muzaffarids of Shiraz and the Jalayrids of Baghdad in the later-14th century.

Timurid metalwork, curiously enough, does not seem to have survived in as large numbers as that of the preceding periods, but the comparative dearth of actual examples is compensated by many



accurate representations in Timurid miniature paintings. Some new forms were developed, and old ones modified. In particular we find the graceful long-necked bottles and ewers, which have persisted in Persia and northern India ever since, and a rather squat bulbous form of jug, sometimes found with a lid, which also became popular in Turkey (see no. 163). The decoration is mostly confined to small arabesques and sparse inscriptions, and inlay is more restrained than in the earlier pieces. Fine examples of this style were produced by a small colony of Persian metalworkers settled in Venice during the alliance of that city with the Turkman monarch Ūzūn Ḥasan against the Ottoman Turks. The leading figure in this group seems to have been Maḥmūd al-Kurdi, who signed his work in both Arabic and Roman script. The designs used by these craftsmen spread all over Europe during the 16th century, and may be found on Italian bookbindings and even on Elizabethan English silver.

There is no stylistic break between the Timurid and Safavid periods in decorative metalwork, any more than in miniature painting and the art of the book. Silver enrichment seems gradually to have disappeared, and at the same time human and animal figures begin to return to the engraved designs. Among the new forms, characteristic of the 16th and 17th centuries, are the 'pillar' candlestick and the peculiar type of ewer (borrowed from China) in the form of the Chinese 'sacred jewel', which was filled through a lidded opening at the top of the hollow handle. At the same time we find a wide variety of domestic vessels of tinned copper. Earlier examples, mostly of Mamluk origin, are, indeed, not uncommon, but Safavid tinned copper is of more elegant shape and covered with finely engraved figural and arabesque ornament, in which the bold and graceful nastaliq script is often prominent. During the subsequent Zand and Qajar periods this engraved ornament became increasingly intricate and feeble, and the tradition is still maintained in the silver- and brass-work of the Isfahan bazaar.

In the Islamic world fine arms and armour have always been held in the highest esteem, and no exhibition of Islamic metalwork would be complete without a few examples. The sword (along with the horse) was celebrated in early Arab poetry as the desert rider's trusty companion, but apart from a few examples traditionally associated with some of the early Caliphs and now preserved in the Topkapı Palace Museum, Istanbul (from which, unfortunately, it was impossible to borrow for the present exhibition), nothing remains from the first centuries of Islamic conquest. The form of the early Islamic sword, however, has been preserved in the Sudan, and the formidable *kaskara*, with its short grip, cross-guard, and long straight double-edged blade, is virtually the same weapon as that with which the faith of Islam was spread from the Indus to the Pillars of Hercules. Curved blades seem to have been introduced by the Mongols, and by the 15th century had developed in two different directions: the Turkish *qilij* on the one hand, with its almost angular curve and broadening at the point end, and on the other the graceful Persian *shamshir*, of pronounced but regular curve and slightly tapering blade, together with its later Indian derivative the *talwar*.



218 detail

The best examples of these swords were forged of so-called 'Damascus' steel (actually of Indian origin), whose carbon content produces a variety of patterns that can be brought out by etching the surface of the blade. The best 'Damascus' blades came from Khurasan and exhibited a barred pattern known as 'Forty Steps' or 'Muḥammad's Ladder'. Such features must be carefully distinguished from 'pattern welding', a technique usually seen on fine gun-barrels, whereby patterns of a superficially similar nature were obtained by twisting and welding together bars and strips of steel of differing hardness. From the 16th century onwards Islamic blades and gun-barrels were highly prized in Europe.

Islamic armour, so far as we know, was at first founded on the helmet and mail of the Sasanian heavy cavalry. Laminated armour was introduced by the Mongols, but never entirely replaced the former style, which, with the addition of plate cuirass, arm- and leg-guards, has persisted down to quite recent times. Here again, little or nothing has survived from the early medieval period, and we have to rely largely on miniature paintings for the types and development of armour earlier than the 16th century. The finest Persian armour was made of 'Damascus' steel, but late examples of poor quality and with crude but elaborate etched decoration are often encountered. These are mostly stage properties used in the *ta'ziya*, or Passion Play, formerly mounted in every Persian city during the month of Muharram, in which the martyrdom of the imams Ḥasan and Ḥusayn at Karbala was re-enacted.

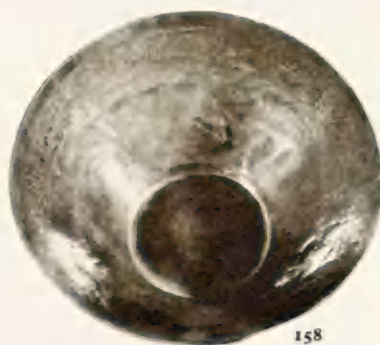


157 Octagonal dish of silver, beaten and chased

Diameter 35.8cm, height 3cm
Staatliche Museen Preussischer Kulturbesitz, Museum für Islamische Kunst, Berlin-Dahlem, no. 1.4926
 Mesopotamia or Western Persia, Abbasid Period, 9th century

The angular form of this dish is not an easy shape for a silversmith to make and the form of moulding between the rim and central field suggests that the craftsman was copying an object from some other medium. The crude metal strips which support the rim on the underside indicate the problems that evidently arose. The main element in the decoration is the *senmurv*, a compound beast from Zoroastrian tradition, of benevolent character, and powerful in the realms of healing and fertility. Although usually associated with Sasanian art, it is here combined with interlacing roundels and large blossom motifs to create a design which is more typical of art under the Abbasids. It may, for example, be compared to designs on 9th-century Mesopotamian pottery with relief decoration and painting in lustre (eg. no. 249).

Published: Botkine (1911, taf. 26-7); Berlin-Dahlem (1971, no. 218); Sourdelt-Thomine and Spuler (1973, pl. 149)



158 Bowl of beaten silver, incised and inlaid with niello

Diameter 19cm
Iran Bastan Museum, Tehran, no. 4173
 Persia, 11th century

The inscription reads

baraka min Allāh tāmna wa sa'ād [a lī] 'l-amir Abi al-'Abbās Valgīr ibn Hārūn mawlā Amir al-Mu'minin
 'entire blessing from God and happiness [to] the emir Abu'l-'Abbās Valgīr ibn Hārūn client of the Commander of the Faithful.'

This is one of two silver objects bearing the name of Valgīr ibn Hārūn appearing in this exhibition (see also no. 159), both of which form part of a hoard consisting of three silver bowls, two small dishes, a large dish, a ewer, two jars, a bottle and a cup. Although only seven of these bear their owner's name they clearly all belong to the same group. On epigraphic grounds they may be dated to about c. 1000, but where they were found or made remains a mystery. Wiet (1933, p. 18) suggests that the owner may have been a Dailamite prince and the objects from Azerbaijan in north-west Persia. This would certainly fit the style of the epigraphy, the closest parallel to which is found in Luristan in the west of the country, see Eilers (1941, p. 35). However, the form of the bowl and the use of epigraphic ornament are also reminiscent of certain Samanid pottery products from north-east Persia.

Published: London (1931, no. 139A); Wiet (1933, p. 18, no. 9, pl. III); Pope and Ackerman (1938-9, pl. 1346B)



164

164 Casket of silver, incised and inlaid with niello

Length 17.7cm, width 11cm, height 8cm

National Archaeological Museum, Madrid, from the treasury of San Isidoro, Leon
Spain, 12th century

Inscription on lid

*wa salāma dā'ima wa 'āfiya
shāmila wa nī'ima kāmila wa baraka
tāmna*

'perpetual well-being, complete health, perfect favour, entire blessing'

Inscription on body

*baraka min allāh tāmna wa salāma
dā'ima [wa 'āfi] ya shāmila wa
nī'ima kāmila wa sa'āda bāqiya wa
[?]iya 'āfiya li-ṣāhibihi*
'entire blessing from God,
perpetual well-being, complete health, perfect favour, enduring happiness . . . health to its owner.'

The decorative limitations of solid silver can be seen by comparing this casket with that from the Diocesan Museum, Gerona. In the latter, the sheets of silver are thin and could be worked from the back as well as the front before being applied to the wood. Here, only frontal work has been possible and the resulting design, despite the use of inlay, lacks a three-dimensional quality. The hinge and clasp fittings are probably later additions.

Published: Rio (1877)

165 Dagger with steel blade and wooden handle, both inlaid with silver, sheath covered in silver, chased, nielloed and partially gilded

Length of grip 11.5cm, length of blade 18.2cm, length of sheath, 24.3cm

Badisches Landesmuseum, Karlsruhe, no. D.269

Turkey, Ottoman period, later 17th century

The victory of Don Juan of Austria at Lepanto in 1571 was the first blow in the Christian re-conquest of the eastern European lands occupied by the Turks. It was not, however, until the end of the 17th century that the Turks were finally driven from the gates of Vienna and Hungary was returned to the Christian fold. This dagger, and the axe (no. 166) and tray (no. 197) were part of the booty which soon began to accumulate in the castles and palaces of central Europe as the Christians advanced. The finest collections of this booty are now to be found in Vienna and Karlsruhe. This dagger illustrates well the richness of the Ottoman decorative arts of the period.

Published: Rastatt (1772, no. 108),
Karlsruhe (1955, no. 483, pl. 57),
Petrasch (1970, no. 37)



165

166 Battle-axe with damascened steel blade and wooden shaft decorated with silver and niello
Length 69cm
Badisches Landesmuseum, Karlsruhe, no. D 56
Turkey, Ottoman period, 17th century

This axe was first mentioned in an inventory of the Count of Baden Baden in 1691 and is another item from the booty captured from the retreating Turks in the 17th century (compare no. 165). Battle-axes in the Islamic world usually had a half moon-shaped blade of much larger proportions than this example, and the small blade of this axe suggests that it was probably designed for ceremonial use. The hammer-head on the opposite side of the shaft was used in battle for breaking helmets.

Published: Petrasch (1970, no. 41, pls. 40–1)



167

167 Ewer of cast bronze
Height 35.5cm, diameter 10.5cm
Museum of Islamic Art, Cairo, no. 15241, formerly Harari Collection
? Syria, Umayyad period, 8th century

This globular ewer on a flat base with a straight spout concealed by a cockerel leaning forwards has a long straight neck surmounted by an eight-pointed crown over a band of open-work with crude hachured engraving. The handle is jointed to the neck by a beaded ring crowned by a finial, now broken, but probably in the form of a miniature vase, and has a heart-shaped medallion at the base containing an inverted palmette. The vessel was hollow cast with a joint at the neck. The most famous ewer of this type is the so-called ewer of Marwān II in the Museum of Islamic Art, Cairo, found at the site south of Cairo where this last Umayyad caliph was killed in 750. There are several other examples, mostly distinguished by size and delicacy of engraving, in European and American collections.

Unpublished

168 Lion figure cast in bronze with incised details

Height 29.5cm, length 31cm
Staatliche Kunstsammlungen, Kassel, no. B VIII 115
Egypt or Sicily, Fatimid period, 10th–11th century

Inscription on side of back reads
'amal 'Abd Allāh al-maththāl [?]
'made by 'Abdullāh the sculptor [?].'

This weird-looking creature with its right ear and tail missing may be compared to two other Fatimid lions, one of which is uninscribed and is in the Museum of Islamic Art, Cairo, and the other which is inscribed 'by order of Shams al-Din governor of Egypt' in the Museum für Islamische Kunst, Berlin-Dahlem. See Cairo (1969, no. 47) and Berlin-Dahlem (1971a, no. 313). The three examples illustrate the Fatimid fashion of using cast bronze animal forms as aquamaniles or, possibly, as fountain heads.

Published: Schultz (1970, III, p. 371); Sarre and Martin (1912, pl. 154)



166



168

169 Figurine of a crouched hare in cast bronze

Length 12cm, width 4cm

Museum of Islamic Art, Cairo,

no. 14487

Egypt, Fatimid period, 11th century

This hollow cast bronze hare with ears lying flat on its back and panting mouth has a few details emphasised by contouring such as the hind legs, the ears and eyes. One ear has been broken off and two holes have been pierced in the sides. A larger circular hole in the tail appears to be original. The purpose of this bronze is unclear since the animal is too small to have served as an aquamanile.

Published: Cairo (1969, no. 44)



169

170 Figurine of a cross-legged tambourine player in cast bronze

Height 5cm

Museum of Islamic Art, Cairo,

no. 6983, found at Fustat

Egypt, Fatimid period, 11th century

This figurine is modelled in the round and has a flat jewelled head-dress and long plaited tresses hanging down over the shoulders, necklaces, arm bands and bangles at the ankles. The features are particularly finely worked, and the pointed eyes led Wiet to assume that the figurine was Mongol and 13th century in date. However, there is little Mongol cast bronze known and the features of the tambourine player are paralleled on much Fatimid lustre painted pottery showing seated figures (compare no. 276).

Published: Wiet (1930, no. 40); Cairo (1969, no. 46)



170



171

171 Lamp-stand of cast bronze

Height 50cm, diameter (base), 32cm

Museum of Islamic Art, Cairo,

no. 8483, purchased 1929

Egypt, Fatimid period, 12th century

The inscriptions on the base and on one facet of the shaft are purely benedictory. On the plate is a craftsman's inscription which has been read unsatisfactorily as '*amal ibn al-Makki*', the work of *ibn al-Makki*'. The pair of bold graffiti below this appear to be in pseudo-kufic. The lamp-stand consists of a plate for several lamps of a hollow shaft whose alternate facets of the central section are decorated. Fatimid lamp-stands differ from Persian stands of the 12th century and are never in open-work; however, they both share the technique of piece-casting. Both are heirs to the Roman cast bronze lamp-stands, generally with lion's paws. The persistence of this tradition which is apparent in Islamic bronze-casting up to the 12th-13th centuries, is so far inexplicable, particularly since Roman lamp-stands of this type can never have been common in the east Roman world.

Published: Wiet (1930, no. 42), Mayer (1959, no. 3576); Cairo (1969, no. 48)



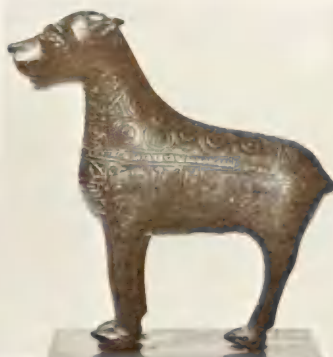
172

172 Deer in cast bronze with incised decoration

Archaeological Museum, Province of Cordoba
Spain (probably Cordoba),
Umayyad Caliphate, 10th century

This deer, with horns missing, was found in the ruins of Madinat al-Zahra and then passed into the hands of the monastery of San Jeronimo, where it was seen and recorded by visitors in the late 16th and early 17th centuries. It is a fountain-head, the water rising through the pipe into the hollow pedestal, up the legs into the hollow body, and thence out of the mouth. Such fountain-heads were common in Islamic Spain and one palace at Madinat al-Zahra is known to have had a fountain consisting of a basin with golden statues inlaid with pearls, which was brought specially from Constantinople. The fountain in the Court of the Lions in the Alhambra is a notable stone example. Madinat al-Zahra was the capital of the Cordoban caliphate from 936–1010 and this bronze deer, and another very much like it found in Cordoba and now in the National Archaeological Museum, Madrid, testify to the skill of the Spanish bronze casters during the Caliphate period.

Published: Migeon (1905, p. 454),
Pidal (1935, V, pp. 749–50, fig. 585)



173

173 Deer in bronze cast and incised

Height 12.4cm
Museo Nazionale del Bargello,
Florence, no. 326C
Spain, Umayyad Caliphate,
11th century

Inscriptions on body and neck are unread. This deer is a later example of the Spanish cast bronze fountain-head tradition exemplified by the piece from Madinat al-Zahra (see no. 172).

Published: Migeon (1927, I, fig. 186,
p. 374); Scerrato (1966, fig. 30)

Indira Gandhi National
Centre for the Arts

174 Mortar of bronze, cast and incised

Height 20cm, diameter 20cm
Villanueva y Geltrú Museum,
Barcelona
Spain, 11th–12th century

The inscription around the rim is unread. The decoration of this mortar and its flange indicate a Spanish origin and it was found near Palencia. It is very close in form to numerous 11th and 12th century Persian examples. However, the nature of the relationship between Persia and Spain in this context is not clear owing to the scarcity of surviving cast bronze objects from the peninsula. It was through the Islamic world that the cast bronze or brass mortar came to be introduced into medieval Europe where it became such a popular object.

Published: Anonymous (1912); Gómez-
Moreno (1951, fig. 394)



174

175 Lamp of bronze pierced and incised

Height 230cm

National Archaeological Museum, Madrid, from the Alcala de Hénarès Spain (probably Granada), Nasrid period 1305

Pierced inscription on lamp body and spherical units

wa lā ghālib illā Allāh ta 'ālā

'and there is no victor but God, be He exalted.'

Inscription incised on the rim of body, after the basmala

ṣalā Allāh 'alā sayyidnā Muḥammad

wa 'illihi [sic] wa sallama taslīmān

amara mawlānā al-sultān al-a'lā

al-mu'ayyad al-manṣūr al-'ādil

al-sayyid mutta'id al-bilād wa

ḥadd sirat al-'adl bayn al-'ibād

amir Abū 'Abd Allāh ibn mawlānā

amir al-muslimin Abū 'Abd Allāh

ibn mawlānā al-Ghālib billāh

al-Manṣūr bi-faḍl Allāh amir

al-muslimin Abi 'Abd Allāh a'lā

Allāh ta'ālā . . . wa kāna dhālika fī

shahr rabī' al-awwal al-mūbarak

min 'ām khansa wa sab'a mi'a . . .

'In the name of God, the Merciful,

the compassionate, may God bless

our master Muḥammad and his

family and grant him full

salvation. Our lord the sultan, the

exalted, the fortified by God, the

conqueror, the just, the master,

arranger [?] of lands and tracer [?]

of the course of justice among

God's servants amir Abū 'Abd-

ullāh son of our lord, amir of the

Muslims, Abū 'Abd Allāh of our

lord al-Ghālib billāh [victor in

God], victorious through the

bounty of God, amir of the

Muslims, Abū 'Abdullāh, may

God, be He exalted, exalt . . . and

that was in the blessed month of

Rabī' al-Awwal, in the year seven hundred and five [1305 AD].'

The gaps in the inscription are due to the fact that parts of the rim are missing and that portions of the remaining inscriptions are unintelligible. This lamp, to which glass oil holders would have been fitted, is of a type which was used in western Islam in the 14th and 15th centuries. Early 16th century inventories from Alcala de Hénarès mention various portions of lamps brought from Granada and North Africa at the time of the fall of the last Islamic enclave in the peninsula, the Nasrid kingdom, in 1492. It has been suggested that this lamp is a composite object. However, stylistically it is one. The royal origin of the lamp is clear from both the dedicatory inscription which gives the titles of the third Nasrid ruler, Muḥammad III (1302–9) and the motto of the dynasty, 'there is no victor but God, be He exalted.'

Published: Rios (1873); Kühnel (1924, pl. 119)



175

177





176

176 Bucket of gilded bronze

Height 17cm, diameter 19cm

National Archaeological Museum,
MadridSpain (probably Granada), Nasrid
period, 14th century

Inscription around rim

repeat of *al-ghibṭa al-muttaṣila*
'unceasing felicity.'

Inscription in medallions

al-yumn wa'l-iqbāl baraka wa
bulūgh al-āmāl'good fortune, prosperity, blessing
and fulfillment of hopes'

Like its Persian counterparts (nos. 179–80) this bucket is based on a classical prototype. The modification to the classical design is small compared to the changes effected by Khurasani craftsmen, but the result is pleasing. Indeed, the delicate arabesque design gives the bucket a buoyancy and elegance which are rare among the products of Islamic lands further east.

Published: Rios (1876): Kühnel (1924,
pl. 118a)**177 Polycandelon of cast bronze**

Diameter 30cm

Museum of the Great Mosque,
Kairouan

North Africa, 11th century

Compare no. 182.

Published: Marçais and Poinssot (1948–
52, II, fig. 105, p. 451)

178

**178 Aquamanile in cast bronze
incised and inlaid with silver**

Height 31cm, length 35cm

State Hermitage Museum, Leningrad,
no. AZ-225 Centre for the Arts

Persia (Khurasan), 1206

This aquamanile is in the form of a zebu-cow suckling her calf with a lion attacking her back. Inscription on the neck and head of the cow
in gāv va gūsāla va shir har sih yak
bār rikhta shudast bitawfiq-e
Yāzdan-e dādgār-e parvardgār
bi-'amal-e Rūzba ibn Afridūn [ibn]
Barzin baraka li-ṣāḥibihi Shāh
Barzin ibn Afridūn ibn [Bar]zin
'amal-e 'Alī ibn Muḥammad ibn
Al bū[sic] al-Qāsim al-naqqāsh
bi-ta'rikh-e Muḥarram sana
thalāth wa sittā mi'a
'This cow, calf and lion were all
three cast at one time with the help
of God, the just, the nourisher, by
the labour of Rūzba ibn Afridūn
ibn Barzin Blessing to its owner
Shāh Barzin ibn Afridūn ibn
Barzin. Work of 'Alī ibn
Muḥammad ibn Abū'l-Qāsim the
decorator. In Muharram 603
[1206 AD].'

This is the most distinguished cast
bronze aquamanile from Islamic

Persia known. Its filler hole is in the lion's neck (the lid is missing), and the cow's mouth acts as a pourer. Historically, the importance of the object lies in the inscription, which gives details of the two makers, caster and decorator, as well as the owner and date. Its main interest, however, lies in its subject and method of manufacture. Despite being cast in one piece, probably by the lost-wax process, the cow and calf contrast markedly in form and decoration with the lion. The former, life-like, with smooth waxy limbs and with such details as the eyes omitted, stand in utter peace despite the vicious attack of the lion. The form of the lion, which is out of scale, suggests a carved wood model and it is carefully embellished with the details of eyes and mane. It is interesting to observe the later efforts of a religious fanatic to ensure that the animals were 'dead' by cutting their throats. There is a picture of backgammon players on the cow's right side which may be compared to that on no. 180. The cow's right ear and horn are missing.

Published: Dyakonow, (1939,
pp. 45–51); Mayer (1959)



179

179 Bucket of cast bronze incised and inlaid

Diameter 21.3cm, height 18.4cm
Walters Art Gallery, Baltimore,
no. 54.523

Persia (Khurasan) or Transoxiana,
12th or early 13th century

The inscriptions on the upper and lower body are unread. Metal buckets occur in the pre-Islamic cultures of the Middle East and it is likely that Islamic buckets are based on the classical prototype of tapering cylindrical form known to have been produced in Egypt. In Persia, the flat-bottomed cylindrical form gave way to a round-bottomed one and then to a bucket with a rounded body, to which a foot was added. This example shows the more angular bulbous body form common in the 12th and early 13th centuries alongside the smoother shape typified by no. 177. The fact that the latter was made in Herat, and the findspots of numerous other examples, indicate that the centres of production were in Khurasan and Transoxiana. Depictions of such buckets in bath-house scenes in later miniature paintings, and the existence of an Ilkhanid piece bearing the name *saql* (the word used to describe the type of bucket for carrying hot water in bath-houses) seem to indicate that this was the purpose of all such objects. However, various facts contradict this. It is difficult, for example, to imagine the bucket no. 180 fulfilling its primary purpose in a bath-house, where its owner would not be looking his most regal, and where the damp atmosphere would be extremely detrimental to the bronze of which the bucket is made. Furthermore, the

sheer numbers of such buckets known, and the elaborate decoration and inlays which adorn so many (not a single undecorated piece of this form has yet been published) militate against such a theory. Despite the fact that the top of such a bucket is narrow, a use as an ablutions 'basin' seems more likely.

Published: Pope (1960, pl. 64)

180 Bucket of cast bronze, incised and inlaid with silver and copper, inlay decorated with niello

Height 18cm
State Hermitage Museum,
Leningrad, no. CA-12687
Afghanistan (Herat), 1163

Inscription on handle top
bi-ta'rikh shahr al-muḥarram sana tis' wa khamṣin wa khamṣ mi'a
'in the month of Muḥarram
[December] in the year 559
[1163 AD].'

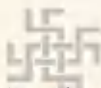
Inscription on handle sides
wa'l-dawla wa'l-sa'āda wa'l-'āfiya
wa'l-niẓāma wa' [sic] wa'l-rāḥa
wa'l-karāma wa'l-tāmma
wa'l-salāma wa'l-baqā
'wealth, happiness, health, order,
ease, honour, entirety, well-being
and long life.'

Inscription on top of rim
farmūdan-e in khidmat-e 'Abd
al-Raḥmān ibn 'Abd Allāh
al-Rashīdī qarab-e Muḥammad ibn
'Abd al-Wāḥid 'amal-e Ḥājib
Mas'ūd ibn Aḥmad al-naqqāsh-e
Harāt li-ṣāḥibihi khwāja 'ajall Rukn
al-Dīn fakhṛ al-tujjār amīn

al-muslimīn zayn al-ḥājī [sic]
wa'l-ḥaramayn Rashīd al-Dīn'
'Azīzī ibn Abū al-Ḥusayn
al-Zanjānī dāma 'izzuhu
'This was ordered by 'Abdul-
rahmān ibn 'Abdullāh al-Rashīdī.
Muḥammad ibn 'Abd al-Wāḥid
cast [sic] it. Ḥājib Mas'ūd ibn
Aḥmad, the decorator of Herat,
made it for its owner, the most
splendid khawāja Rukn al-dīn,
pride of the merchants, trusted by
the muslims, ornament of the
pilgrimage and the two sanctuaries,
Rashīd al-dīn 'Azīzī ibn Abū al-
Ḥusayn al-Zanjānī, may his glory
be perpetual.'

Inscription on upper body
al-'izz wa'l-igbāl wa'l-dawla
wa'l-sa'āda wa'l-shafā'a wa'l-dāma
wa'l-salāma wa'l-'āfiya w[a]
l-nuṣra wa'l-shukra wa'l-baqā
li-ṣāḥibihi
'glory, prosperity, wealth, ease,
happiness, [Muḥammad's]
intercession, permanence, well-
being, health, success, gratitude
and long life to its owner.'

Inscription on middle body
bi'l-yumn wa'l-baraka wa'l-dawla
wa'l-salāma wa'l-sa'āda
wa'l-shafā'a wa'l-tāmma
wa'l-karāma wa'l-shukra wa'l-nāṣir
wa'l-nuṣra wa'l-sa'āda wa'l-ta'yid
wa'l-rāḥa wa'l-qūwa wa'l-'āfiya
wa'l-niẓāma wa'l-qūwa wa'l-'izza
wa'l-qiyāma wa'l-'aqabiya
wa'l-mīma wa'l-dawāma
wa'l-ḥamdiyya wa'l-qādir
wa'l-qisma wa'l-raḥma wa'l-baqā
li-ṣāḥibihi
'with good fortune, blessing,
wealth, well-being, happiness,
[Muḥammad's] intercession,
entirety, honour, gratitude,
victoriousness, success, happiness,
[God's] support, ease, strength,





health, order, strength, glory, resurrection, life hereafter, favour, perpetuity, praiseworthiness, power, fortune, mercy and long life to its owner.'

Inscription on lower body

*al-'izz wa'l-iqbāl wa'l-dawla
wa'l-salāma wa'l-sa'āda wa'l-rāha
wa'l-shafā'a wa'l-'āfiya
wa'l-shukra wa'l-nuṣra wa'l-'ulūw
wa'l-'alā wa'l-tāmma wa'l-karāma
wa'l-ta'yid wa'l-nāṣir wa'l-raḥma
wa'l-niḡāma wa'l-dawāma
wa'l-baqā' li-ṣāhibihi*

'glory, prosperity, wealth, well-being, happiness, ease, [Muḥammad's] intercession, health, gratitude, success, eminence, sublimity, entirety, honour, [God's] support, victoriousness, mercy, order, perpetuity and long life to its owner.'

This bucket is known traditionally as the Bobrinski bucket after an earlier owner and is one of the most celebrated examples of early Islamic metalwork. This fame is due to the

quality of its decoration which comprises a variety of decorated and decorative scripts, and scenes in which figures drink, make music, fight with staves or while away the hours with trick-track (backgammon) and also to the contents of the inscriptions. One inscription in particular (that on the top of the rim) provides important evidence for the role of merchants acting as patrons, as opposed to rulers, and indicates the way in which labour was divided in the bronze industry between castors and decorators both of whom evidently received the same recognition as the creators of the final products. Proof is also found here to bear out a statement of the 13th century cosmographer, al-Qazwini, that Herat was a centre of the luxury bronze industry, and this information is further pinpointed to a particular date, December 1163.

Published: Veselovski (1910), Ettinghausen (1943), Mayer (1959, pp. 61-2)



181

181 Mortar of cast bronze with incised designs decorated with twelve almond bosses

Height 14.5cm, diameter 16.3cm

State Hermitage Museum, Leningrad, no. CA-12711, formerly Veselovsky Collection

Transoxiana or Khurasan, 11th or 12th century

Inscription in kufic

*al-yumn wa'l-baraka wa'l-ni'ma
wa'l-dawla wa'l-'āfiya . . .
wa'l-salāma wa'l-sa'āda
wa'l-shukra*

'Good fortune, blessing, favour, wealth, health . . . well-being, happiness and gratitude.'

Bronze mortars were unknown to the cultures of the Mediterranean area and the Middle East in pre-Islamic times and were probably developed in Persia in the 10th century as copies of cruder stone objects. Mortars were used for pounding small amounts of food, such as spices or herbs in cookery, and were also an important item of alchemical and pharmaceutical equipment. They were often made of a quaternary alloy consisting of copper and lead with some tin and zinc, known in medieval Persia as *shabah mufragh*. The high lead content allowed an easier casting but gave the objects a softness whose effects are to be seen in the many surviving examples which are mis-shapen through heavy-handed pestle work. They must also have been a rather sinister source of lead poisoning.

Published: Davidovich and Litvinski (1955, p. 113, fig. 57); Pugachenkova and Rempel (1965, fig. 243)



182

182 Polycandelon of cast bronze to hold six glass lamps, incised and inlaid with copper and silver
Diameter 49.7cm
Walters Art Gallery, Baltimore,
no. 54.2363
Persia (Khurasan), Seljuq period,
12th or early 13th century

An inscription on the three bird-headed plaques reads

al-‘izz wa’l-igbāl wa’l-dawla
[wa]wa’l-salāma wa’l-sa’āda [wa]
wa’l-dawāma wa’l-baqā li-ṣāhibihi
‘glory, prosperity, wealth . . . well-being, happiness . . . perpetuity and long life to its owner.’

Polycandela, as their name implies, are of classical origin and were especially common in the Byzantine world during the 6th and 7th centuries. They continued to be manufactured in Spain, North Africa (see no. 177), Syria and Egypt during the Islamic period and the most elaborate and exotic examples date from late Mamluk times. In Persia, however, they never found popularity and this example is the only one known. Instead of hanging lamps from ceilings, the Persians preferred to place them on stands on the floor. It is interesting to note the projecting birds’ heads on the polycandelon. Since these are also found on Persian lampstands, the object may be the product of a lampstand maker’s workshop.

Published: Ettinghausen (1957, fig. 38)



183

183 Inkwell in cast bronze incised and inlaid with copper and silver
Height 9.5cm, diameter 8cm
David Collection, Copenhagen,
no. 32/1970
Persia (Khurasan), Seljuq period,
12th or early 13th century

Inscription in cartouches on lid
al-‘izz wa’l-igbāl wa’l-dawla
wa’l-sa’ād [sic] wa’l-rāḥa wa’l-baqā
li-ṣāhibihi
‘glory, prosperity, wealth, happiness, ease and long life to its owner.’

Inscription in roundels on lid
‘amal-i Shāh Malik
‘made by Shāh Malik’

Inscription on upper body
al-‘izz wa’l-igbāl wa’l-dawla
wa’l-sa’āda wa’l-rāḥa
wa’l-salāma wa’l-raḥma wa’l-baqā
li-ṣāhibihi
‘Glory, prosperity, wealth, happiness, ease, well-being, compassion and long life to its owner.’

Inscription on lower body
... wa’l-sa’āda wa’l-salāma
wa’l-ni’ma wa’l-‘āfiya li-ṣāhibihi
‘... happiness and well-being and favour and health to its owner.’

Although small bronze inkwells were used by the Romans, glass ones seem to have been preferred in early Islamic times. Large bronze inkwells first appeared in the 11th century and one particular form, of which this is an example, became standard in Mesopotamia and Persia in the 12th century. Two types of ink were used in medieval Islam, one a soluble solid with a soot base known as *midād*, the other a liquid mixture of gallnuts and vitriol called *ḥibr*. Inkwells such as these were intended for the latter ink,

hence their name *mihbara*. They commonly held a *liq* or piece of ink-soaked felt or wool and were also provided with an inner horizontal rim to prevent spilling, see Levey (1962). Three cords fastened to loop handles on the body and passing through loops on the lid allowed the objects to be safely carried about. Another inkwell made by Shah Malik is known, see Mayer (1959, pp. 87–93). Judging by its decoration, Shah Malik must have worked in Khurasan. Similar inkwells are known signed by craftsmen from such cities as Nishapur and Herat. The decoration of this inkwell employs revellers and animals.

Published: Pope and Ackerman (1938–9, pl. 1311A); Mayer (1959, pp. 82–3, pl. XIII)

184 Mirror of cast bronze

Diameter 14.7cm

Iraq Museum, Baghdad, no. A 820

Persia, 12th–13th century

Inscription

baraka wa yumūn surūr wa sa'āda
[wa] salāma wa 'in [āya] [?] wa
'āfiya wa ta'yid wa taqdir wa naṣr
wa as . . . dā'ima [wa wa] li-ṣāhibihi
 'Blessing, good fortune, joy,
 happiness, well-being, [God's]
 sympathy, health, support,
 sustenance, victory . . . perpetual . . .
 to its owner.'

At least four other mirrors with this decorative design are known. One was found at Donsk in the USSR, one is in the British Museum, London (no. 66.12-29.75), another is in the Musée du Louvre, Paris, and a fourth is in the Institute of Arts, Detroit. See Krachkovskaya (1960, fig. 2); Migeon (1922a, pl. 16) and Aga-Oglu (1931, fig. 1). This example is unique in having the pair of foxes in the central area designed to take the boss-handle: the mirror was presumably held by a handle attached to the hole near the rim. The design appears to be a corruption of another mirror design with two pairs of animals in the inner field and this example may have been cast after another and better piece, compare Pope and Ackerman (1938–9, pl. 1302A). This would account for the general lack of definition and, in particular, the corruption of the inscription due to the mould having slipped at some point in the casting process. Mirrors with relief casting are not found in Persia much before 1100. They were almost certainly inspired by Chinese mirrors and their sudden appearance in the 12th century was due to the uniting of

north China and Mongolia under the Tartars. This permitted people and objects to move more freely westwards from north China and brought mirrors to the province of Khurasan, the heart of the Persian metalworking industry.

Unpublished



184



185

185 Dish of bronze, incised and inlaid with copper and silver

Height 9.2cm, diameter 37cm

University of Michigan Museum of Art, no. 1959/1.110, purchased from the Heeramanek Galleries in 1959
 Transoxiana, 12th or early 13th century

Inscription on interior

al-'izz al-dā'im wa'l-iqbāl wa'l dawla wa'l-ifḍāl wa'l-izdāl [?]
wa'l-qadr wa'l-kamāl wa'l-faṣāḥa
wa'l-maqāl wa'l-baq [ā]
 'perpetual glory, prosperity,
 wealth, excellence, cessation of
 suffering [?], status, perfection,
 eloquence, fluency and long life [?].'

Inscription on exterior unread.

Other examples of this type of dish are in the Victoria and Albert Museum, London (no. M.31-1954), in the Musée du Louvre, Paris (no. 3369) and two found in Semirechye in Central Asia. See Grohmann (1963), Melikian-Chirvani (1973, pp. 38–9), Bernshtam (1952, p. 176) and no. 187.

Published: Ertinghausen (1957, figs. 28–30)



186 Mace-head in cast bronze, originally gilded

Height 7.4cm, diameter 9.2cm

British Museum, London,

no. 83 8-8 9

Persia, 11th-13th century

It is difficult to find any parallels for the pairs of lions with raised left paws which form the six blades of this mace-head and any attribution is bound to be conjectural. However, with its original gilding and set upon a sturdy metal handle, this mace-head must have been an impressive item of regalia, perhaps the proud possession of a provincial governor or petty ruler.

Unpublished

187 Dish of bronze incised and inlaid with silver

Diameter 33cm

Iran Bastan Museum, Tehran,

no. 3495

Transoxiana or Khurasan, late 12th-early 13th century

Inscription around centre has a repetition of *wa'l-baraka*, 'and blessing.' The main inscription *al-'izz wa'l-hamd wa'l-l-thanā wa'l-jūd wa'l-sakhā wa'l-birr wa'l-'aṭā wa'l-rif'a wa'l-'ulā wa'l-luṭf wa'l-ridā wa'l-'ilm wa'l-wafā' wa'l-hilm wa'l-hayā' wa'l-shukra wa'l-jāzā' wa'l-baraka li-ṣāhibihi* 'glory, praise, commendation, generosity, liberality, piety, munificence, superiority, sublimity, God's grace and his approval, learning and faithfulness, forbearance and modesty, gratitude, just recompense and blessing to its owner.'



This dish and no. 185, though never analysed, are probably made of high tin bronze – an alloy of copper and about 20 per cent tin. This alloy was known in early Islamic times as *asfidroy*, literally 'white copper' or 'white bronze', and was used for bowls, stem bowls, dishes, ewers and candlesticks. Amongst the particular properties of high tin bronze is that it can be red-hot forged, like iron, and if quenched becomes reasonably malleable when cold. If permitted to cool slowly then hammered, it shatters. Three centres of high tin bronze manufacture are recorded in Islamic texts of the 10th-11th centuries: these are Rabinjan near Bukhara, Hamadan in western Persia and Sistan province in eastern Persia. Of the Hamadan industry, nothing more is known, but the products of 11th century Sistan indicate that this province depended upon Transoxiana for its inspiration. In the 12th and 13th centuries Khurasan became an important manufacturing centre and the stem bowls produced there are amongst the finest Islamic metal objects (example, the Vaso Vescovoli in the British Museum, London). Transoxiana continued to produce high tin bronze objects in this later period, but of less originality. They may be distinguished from the products of Khurasan by the almost three-dimensional effect of much of the decoration, by the unusual motifs and designs used, including interlace and knot patterns and floral designs, and by the uncommon vocabulary of the inscriptions. Some examples are characterized by unusual inlays.

Published: Melikian-Chirvani (1974, pp. 42-5, figs. 13-5)



188



Indira Gandhi National

Library for the Arts

Inscription on foot

*bil-yumn wa'l-baraka wa'l-dawla
wa'l-sarwa wa'l-tāmma
wa'l-āfiya wa'l-ināya wa'l-qinā'a
wa'l-qādira wa'l-qudra wa'l-dawla*
'with good fortune, blessing,
wealth, magnanimity, entirety,
health, [God's] sympathy,
contentment, power, potency and
wealth.'

In pre-Mongol Persia most fine objects were made of a cast copper alloy. However, in Khurasan in the 12th and early 13th centuries, there existed a workshop evidently devoted to the production of quality objects made of sheet metal, usually brass. This ewer is one of the finest surviving pieces; its quality is seen not only in the sumptuousness of its decoration, but also in the skill with which the shape of the vessel has been created. The ewer was made in a number of different parts and then soldered together. The most outstanding examples of the craftsmen's technical ability are the birds which project from the shoulder and neck; these are repoussé, being almost entirely worked from the back using a tool

known as a snarling iron. This ewer is one of a fairly large extant group (compare no. 191) some of which are simply cylindrical in shape, having flat or slightly concave faces, while others, like this example, are fluted. The whole aim of the decoration is apparently to bring good luck to the owner of the object. The inscriptions state this quite clearly and the lions, birds, fish (on the inner shoulder) and peacocks (on the lower body) probably symbolise this through the qualities associated with them in the folklore tradition. The medallions on the body give astrological expression to the same ideas by presenting the planets in their domicilia—the Sun in Leo, the Moon in Cancer, Mercury in Gemini, Venus in Taurus, Mars in Aries, Jupiter (on the handle base) in Pisces, Saturn in Aquarius, Saturn in Capricorn, the planetary eclipse (see no. 194) in Sagittarius, Mars in Scorpio, Venus in Libra and Mercury in Virgo.

Published: Lanci (1845, II, pp. 63–4, pls. XXIX–XXX); Barrett (1949, pls. 6–7)

188 Ewer of brass, incised and inlaid with silver

Height 40cm

British Museum, London,

no. 48 8–5 2

Persia (Khurasan), late 12th or early 13th century

Inscription on neck

*bi'l-yumn wa'l-baraka wa'l-dawla
wa'l-āfiya wa'l-qā [dira] [wa']
l-dawāma wa'l-karāma li-sā
[hibihi]*

'with good fortune, blessing,
wealth, health, power, perpetuity
and honour to its owner.'

Inscription on shoulder

*al-'izz wa'l-baqā wa'l-midha
wa'l-thanā wa'l-rif'a wa'l-'ulā
wa'l-āfiya wa'l-sanā' wa'l-birr
wa'l-'aṭā li-ṣāhibihi abadan*
'glory, long life, praise, com-
mendation, superiority, sublimity,
health, brilliance, piety and
munificence to its owner for ever.'

Inscription on upper body

*bil-yumn wa'l baraka wa'l-dawla
wa'l-sarwa wa'l-tāmma
wa'l-sa'āda wa'l-āfiya wa'l-ināya
wa'l-qinā'a wa'l-qādira wa'l-qudra
wa'l-dawāma liṣāhibihi*
'with good fortune, blessing,
wealth, magnanimity, entirety,
happiness, health, [God's]
sympathy, contentment, power,
potency and perpetuity to its
owner.'

Inscription on lower body

*al-'izz wa'l-igbāl wa'l-dawāma
wa'l-qādira wa'l-nāṣira wa'l-muṣra
wa'l-sa'āda wa'l-qinā'a
wa'l-āfiya wa'l-ziyāda [ʔ]
wa'l-baqā dā'im*
'glory, prosperity, perpetuity,
victoriousness, success, happiness,
contentment, health, abundance
and long life perpetual.'

189 Vase of beaten bronze, incised and inlaid with silver

Height 16.3cm, diameter 12.8cm

Walters Art Gallery, Baltimore, no. 54.453, formerly in the Peytel Collection, Paris

Persia (Khurasan), 12th or early 13th century

Inscription around neck

*al-‘izz wa’l-igbāl wa’l-dawla
wa’l-qinā’a wa’l-‘izz [wa’l-shafā] ‘a
wa’l-ni’ma wa’l-baqā dā’im*
‘glory, prosperity, wealth,
contentment, glory, [Muhammad’s
intercession], favour and long life,
perpetual.’

Inscription around body

*al-naṣr wa’l-baraka wa’l-dawāla
wa’l-salāma wa’l- ? wa’l-iq [b] āl
wa’l- ? wa’l- ? wa’l-shukr
wa’l-dawāma wa’l- ? wa’l-shafā’a
wa’l-baqā dā’iman*
‘victory, blessing, ascendancy,
well-being, prosperity, ?, ?,
gratitude, perpetuity, ?
Muhammad’s intercession and
long life always.’

189



Round mouthed jug forms in bronze are comparatively rare in early Islamic Persia and were the particular products of the silver and goldsmiths. In the 12th century, however, the great Persian school of bronze and brass sheetmetal workers, probably centered in Herat, started to produce objects based on precious metal styles. (The most exotic jug of this type is in the British Museum, London.) On this example the spacing and forms of the decoration add greatly to the balance of the object, and the technique and artistry of the metalworker and inlayer complement each other in an unusual way. The handle is missing.

Published: Pope and Ackerman (1938–9, pl. 1317A)

190 Table-top of brass, beaten, incised and inlaid with copper and silver

Width 21.8cm, length 35cm

Walters Art Gallery, Baltimore, no. 54.530, acquired from the Kelikian Collection, Paris, in 1930
Persia (Khurasan), late 12th–early 13th century

Inscription on rim

*al-‘izz wa’l-igbāl wa’l-dawla
wa’l-sa’āda wa’l-ta’yid
wa’l-tāmma wa’l-salāma
wa’l-shafā’a wa’l-dawāma
wa’l-kifāya wa’l-karāma
wa’l-sakāna [?] wa’l-shukr
wa’l-s [iy] āda [?] wa’l-naṣr
wa’l-nāṣir wa’l-rif’a wa’l-rāfi’a
wa’l-raḥma wa’l-rāḥa
wa’l-‘āfiya wa’l-ni’ma wa’l-qadr
wa’l-qād [ir] wa’l-‘ināya
wa’l-amān wa’l-iḥsān wa’l-baqā
[wa’] l-thanā dā’im li-ṣāḥibihi*

190



‘Glory, prosperity, wealth, happiness, [God’s] support, entirety, well-being, [Muhammad’s] intercession, perpetuity, sufficiency, honour, tranquility [? for sakina], gratitude, mastery, victory, victoriousness, superiority, elevation, mercy, ease, health, favour, potency, power, [God’s] sympathy, safety, charity, long life and perpetual commendation to its owner.’

Made of thin sheet metal, with an undecorated roughly finished reverse, the edges turned back, this object was probably designed to be a top for a small table. Low tables or tabourettes made of pottery are common survivals from 12th and 13th century Syria and Persia, and were often designed as stands for wine-beakers. With its inset centre, this metal top would have been suitable for sweet-meats, nuts or other choice foods, and would have fulfilled an important function in the typically floor-orientated social gatherings of the medieval Islamic world.

Published: Ettinghausen (1957, figs. 31, 33–4)



192



191 Ewer of beaten brass incised and inlaid with silver and copper

Height 44.8cm, diameter 19cm
Galleria Estense, Modena, no. 6921
 Persia (Khurasan), 12th or early 13th century

Inscriptions are unread. This ewer is of a type common in Khurasan prior to the Mongol invasions (compare no. 188). It is an outstanding example of this group because of its extraordinary repoussé figures – the harpies around the shoulder with their curious hats and the mounted falconer on the neck with his animal-mask face. The hippo-like beast with its young and the lid on which they recline are probably not original, judging by the decoration around the lower part of the lid.

Published: Scerrato (1966, pls. 24–6)

192 Bowl of bronze, cast, incised and inlaid with silver

Height 10cm, diameter 20.5cm
Museo Civico Medievale, Bologna, no. 2128
 North-west Persia, 1210–59

Inscription around outside
mimmā 'umila bi-rasm al-amir al-kabir al-'ālim al-zāhid al-'ābid al-wari' zayn al-ḥajj [sic] kahf al-ghuraba 'umdat al-mulūk wa'l-salāḥ; n Najm al-Dīn 'Umar al-Maliki al-Badrī
 'One of the things made for the great amir, the learned, abstemious, devout, godly, ornament of the pilgrimage, refuge of strangers, prop of kings and sultans, Najm al-Dīn 'Umar [officer of] al-Malik al-Badr.



193 Pen-box of brass, beaten, incised and inlaid with silver and gold

Length 25cm, height 4cm
Walters Art Gallery, Baltimore, no. 54.509
 North-west Persia, 12th–13th century

Inscription around foot
al'izz al-dā'im wa'l-'amr al-sālim wa'l-dahr al-sālim wa'l-iqbāl al-zā'id wa'l-jadd al-sā'id wa'l-dahr al-musā'id wa'l-amr wa'l-baqā' li-ṣāhibihi
 'perpetual glory, secure life, secure existence, exceeding prosperity, rising good luck, favourable existence, authority and long life to its owner.'

The inscription on this bowl indicates that its owner was an officer of Badr al-Dīn Lu'lu', ruler of Mosul 1218–59 (compare no. 197). Rice has suggested that this bowl was produced in Mosul but it seems more likely that it was manufactured in north-west Persia, perhaps Tabriz, as a special order for Najm al-Dīn 'Umar. It is one of a series of bowls cast after north Persian ceramic forms which may stylistically and technically be associated with a notable group of north-western Persian cast bronze candlesticks. The workshops manufacturing these objects produced a great variety of candlesticks as well as superb stem-bowls and inkwells. Indeed, the bronze casters of these 13th and early 14th century objects were undoubtedly the most original and creative in the history of early Islamic Persia, utilising and adapting shapes from a variety of sources to produce new styles of great strength and character.

Published: Lanci (1845, II, pp. 124–5, pls. XL–XLI); Rice (1953a, pp. 232–8, pls. III–VIII)

The inscription around the sides is unread. This pen-box is a composite piece. The cover for the small compartments is much later than the rest of the object and the body cover, with horsemen and swastika pattern, is probably 13th century north Mesopotamian work. The body itself has a plaited kufic inscription of a style unparalleled on other metal objects but similar to that of two inscriptions on 12th-century tomb towers at Maragheh in Azerbaijan and an inscription on a 12th century mosque in Mosul. Hence the likelihood of this pen-box being a 12th century north-west Persian product. The shape of the box is common in this period in Khurasan and was probably designed so that it could be placed in a belt. Pen-boxes continued to be carried in this way in Ottoman lands until modern times.

Published: Pope and Ackerman (1938–9, pl. 1333B)



194 Door-knocker in the form of two winged dragons with bird-heads as tails

Height 28cm, width 24.5cm

David Collection, Copenhagen,
no. 38/1973

Northern Mesopotamia, Seljuq
period, late 12th or early 13th century

This cast bronze door-knocker with incised decoration is one of a pair which was attached to the doors of the Ulu Çami in Cüre, Turkey. The other is now in the Museum für Islamische Kunst, Berlin-Dahlem. The knocker is notable not only for its beautiful design but also for its planetary symbolism. In the astronomical iconography of medieval Islam the dragon represents

the planetary eclipse, and the knot – here merely a loop – the node of the orbit of the moon. Although the dragon was never a planet it was accorded planetary status and came to have an astrological and talismanic significance. See Hartner (1938). The most celebrated example of its use in the latter context is on the Seljuq Talisman Gate at Baghdad. Thus the dragon door-knocker was both an adornment and a protection for the building on which it was hung. When that building was a mosque, astrology and religion were brought together much as occurred in medieval Christian Europe.

Published: Leth (1975, p. 69)

195 Ewer of brass incised and inlaid with silver

Height 38.1cm, diameter 20.6cm

Cleveland Museum of Art, no. 56.11,
purchase from the John L. Severance
Fund

Northern Mesopotamia, dated 1223

Inscription on neck

*'amal Aḥmad al-Dhaki al-naqqāsh
al-Mawṣili fi sana 'ishrin wa sittā
mi'a wa'l-'izz li-ṣāhibihi*
'made by Aḥmad al-Dhaki, the
decorator, of Mosul in the year
602 [1223 AD] and glory to my
owner.'

Inscription at handle base

'amal Aḥmad al-Dhaki al-Mawṣili
'made by Aḥmad al-Dhaki of
Mosul.'

Two graffiti of later owners on the neck read *Husayn ibn Qāsim* and *Ustā al-Muhtasib*. The inscription on the shoulder is corrupt and evidently designed as ornament. Two other inlaid objects made by Aḥmad al-Dhaki are known to have survived, a basin in the Musée du Louvre, Paris, and another ewer in a private collection. This is the earliest of the three and one of the earliest objects signed by a Mosul artist. Although areas of the inlay are missing this ewer remains one of the finest surviving objects from 13th century Mesopotamia or Syria. It is also one of the most interesting, particularly in the scenes of everyday life which are contained within large medallions which adorn the body. Beginning to the left of the handle and proceeding clockwise: a man digs under a tree while a horseman shoots a bird, two men shoot birds in a tree, a camel rider presents a bouquet to another, a man ploughs with two oxen, a seated figure with mirror and two



196 detail

attendants, a flute-playing shepherd with goats and dog, a harpist and a flautist, a man grazing a donkey near a peacock, a youth on a couch with attendants, a drinker and a man shooting a bird with a blow-pipe. The smaller medallions illustrate various hunters, riders and musicians while the neck and shoulder bear scenes showing an enthroned figure with attendants in an outdoor setting. These varied scenes give a delightful vision of the courtly life, open air sports, activities and labours of the time. The lid, upper neck ring, lower part of spout and its plaque, and base are all later additions.

Published: Rice (1957a, pp. 287–301)



195

196 Ewer of beaten brass incised and inlaid with silver and copper
Height 30.4cm
British Museum, London
no. 66 12–69 61
Mesopotamia (Mosul), 1232

Inscriptions on the upper neck, middle neck and handle base are evidently intended as good wishes to the owner, but are all corrupt.

Inscription on the lower neck
*naqsh Shujā bin Man'a al-Mawṣilī
fī shahr Allāh al-mubārak shahr
Rajab fī sana tis' wa 'ishrin wa
sitta mi'a bi'l-Mawṣil*
'decoration by Shujā' ibn Man'a of
Mosul, in the month blessed by
God, the month of Rajab in the
year 629 [1232 AD] at Mosul.'

Inscription on shoulder which is corrupt in places

*al-'izz wa'l-baqā wa'l-rāḥa
wa'l-'ināya wa'l-baraka wa'l-'āfiya
wa'l-ghibt wa'l-dawla
wa'l-salāma wa'l-'āfiya* dā'iman
'glory, long life, ease, [God's]
sympathy, blessing, health,
felicity, wealth, well-being and
health always.'

Inscription on lower body
*al-'izz wa'l-baqā wa'l-rāḥa
wa'l-waqār wa'l-'iṣma
[wa]'l-baraka wa'l-salāma
wa'l-'āfiya wa'l-waqār
wa'l-ghibṭa wa'l-naṣr 'alā al-a'dā
wa'l-riḥ'a wa'l-ri-'āya ab [ādan]
li-ṣāhibihi*
'glory, long life, ease, gravity,
virtue, blessing, well-being, health,
gravity, felicity, victory, over
enemies, superiority and [God's]
protection for ever for its owner.'

196

The fame of this ewer rests in its inscription which gives not only the name of the decorator and the date, but also the name of the city, Mosul, where the ewer was made. It is the only north Mesopotamian object whose provenance is known for certain and therefore forms an important item of evidence for the history of the medieval Islamic metalworking industry. With the addition of a straight spout and substantial foot, the shape would be typical of northern Mesopotamian taste for this period, very similar to no. 195. The scenes in the medallions on the body are not as original as those on this other ewer and are largely of hunting, fighting and court scenes. However, the conception and workmanship have produced here designs which are positive, bold and well-structured. There are also such subtleties as the curvilinear structure of the background pattern of the shoulder which prevents monotony. The central band of horseman and animals may contain another inscription though only an odd letter may be made out, the ingenuity of the artist having prevented it being deciphered. The spout of the ewer is missing and the base is a replacement.

Published: Reinaud (1828, II, pp. 423–39); Lane-Poole (1886, pp. 170–1); Pope and Ackerman (1938–9, pls. 1329–30)



197 Tray of beaten brass incised and inlaid with silver

Diameter 62cm

Staatliches Museum für Völkerkunde, Munich, no. 26-N-118

Northern Mesopotamia (Mosul),
1223–59

Inscription around rim

*‘izz li-mawlānā al-sultān al-Malik
al-Raḥīm al-‘ālim al-‘ādil
al-mujāhid al-murābiṭ al-mu’ayyad
al-muẓaffar al-manṣūr Badr
al-dunyā wa’l-dīn sayyid
al-mulūk wa’l-salāṭin muhyi
al-‘adl fi’l-ālamīn sultān al-islām
wa’l-muslimīn munṣif al-maḥlūmīn
min al-zālimīn nāṣir al-ḥaqq
bi’l-barāhin qātil al-kufarā
wa’l-mushrikīn qāhir al-khawārij
wa’l-mutamarridin ḥāmī al-thughūr
bilād al-muslimīn mu’in al-ghuzā
wa’l-mujāhidīn abū al-yatāmā
wa’l-masākīn fakhr al-‘ibād māhi
al-baghyi wa’l-inād falak
al-ma’ālī qasīm al-dawla nāṣir
al-milla jalāl al-‘umma ṣafwat
al-khilāfa al-mu’azzama
bahlawān-e jahān khusraw-ye
Irān al-b ghāzi inānaj qutluḡ Bek
ajall al-mulūk al-sharq wa’l-gharb
Abū al-Faḍā’il Lu’lu ḥusām amir
al-mu’minīn*

‘Glory to our lord the sultan al-Malik al-Raḥīm, the learned, the just, the holy warrior, the defender, the fortified by God, the triumphant, the victorious, Badr al-Dunyā wa’l-Din, master of kings and sultans, reviver of justice in the words, sultan of Islam and the Muslims, righting the oppressed against the oppressors, giving victory to the truth with proofs, slayer of infidels and polytheists, vanquisher of heretics and rebels, guardian of the borders of the

Muslim lands, succour of conquerors and holy warriors, father of orphans and the poor, pride of God’s servants, remover of injustice and obduracy [to God], summit of dignities, partner in the state, giving victory to the [Muslim] community, splendour of the nation [of Islam], flower of the august caliphate, hero of the world, monarch of Iran, the hero [Turkish appellation], the conqueror Inānaj Qutluḡ Bek, most splendid of the kings of east and west, Abū’l-Faḍā’il Lu’lu’, sword-blade of the commander of the faithful.’

Inscription on inner side

*Muḥammad ibn ‘Isūn
‘Muḥammad son of ‘Isūn’*

Inscriptions on the back

*mimmā amara bi-‘amalihi al-faqir
Lu’lu’ aḥsana Allāh jazā’ahu
bi-rasm al-khātūn al-maṣūna
Khawānrāh*

‘One of the things which the lowly Lu-Lu [may God reward him well] ordered to be made [or possibly, was ordered [to make] for the virtuous lady Khawānrāh.’
*al-Ḥasan ibn ‘Isūn
‘al-Ḥasan, son of ‘Isūn
al-‘abd al-dhalīl Aybek al-Ṭawīl
‘the humble slave Aybek al-Ṭawīl.’
bi-rasm sharābkhāna al-badri
‘for the buttery of Badr al-dunya
wa’l-din.’*

This tray is part of the loot taken from the Turks at Bude in 1686 by the Elector of Bavaria, Max Emmanuel, and is one of four known surviving objects made for the household of Badr al-dunyā wa’l-dīn Lu’lu, ruler of Mosul from 1218–59. Almost certainly, this tray was made in Mosul itself and bears witness to the rich skill of metalworkers in that city at this period. It probably dates from the second half of Badr al-din’s reign since he only adopted the title al-Malik al-Raḥīm in 1233. Evidently commissioned for a princess, it then found its way into the royal buttery where it doubtless was used to serve food to the prince and his courtiers. The four inner medallions contain a variety of figures including four planets: the sun with disc-like head, the moon with crescent, Mercury in a seated posture, and Venus with lute. Twenty-four outer medallions are decorated with scenes such as a falconer, men fighting lions, unicorns or other mythical bird-cum-beasts, fighting foot-soldiers, boxers, wrestlers, drinkers, musicians, dancers, a pair of rams, a pair of camels and a lion attacking a bull. The warlike character of both titles and depictions contrasts curiously with the fact that this object was made for a princess and that Badr al-din himself was notable for his policy of placation rather than resistance in the face of Mongol invasion.

Published: Flügel (1830, taf. 145);
Sarre and van Berchem (1907);
Sarre and Martin (1912, no. 3060)



198

198 Basin of brass, incised and inlaid with silver

Height 19cm, diameter 47.2cm
Musée du Louvre, Paris, no. 5991
Syria, Ayyubid period, 1238–40

Inscription on rim

*'izz li-mawlānā al-sultān al-malik
al-mālik al-'alim al-'āmil
al-mu'ayyad al-muẓaffar
al-manṣūr al-mujāhid al-murābiṭ
sayf al-dunyā wa'l-dīn 'aḍud
al-islām wa'l-muslimin qāmi'
al-kafara wa'l-mushrikin qātil
al-mutamarridin muhyi al-'adl
fi'l-'ālamīn nāṣir al-ḥaqq
bi'l-barāhin ḥamī thughūr bilād
al-muslimin munṣif al-maḡlūmin
min al-ẓalimīn abu'l-yatāmā
wa'l-masākīn 'imād al-khilāfa
qasīm al-mamlaka rukn al-umma
nāṣir al-milla falak al-ma'ālī quṭb
al-salāṭīn muḥlik al-mulḥidin
muḡammir al-mujāhidīn mālīk
al-riqāb al-umam sultān al-'arab
wa'l-'ajam bahlawān al-shām
malik al-'irāq awhād al-'aṣr
al-mu'ayyad bu'l-naṣr ḥamī
al-thughūr bi'l-ṭa'an fi al-thughar
abū'l-manā'ih muṣaddiq al-madā'ih
al-Malik al-'Ādil Abi Bakr ibn
mawlānā al-sultān al-Malik
al-Kāmil Abi al-Ma'ālī Muḡammad
ibn Abi Bakr ibn Ayyūb 'azza
naṣruhu*

'Glory to our Lord, the sultan, the king, the possessing, the learned, the diligent, the fortified by God, the triumphant, the victorious, the holy warrior, the defender, the sword of the world and religion (*sayf al-dunyā wa'l-dīn*), right arm of Islam and the Muslims, subduer of infidels and polytheists, slayer of rebels, reviver of justice in the worlds, giving victory to the truth with proofs, guardian of the

borders of the Muslim lands, rightor of the oppressed against the oppressors, father of orphans and the poor, buttress of the caliphate, partner in the kingdom, pillar of the [Muslim] nation giving victory to the [Muslim] community, summit of dignities, pole-star of sultans, destroyer of atheists, musterer of holy warriors, dominant over the nations, sultan of the Arabs and Persians, hero of Syria, king of Iraq, unique of the age, fortified by God with victory, guardian of the borders by assailing the marauders, father of gifts, bestower of praises, al-Malik al-'Ādil, Abū Bakr, son of our lord the sultan al-Malik al-Kāmil Abū al-Ma'ālī Muḡammad ibn Abi Bakr ibn Ayyūb, may his victory be glorified.'

Inscription in cartouche on outside
*'amal Aḡmad ibn 'Umar al-ma'rūf
bi'l-Dhaki al-naqqāsh
'work of Aḡmad ibn 'Umar, known as al-Dhaki, the decorator.'*

Inscriptions on base
*bi-rasm al-ṭishtkhāna al-'ādiliyya
'for the servery of [al-Malik]
al-'Ādil'
al-Ḥusayn ibn Muḡammad ibn
Aḡmad ibn amir al-mu'minin 1089
al-Ḥusayn ibn Muḡammad ibn
Aḡmad, son of the Commander of
the Faithful, 1089 [1678–9 AD].'*

Inscriptions inside the base are corrupt, though occasional words of good wishes are recognisable. They were probably intended only for ornamental purposes. Ewers and basins (Arabic *ibriq* and *ṭisht*) were used in medieval Islam for the washing of hands before and after meals. Since this would occur at least three times each day, and in the houses of the great, important guests

might also be present, ewers and basins were often the most highly valued and richly decorated objects in the household. This particular basin was the prized possession of the Ayyubid sultan of Egypt and Sultan, al-Malik al-'Ādil (1238–40) and was made for him by the craftsman responsible for the ewer no. 195 Aḡmad ibn 'Umar al-Dhaki of Mosul. The style of decoration on these two objects somewhat differs, but Aḡmad's ability is clearly demonstrated in the figural compositions. Those on the inside, sadly effaced, are of hunting scenes of great originality. Here, size, foreshortening and movement of the figures and the vegetation all combine to give a feeling of depth which is most unusual in the Islamic art of the period. The beautifully inlaid and preserved figural compositions on the outside of the basin are mainly scenes of hunting, fighting and mythical themes and they may be compared to those on the tray ordered from an unknown craftsman by Badr al-Din Lu'lu' (see no. 197). The superior quality of the work on this basin is exemplified in the medallion showing a dynamic composition of two wrestlers (just above the inscription naming the craftsman and to the right).

Published: Jacquemart (1869, p. 324); Rice (1957a, pp. 301–11, pls. 6–9, 15c–g); Paris (1971, no. 150)



199

199 Wallet of brass incised and inlaid with silver and gold
Height 15cm, length 21.6cm
Courtauld Institute of Art, London,
Gambier Parry collection, no. 96
Northern Mesopotamia,
mid-13th century

Inscription on lid
*al-'izz wa'l-iqbāl wa'l-ni'ma
wa'l-ifḍāl wa [a] bulūgh al-āmāl wa
ṣalāḥ al-a'māl wa'l-ikrām [wa]
'l-iḥlāl wa'l-iḥsān wa'l-ijmāl
wa'l-dawla malār [?] [wa'l]
wa'l-sa'āda wa[l']l-iḍḍāl
wa'l-yum[ā]n wa'l-Kamāl wa'l-
'glory, prosperity, favour,
excellence, fulfillment of hopes,
righteousness, respect, safe return
from pilgrimage, charity,
benevolence, wealth [?],
happiness, excellence, good
fortune, perfection and . . .'*

This is a unique and remarkable object which was evidently intended to represent a leather wallet such as might have held the documents and seals of a prince. Such a wallet is indeed depicted in the scene on the top of the lid where it is to be found slung over the shoulder of the fourth figure from the right who also holds a mirror. The three figures next to him hold a mace, bottle and lute while at the other end of the scene drinks are prepared and offered to the seated ruler and his consort. Together with details of clothing, including headgear, this scene provides a fascinating view of a court group of the period. While the style of decoration is typical of northern Mesopotamian work in the mid-13th century, the figures and their clothing, especially in the rendering of drapery, are more akin to early 14th century work such as is found on the famous Baptistère de St Louis in the Musée du Louvre, Paris. In a sense, therefore, this object provides a bridge between the art associated with the court of Badr al-Din Lu'lu' at Mosul and that of the early Mamluks of Egypt and Syria.

Published: Robinson (1967a, p. 169,
no. 1, pls. 81-4)

200 Candlestick of beaten brass inlaid with silver
Height 34cm, diameter (base) 31cm
Museum of Islamic Art, Cairo,
no. 15121, formerly Harari Collection
Syria or Egypt, Ayyubid period,
mid-13th century

Inscription at base of neck
*'amala al-ḥājj Ismā'il naqasha
Muḥammad b. Futūḥ al-Mawṣili
al-muṭā'im ajir al-Shujā'
al-Mawṣili
'work of Hajji Ismā'il, decoration
by Muḥammad b. Futūḥ of
Mosul, the inlayer, employee of
Shujā' of Mosul*

Inscription around body
*al-'izz wa'l-baqā' wa'l-ṣafar
bi'l a'dā wa dawām al-'āfya
wa'l-rif'a wa'l-irtiqā'
wa'l-daw[la]*
'Glory, long life, triumph over
enemies, continuance of health,
superiority, higher rank and rule.'
The neck of the candlestick bears
medallions of musicians, a drinking
scene and a bearded clown. The
upper surface of the base has the
twelve signs of the zodiac, while the
body has six large medallions on a
zig-zag ground – two court scenes,
two hunting scenes, two of flying
birds, detached monstrous heads and
a central scene of a hawk striking a
goose, this latter scene in reserve –
between bold friezes of musicians,
gamers, drinkers and dancers. These
scenes are generally associated with
the princely life, but they may in fact
be a royal apotheosis, suggesting the
joys of paradise. See Shepherd (1974,
pp. 79–92). This candlestick may be
compared to ewer, no. 196.

Published: Wiet (1932, no. 66),
Cairo (1969, no. 53)

202

**201 Mirror of cast bronze**

Diameter 20.5cm

*Fogg Art Museum, Harvard**University, Cambridge,**no. TL 17512.2, anonymous loan*

Persia, Ilkhanid period, 13th century



200

The handle of the mirror is missing. The picture on this mirror is of Bahrām Gūr and his lyre-playing Greek girl friend, Azāda. The story in the *Shāhnāma* may be summarised as follows. Bahrām Gūr took Azāda out hunting gazelle on his racing camel. She challenged him first to remove the horns of a male gazelle and give them to a female gazelle, and then to shoot a pebble into the ear of one of the two gazelle so that while it was turning and scratching its ear with its paw he could pin together the paw, head and back of the animal with a single shaft of his arrow. Bahrām Gūr performed this extraordinary feat but Azāda then accused him of not being human but demonic. Upon this Bahrām Gūr threw her to the ground and trampled her to death with his camel!

Published: London (1931, no. 2292);
Pope and Ackerman (1938–9, pls. 1300A
and B)



201

202 Pen-box of brass incised and**inlaid with silver and gold**

Length 19.7cm

*British Museum, London,**no. 91 6–23 5*

Probably Persia, 1281

Inscription on front of body

*'amal Maḥmūd ibn Sunqur fi sana
thamānin wa sitta mi'a*

*'the work of Maḥmūd ibn Sunqur
in the year 680 [1281 AD].'*

This round-ended pen-box form, with its separate compartment at one end for writing materials additional to the pens, was probably based on a wooden model and first seems to have been made in metal in 12th century Persia. It continued to be popular after the Mongol conquests and spread westwards, though in the Mamluk empire a rectangular form was also used (see no. 224). The maker of this pen-box may have been related to Muḥammad ibn Sunqur al-Baghdādī who made the magnificent Koran box, no. 214. The decoration is rather 'international' in style, and is difficult to pin down to any precise region. On the base is a fighting scene, in medallions which adorn the inside and outside of the body are musicians and dancers, and the outside of the lid is decorated with roundels containing the planets in their domicilia (compare no. 215). On the inner side, the planets alone are depicted: from left to right, the Moon with crescent, Mercury holding a scroll, Venus playing a lute, the Sun, Mars holding a sword and a dripping severed head, Jupiter, and Saturn holding a pick in one hand.

Published: van Berchem (1904, p. 38);
Pope and Ackerman (1938–9, pls. 1336A
and B); Barrett (1949, pls. 32–3)



203

203 Casket of brass, incised and inlaid with silver

Length 12.5cm, width 10cm, height 12.5cm

British Museum, London, no. 1957 8-1 1

Western Persia, 14th century

A considerable number of caskets of this form have survived. This example has a characteristic band of pseudo-inscription on the edge of the lid but is rather unusual in the composition of its body decoration in which a large central area of geometric interlace is bordered by a frieze of animals and human figures. Base and fittings are not original.

Unpublished

204 Cup of bronze incised and inlaid with silver

Height 13.7cm, diameter 12.4cm
Bibliothèque Nationale, Cabinet des Médailles, Paris, no. B.N. 528

Persia, Ilkhanid period, 14th century

Inscription around rim

*ay mashrab-e 'adhb-e kāmrānī
v'ay 'ayn-e zulālī shādmānī
bas khurran u dīlkashī u maṭbū'
gū'ī kih shikufṭa-ye gulsitānī
Iskander agar tūrā nadīdī
ay jān-e jahān numā-ye Mānī
dar khāṭir-e ū kuṭā guzhāshṭī
andishī-ye āb-e zindagānī*

'Sweet drink of success, limpid fountain of happiness,
You are most pleasant and attractive and congenial, you would say you were a blossoming flower,

If Alexander had not seen you,
world-showing cup of Mānī,



205

205 Bowl of cast brass, incised and inlaid with silver and gold

Diameter 23.8cm

British Museum, London, no. 1901 6-6 3

Persia, Ilkhanid period, 14th century

How would there have come into his thoughts the idea of the water of life.'

Inscription around foot

*ay mashrab-e khurram-e dīlārām
mithl-e tū nadid chashm-e ayyām
gū'ī kih namūna-ist az tu
in charkh-e kabūd-e ā'ina-fām*

'Fine-heart-easing drink, the eye of the days has not seen your like,

You would say that this blue mirror-like sky is a copy of you.'

The shape of this cup is derived from more conventional pre-Mongol Persian stem bowl forms. The positioning of the bands of inscription is also based on pre-Mongol tradition. The Ilkhanid dating is clear, however, from the contour of the cup, the style of the calligraphy, the decorative composition and the use of Persian poetry. The verses, superficially in praise of wine, have also a mystical content and are found on other wine cups of the period.

Published: Melikian-Chirvani (1973, pp. 60-1)

Inscription

*'izz li-mawlānā al-sultān al-a'zam
al-a'dal al-a'lam mālik riqāb
al-umam mawlā salāṭīn al-'arab
wa'l-'ajam [wa] lā [zāla fī] ṣill
[al-sa'āda]*

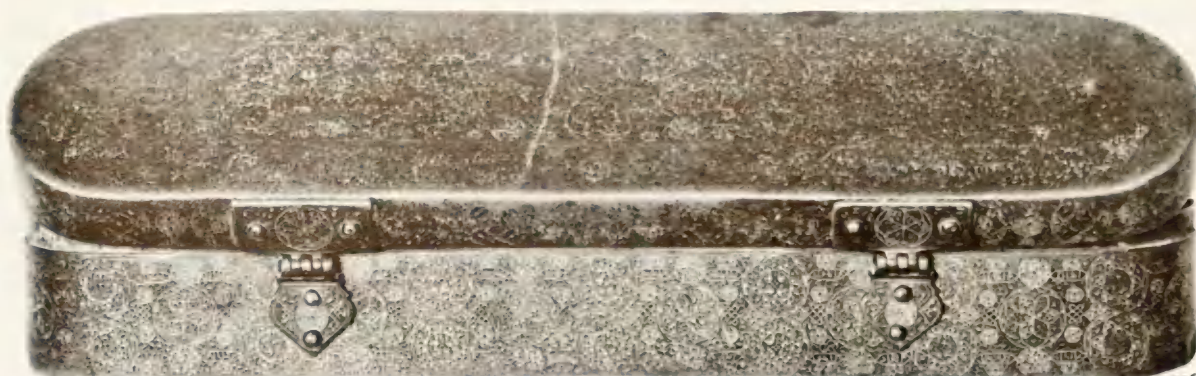
'Glory to our lord the sultan, the most mighty, most just, most learned, dominating the nations, lord of sultans of the Arabs and Persians. [May he] not [cease to be in the] shadow [of happiness].'

Bowls of this type have survived in large numbers. The centre of the industry was probably Fars. See Melikian-Chirvani (1969). Three pieces in the Musée du Louvre, Paris, the Victoria and Albert Museum, London, and in the Musée des Beaux-Arts, Lyon, are dated to 1338, 1351 and 1347, respectively, and give a firm basis for the period of production of these bowls. Other bowls which are identical in form also appear in Egypt and Syria in the 14th century (compare no. 212) and are all apparently based on a north Mesopotamian type. This particular example is notable for the thickness and weight of its body as well as for its decoration and inlay.

Published: Pope and Ackerman (1938-9, pl. 1370A); Barrett (1949, pl. 36)



204



206

206 Pen-box of beaten bronze, incised and inlaid with gold and silver

Length 29.8cm

Institut de France, Musée Jacquemart-André, Paris, no. 1.1959

Persia, possibly Egypt or Syria, late 14th–early 15th century

Upper external inscription

['izz li-] mawlānā al-mālik al-‘ālim (a) (k) al-mu‘ayyad al-muẓaffar al-manšūr [r] al-mujāhid al-murābiṭ al-muthāghir rukn al[lī]-islām wa'l-muslim[in] mālīk mulūk wa'l-salāṭin kahf al-ṣuḡhrā wa'l-masā[kin] ['izz] li-mawlānā al-mālik al-‘ālim al-‘ādīl al-mu‘ayyad al-muẓaffar al-manšūr [r] [al-] mujāhid [a]l-murābiṭ al-malik al-ghā[z]i rukn [a]l-islām [m]
 '[Glory to] our Lord, the possessing, the learned, the fortified by God, the triumphant, the victorious, the holy warrior, the protector of frontiers, the defender, pillar of Islam and the Muslims, sovereign over [lit, possessing] kings and sultans, refuge of the humble and poor. Glory to our Lord, the possessing, the learned, the just, the fortified by God, the triumphant, the victorious, the holy warrior, the defender, the conquering king, pillar of Islam.'

Lower external inscription

'izz li-mawlānā al-Mālik al-‘ālim al-‘ādīl al-mu‘ayyad al-muẓaffar al-manšūr [r] al-mujāhid al-murābiṭ al-muthāghir al-ghā[z]i rukn al-islām wa'l-muslim[in] mā[lik] al-mulūk wa'l-salāṭin kahf al-ṣuḡhrā wa'l-masā[kin] ['izz] li-mawlānā al-mālik al-‘ālim al-‘ādīl [a]l-mu‘ayyad al-muẓaffar al-manšūr [al-]mujāhid al-murābiṭ al-muthāghir al-ghā[z]i
 'Glory to our Lord, the possessing, the learned, the just, the fortified by God, the triumphant, the victorious, the holy warrior, the defender, the protector of frontiers, the conqueror, the pillar of Islam and the Muslims, sovereign over kings and sultans, refuge of the humble and poor. [Glory] to our Lord the possessing, the learned, the just and fortified by God, the triumphant, the holy warrior, the defender, the protector of frontiers, the conqueror.'

Inscription inside cover

['izz] li-mawlānā al-mālik al-‘ālim al-‘ādīl al-mu‘ayyad al-muẓaffar al-manšūr al-mujāhid [a]l-murābiṭ [a]l-muthāghir [a]l-ghā[z]i rukn [al-islām wa'l-muslimin mālīk al-mulūk]k wa'l-sa[l]āṭin kahf al-ṣuḡhrā wa'l-masā[kin]
 '[glory] to our Lord, the possessing, the learned, the just, the fortified by God, the triumphant, the victorious, the holy warrior, the defender, the protector of frontiers, the conqueror, pillar of Islam and the Muslims, sovereign over kings and sultans, refuge of the humble and poor.'

For the shape of this object see no. 202. The main claim to fame of this particular pen-box lies in the fineness of its design. Here are brought together motifs found on Persian objects from the earlier part of the 14th century and the individual words of the inscriptions to create a rhythm and harmony, altogether without parallel.

Published: Bertaux (1913, p. 139); Paris (1971, no. 141); Melikian-Chirvani (1973, pp. 84–5)



207

207 Candlestick of bronze, cast and incised

Height 45.3cm
Iraq Museum, Baghdad, no. 10469
Western Persia, Safavid period, 1562

The inscription is signed *Shams al-din Kāshī Kāshī [sic] sana 969* [1562 AD]. This dated candlestick, together with other similar examples in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York (dated 1578), and Museum of Islamic Art, Cairo (dated 1558 and 1607), indicate that this form was in fashion during a period of at least fifty years, from the reign of Shah Tahmasp to that of Shah 'Abbās I. The purpose of the loop on the side of the candlestick is not clear, but may have been for a taper or snuffer of some sort. The decoration is similar to that of no. 208.

Published: Hamid (1967, pp. 149–50, pls. 7–8)

208 Candlestick of bronze, cast and incised

Height 31.8cm
Musée des Arts Décoratifs, Paris, no. 17.604
Western Persia, Safavid period, late 16th century



208

Inscription

*Gah dīl az 'ishq-i butān gah
jigaram misūzad
'ishq har lahza bi-dāgh-i digaram
misūzad
Hamchū parvana bi-sham' sar ū kār
ast marā
kih agar pish ravam bāl ū param
misūzad
Dar gham-i 'ishq-i tū misūzam ū
sūzi dānist
'izz-i sham'i kih bi bālayi saram
misūzad*

'At one time the heart burns at the
love of the idols, at another
time my liver.

Love burns me every moment
with another brand.

Just like the moth I have to do with
the candle,

For if I go forward my wings and
pinions burn.

I burn in the distress of love for
you, and the grandeur

Of a candle which burns with
the height of my head knew a
burning.

[A candle which is so large that it is
as high as my head knows
what burning is.]

Compared to earlier periods the
bronze products of Safavid Persia are
rather lifeless. Apart from the
novelty of its form this candlestick is
a standard product with the typical
decoration of its period: arabesques
without beginning or end, and
inscriptions in a fine nastaliq script.
Such objects may well have been
tinned to give a superficial appearance
of richness (compare no. 207).

Published: Melikian-Chirvani (1973,
p. 116)



209

209 Jug of brass, inlaid with gold
Height 15.7cm
Private collection, England
Persia, Timurid period, 15th century

Inscription on the base

*'amal al-'abd Husayn ibn
Mubārak-shah fī shahr ramadān
lī-sana 889
'made by the slave Husayn ibn
Mubārak-shāh in the month of
Ramadān in the year 889
[1484 AD].'*

The inscription on the body is unread.
A number of jugs of this form are known, and the range of dated examples (1462–1511) shows that they were popular in the late Timurid period and under the early Safavid rulers (compare no. 162).

Unpublished

210 Incense-burner of beaten brass, pierced and inlaid with silver

Diameter 18.4cm
British Museum, London,
no. 78 12–30 682
Syria, 1268–79

Lower inscription on upper hemisphere

*nimmā 'umila bi-rasm al-maḡarr
al-karīm al-'alī al-mawlaw[ī] i
al-amiri al-kabiri al-muḥtarami
al-makhdūmi al-safahsalāri
al-mujāhidi al-murābiṭi
al-muthāghiri al-mu'ayyadi
al-muẓaffari*

'One of the things made for the honourable authority, the lofty, the lordly, the great amir, the revered, the masterful, the chief of the armies, the holy warrior, the defender, the protector of frontiers,



210

the fortified by God, the triumphant.'

Upper inscription on upper hemisphere

*Badr al-dīn Baysari al-Zāhiri
al-Sa'idī al-Shamsi al-Manṣūri
al-Badri 'Badr al-dīn Baysari,
[officer of al-Malik] al-Zāhir, [of
al-Malik] al-Sa'id, al-Shamsi,
al-Manṣūri, al-Badri.'*

Lower inscription on lower hemisphere is the same as that on the upper hemisphere, but omitting *al-mawlawi*, substituting *al-isfahsalāri* for *al-safahsalāri* and adding *al-murābiṭi*. Upper inscription on lower hemisphere is the same as that on the upper hemisphere but adding *'azza naṣruhu*, 'may his victory be glorified' at the end. The titles *al-Zāhiri* and *al-Sa'idī* apparently refer to two Mamluk rulers, *al-Malik al-Zāhir* Baybars (1260–77) and *al-Malik al-Sa'id* Baraka Khān (1277–9). The incense-burner was probably made between 1268, when

Baraka Khān assumed his title, and his death in 1279. Under both these rulers and a number of their successors Baysari was a powerful officer. The double-headed eagle which appears here in the circular medallions on both spheres of the incense-burner may well have been his personal emblem. However, it does not appear on the one other object known to have been made for him (the basin signed Dāwud ibn Salāma dated 1252 in the Musée des Arts Decoratifs, Paris). Objects such as this incense-burner normally enclosed a small iron bowl set in gimbals, and charcoal would have been placed in the bowl for the burning of incense. The burner could then be swung or rolled along the floor of a room from one seated guest to another. The gimbals of this example are missing.

Published: Lane-Poole (1886, pp. 174–7, fig. 81); Barrett (1949, pl. 22)



211

211 Candlestick of brass incised and inlaid with silver, copper and gold

Height 26cm, diameter 32.5cm
Walters Art Gallery, Baltimore,
no. 54.459
Syria, 1290–3

Inscription

*mimma 'umila bi-rasm ʿiṣṭikhānā
al-maḡarr al-ʿālī al-mawlawī
al-amīrī al-kabīrī al-ghāzī
al-mujāhidī al-ʿādilī al-Zaynī Zayn
al-dīn Kitbughā al-Manṣūrī
al-Ashrafī*
'This is one of the things made for
the servery of the lofty authority,
the lordly, the great amir, the
conqueror, the holy warrior, the
just, al-Zaynī, Zayn al-dīn
Kitbughā al-Mansūrī al-Ashrafī
[of the households of the sultans
Qalāwūn and Khalīl].'

The original candle-holder fitting for
this candlestick is in the Museum of
Islamic Art, Cairo, and bears a
similar inscription in the name of
Kitbughā, the Mamluk Sultan from
1294–6. See Wiet (1932, no. 4463,
pl. XXIV). Kitbughā was deposed in
1296 but held important posts in the
empire for most of his remaining life.
He died in 1303. The use of *al-Ashrafī*
in his title on the inscription on the
candlestick indicates that this object
was made during the reign of his
predecessor al-Malik al-Ashraf
Khalīl who ruled 1290–3. The cup in
the circular shield was the insignia of
the office of 'cup-bearer' to the sultan
(*sāqī*), a post which Kitbughā is
known to have held in his early days.
He continued to use it when he
became sultan and it also appears on
some of his coins, but his successors
dropped their amiral blazons on
coming to power and adopted instead

a purely sultanic style, consisting of a
round shield bearing royal titles alone.
It is interesting to find here a poly-
chrome blazon though it has yet to be
demonstrated whether such colours
had heraldic significance.

Published: Mayer (1937, p. 61, pl. Ia)

212 Bowl of brass incised and inlaid with silver

Height 8.3cm, diameter 18cm
Galleria Estense, Modena, no. 2064
Egypt or Syria, Mamluk period,
first half 14th century

Inscription

*Imine Gaudet! Reclamet
Centra tota Asia,
al-maḡarr al-karīmī al-ʿālī
al-mawlawī al-amīrī al-kabīrī
al-ʿālī al-ʿāmīlī al-ʿādilī al-ghāzī
al-mujāhidī al-murābiṭī al-dhukhrī
al-muthāghirī al-muʿayyadī
al-mālīkī al-kāfilī al-kāfi
al-makhdūmī al-humāmī al-niḡāmī
al-qawmī al-ʿawnī al-ghiyāthī
al-Malikī al-Nāṣirī*
'The honourable, the lofty, the
lordly, the great amir, the lofty,
the diligent, the defender, the
treasurehouse [of excellence], the
protector of frontiers, the fortified
by God, the possessing, the
sustaining, the capable, the
masterful, the valiant, the well-
ordering, the equitable, the help,
the succour [officer of] al-Malik
al-Nāṣir.'

This form of brass bowl was common
in the 14th century. Mamluk empire
and is here decorated in a bold
cursive script, typical of the period.
The text of the inscription gives the
titles of an un-named Mamluk officer,
evidently an emir of al-Malik
al-Nāṣir Muḥammad ibn Qalāwūn
who ruled from 1299–1340. The



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roundels show mythical animals, on
the base are animals and birds of the
hunt, inside the base are fishes. These
decorative motifs are probably
intended to represent not only the
pleasures of the present life but also
the fortunes and happiness of the life
'beyond the seas'.

Published: Venturi (1883, p. 84ff);
Rice (1957b, pls. VII–X, p. 489)

213 Basin of brass incised and inlaid with silver

Height 20.3cm, diameter 46cm
Los Angeles County Museum of Art,
no. M 73.5.125, The Nasli M.
Heeramaneck Collection, gift of Joan
Palevsky
Egypt, Mamluk period,
13th–14th century

Inscription on inside

*al-maḡarr al-ʿālī al-mawlawī
al-a[mīrī] al-kabīrī al-ghāzī
al-mujāhidī al-murābiṭī
al-muthāghirī al-humāmī al-niḡāmī
al-ʿālīmī al-nāṣirī*
'The lofty authority, the lordly, the
great amir, the conqueror, the
holy warrior, the defender, the
protector of frontiers, the valiant,
the well-ordering, the learned,
[officer of al-Malik] al-Nāṣir.'

Inscription on outside

*al-maḡarr al-karīmī al-ʿālī
al-mawlawī al-mālīkī al-amīrī
al-kabīrī al-ghāzī al-mujāhidī
al-murābiṭī al-muthāghirī
al-muʿayyadī al-dhukhrī al-ʿawnī
al-humāmī al-ghiyāthī [?] al-ʿālīmī
al-ʿāmīlī al-ʿādilī al-maḡrūr [?]
al-makhdūmī al-mālīkī al-nāṣirī*
'The honourable authority, the
lofty, the lordly, the possessing,



213

the great amir, the conqueror, the holy warrior, the defender, the protector of frontiers, the fortified by God, the treasure trove of excellence, the helper, the valiant, the succourer, the learned, the diligent, the just, the [?], the masterful, [officer of al-Malik] al Nāṣir.'

This basin follows a shape known in Syria and Egypt in Ayyubid times (compare no. 198). Its Mamluk character is clear, however, in the use of the bold cursive script as the main element in the decoration and in the amiral titles common on 14th century Syrian and Egyptian objects.

Published: Los Angeles (1973, no. 307)

214 Koran box of wood with wooden interior fittings, covered with bronze inlaid with silver and gold

Height 27cm, width 42.5cm
Staatliche Museen Preussischer Kulturbesitz, Museum für Islamische Kunst, Berlin-Dahlem, no. 1.886
 Egypt, Mamluk period, first half 14th century

Inscription on the clasps

'amal Muḥammad ibn Sunqur al-Baghdādī taṭ'im al-Ḥājj Yūsuf ibn al-Ghawābī
 'made by Muḥammad ibn Sunqur, inlaid by Ḥājj Yūsuf al-Ghawābī.'



214

The other inscriptions on the box are Koranic and include Sura II, 255, Sura III, 26–7, Sura XXIV, 35, Sura XXVI, 192–9, Sura LVI, 76–89, 92–5 and Sura LIX, 22–4. In the great mosques and madrasas of Mamluk Egypt, Korans were kept either in boxes (*ṣundūq*) or in tall free-standing metal cupboards (*kursī*). The maker of this *ṣundūq*, Muḥammad ibn Sunqur al-Baghdādī, may well have specialised in the making of mosque furniture, for he is also known to be the maker of a splendid *kursī* in the Museum of Islamic Art, Cairo, dated to 1327–8. See Cairo (1969, no. 61). This Koran box must date from about the same time. It is interesting to note that among the Suras from the Koran inscribed on the box there is the one devoted to the idea of God as light (Sura XXIV). This is a common text on 14th century enamelled glass mosque lamps (see no. 139). Such lamps, alongside the inlaid Koran boxes and cupboards, reflect the sumptuous taste of the Mamluk military aristocracy and the extravagant liberality which characterized their pious foundations.

Published: Sarre and Martin (1912, no. 3132, taf. 156; Yusuf (1962); Berlin-Dahlem (1971a, no. 19, pl. 69)

215 Bowl of beaten brass, incised and inlaid with silver

Diameter 15cm
Musée du Louvre, Paris, no. 6032
 Syria (?), Mamluk period, 14th century

The decoration of this bowl suggests that it is probably the earliest example of a type commonly produced by late Mamluk and Venetio-Saracenic craftsmen. Among the Mamluk pieces it is also the most lavishly decorated. The base bears a central sun surrounded by six planets whose astrological significance is somewhat obscured by the fact that they are arranged in the wrong order. Thus: the Moon, Mars Jupiter (in Pisces, his domicile), Venus and Saturn. The sides bear alternate drinkers or musicians, a typical example of traditional Islamic iconography, and fighting animals, an age-old Middle Eastern motif.

Published: Migeon (1903, no. 111, pl. XXI); Paris (1971, no. 161)



215

216 Ewer of beaten brass, incised and inlaid with silver and gold

Height 53cm

Museo Nazionale del Bargello,

Florence, no. 357 C

Egypt, Mamluk period, 1363–77

Large inscription on body

'izz li-mawlānā al-sultān al-Malik al-Afḍal al-ʿāmil al-ghāzī al-mujāhid al-murābiṭi ʿazza naṣruhu

'Glory to our Lord, the sultan, al-Malik al Afḍal, the diligent, the conqueror, the holy warrior, the defender, may his victory be glorified.'

Small inscription on body, alternating with sections of decorative kufic script

'izz li-mawlānā al-sultān al-Malik al-Afḍal al-ʿāmil al-ghāzī al-mujāhid al-murābiṭi al-muthāghiri al-mu'ayyad al-manṣūr sultān al-islām wa'l-muslim[in] qātil al-kufara wa'l-mushrikin muhyi al-ʿadl fi al-ʿālamīn munṣif al-maḥlūmīn min al-ʿālimīn malik al-baḥrayn khādīm al-ḥaramayn sultān al-islām wa'l-muslimīn ʿazza naṣruhu

'Glory to our Lord the sultan, al-Malik al Afḍal, the diligent, the conqueror, the holy warrior, the defender, the protector of frontiers, the fortified by God, the victorious, sultan of Islam and the Muslims, slayer of the infidels and polytheists, reviver of justice in the worlds, righting the oppressed against the oppressors, king of the two seas [or of al Baḥrayn, eastern Arabia], servant of the two sanctuaries, sultan of Islam and the Muslims, may his victory be glorified.'

The inscriptions on the neck are shortened versions of the above with insignificant variations. In the roundels are the inscription

'izz li-mawlānā al-sultān

'glory to our Lord, the sultan.'

al-Malik al-Afḍal was the title taken by the Rasulid sultan of the Yemen, Ḍirghām al-Dīn ʿAbbās, who ruled from 1363–77. The style of the script and the vegetal motif of the decoration of the ewer demonstrate, however, that this is not a Yemeni but an Egyptian product. It is, in fact, one of a number of surviving metal and glass objects evidently made in Egypt for the Yemeni ruling house, the key piece being a ewer in the Musée des Art Decoratifs, Paris, which, alongside the name and title of the Rasulid ruler al-Malik al-Muẓaffar Yūsuf (1250–95), bears the name of the maker and the words *bi'l Qāhira*, '[made] in Cairo'. It has often been suggested that the Rasulid blazon was a rosette, and whirling ones appear on this ewer. However, as the rosette appears on objects dedicated to many different Yemenis, both Rasulids and their officers, it was evidently not a blazon in the Mamluk Egyptian sense and may well have been a popular decorative motif. The only portion of the ornament of this ewer that could have functioned as a blazon is the inscribed shield or roundel bearing the first three words of the full dedication.

Published: Sarre and Martin (1912, no. 3133, pp. 9–13, pl. 157); Scerrato (1966, pl. 57)



216



218



217

217 Candlestick

Height 35.6cm

Museum of Fine Arts, Boston,
no. 34.168, *Ellen Francis Mason Fund*
Egypt, Mamluk period, 14th century

The inscriptions on the body and candle-holder are unread. The form and style of this candlestick are typical of 14th century Mamluk work, particularly pleasing are the 'centrifugal' inscriptions within borders of flying ducks on the body.

Published: Boston (1969, pl. 118)

218 Incense burner of cast brass inlaid with gold and silver

Height 21cm, diameter 9.3cm

Museum of Islamic Art, Cairo,
no. 24078, found in 1966 at Qus
Egypt, Mamluk period, 13th-early
14th century

This cylindrical incense burner stands on three splayed animal's legs with a pierced dome cover fixed by a hasp, later wrongly replaced. The plain brass plate bearing a socket for the handle is also later. Inside is a shallow bowl, evidently originally removable, to bear grains of incense while the base was filled with burning charcoal. This, like the base plate, has now been soldered on and the burner is now unusable. Both cover and base have large inlaid roundels depicting mounted huntsmen. The piece is unsigned, but the exceptionally finely chased features of the huntsmen strongly recall the work of Muḥammad ibn al-Zayn (whose signature appears on the Baptistry of Saint Louis and the Vasselot basin in the Musée du Louvre, Paris).

Published: al-Emary (1968, pp. 123-7);
Cairo (1969, no. 57)



219

219 Basin of beaten brass with copper and silver inlay

Height 18.5cm, diameter (base) 36cm

Museum of Islamic Art, Cairo,
no. 24085, found in 1906 at Qus
Egypt, Mamluk period,
early 14th century

*Indira Gandhi National
Centre for the Arts*

Inscription on exterior

*mimmā 'umila bi-rasm al-maḡarr
al-ashraf al-'ālī al-mawlawī
al-'ālīmī al-'āmīlī al-'ādīlī
al-ghāzī al-mujāhidī al-makhdūmī
al-[s]ayfī Ṭoḡto al-Maliki
al-Ashrafī*

'One of the things made for the most noble authority, the lofty, the lordly, the learned, the diligent, the just, the conqueror, the holy warrior, the masterful, the sword-holder Ṭoḡto officer of al-Malik al-Ashraf

Inscription on rim

*mimmā 'umila bi-rasm al-maḡarr
al-ashraf al-'ālī al-mawlawī
al-mushirī al-'ālīmī al-'ādīlī
al-ghāzī al-mujāhidī al-murābiṭī
al-maliki al-makhdūmī al-sayfī
Ṭoḡto al-Maliki al-Ashrafī*

'One of things made for the most noble authority, the lofty, the lordly, the marshal, the learned, the diligent, the just, the conqueror, the holy warrior, the defender, the royal, the masterful, the sword holder Ṭoḡto, [officer of] al Malik al Ashraf.'

The inscription on the everted rim of the basin is broken by six medallions containing a three-field blazon of cup between two bars, which are inlaid with copper hammered onto a hachured ground. The decoration is very severe, leaving the magnificent thuluth inscriptions to speak for themselves. As for the name which has been previously read unsatisfactorily as Ṭabṭaq, it may equally be Ṭoḡtay which is interchangeable with Ṭoḡtū, an amir frequently mentioned on the coins of this period.

Published: al-Emary (1967, pp. 129-30);
Cairo (1969, no. 65)



220

220 Ewer of beaten brass inlaid with gold, silver and copper with some niello ground

Height 40cm, diameter (rim) 15cm
 Museum of Islamic Art, Cairo,
 no. 24084, found in 1966 at Qus
 Egypt, Mamluk period, before 1341

Inscription on neck

al-maḡarr al-ashraf al-‘ālī
Ṭoḡṭo ‘azza naṣruhu
 ‘the most noble authority, the
 lofty Ṭoḡṭo, may his victory be
 glorified.’

Inscription on the centre

al-maḡarr al-ashraf al-‘ālī
al-mawlāwī al-‘ālīmī al-‘āmīlī
al-sayfī a Ṭoḡṭo al-Ashrafī
 ‘the most noble authority, the lofty
 the lordly, the learned, the diligent,
 the sword-holder Ṭoḡṭo
 [officer of al Malik] al Ashraf.’



221

Inscription on the shoulders

bi-rasm al-maḡarr al-ashraf
al-‘ālī al-mawlāwī al-sayfī Ṭoḡṭo
al-Malīkī al-Ashrafī
 ‘for the noble authority, the lofty,
 the lordly, the sword-holder
 Ṭoḡṭo [officer] of al-Malik
 al Ashraf.’

On the neck and above the foot are bands of circular medallions containing the three-field blazon of the cup-bearer (*sāqī*) – a cup or chalice between two bars. The junction of the neck and the body is masked by raised tongues, each containing a pair of confronted falcons. The decoration is minute and of a markedly inferior quality to the basin no. 219 which, from its inscriptions, was a companion piece but may have been made in a different workshop. Straight-spouted ewers are traditionally used in Islam for ritual purification but their evolution is difficult to trace.

Published: al-Emary (1967, pp. 128–9);
 Cairo (1969, no. 66)

221 Ewer of brass inlaid with gold and silver enhanced with niello

Height 30cm, diameter (rim) 10.5cm
 Museum of Islamic Art, Cairo,
 no. 15126, formerly Harari
 Collection
 Egypt, Mamluk period, before 1342

Inscription on neck

‘izz li-mawlānā al-sulṭān al-malik
al-nāṣir al-‘ālīm al-‘āmīl al-ghāzī
al-mujāhid al-murābiṭ al-muthāghir
al-Mu’ayyad al-manṣūr Shihāb
al-Dunyā wa’l- Dīn Aḥmad ‘azza
naṣruhu
 ‘Glory to our lord the sultan,
 al Malik al Nāṣir, the learned, the
 diligent, the conqueror, the holy
 warrior, the defender, the protector
 of frontiers, the fortified by God,
 the victorious, Shihāb al-Dunyā
 wa’l Dīn [Star of the World and the
 Faith] Aḥmad, may his victory be
 glorified.’

Inscription on belly

‘izz li-mawlānā al-sulṭān al-Malik
al-Nāṣir al-‘ālīm al-‘āmīl al-ghāzī
al-mujāhid al-murābiṭ al-muthāghir
al-mu’ayyad al-manṣūr Aḥmad
 ‘Glory to our lord the sultan,
 al Malik al Nāṣir, the learned, the
 diligent, the conqueror, the holy
 warrior, the defender, the protector
 of frontiers, the fortified by God,
 the victorious, Aḥmad.’

The decoration is in successive bands of inscriptions and chinoiserie lotus scroll on flowering trees. As usual, both the feet and the underside of the base are fully decorated, the latter with an embossed eight-petalled rosette. The brass handle is laminated and the joint between the neck and belly masked by an embossed ring.

Published: Rice (1953a, p. 489ff., pl. IC);
 Cairo (1969, no. 68)



222

222 Basin of beaten brass inlaid with silver and copper

Height 19cm, diameter (rim) 44cm
 Museum of Islamic Art, Cairo,
 no. 15030, formerly Harari
 Collection
 Egypt, Mamluk period, about 1344

Inscription on exterior

*al-janāb al-‘ālī al-mawlāwī
 al-amīrī al-kabīrī al-malīkī
 al-‘ālīmī al-‘āmīlī al-‘ādīlī
 al-ghāzī al-mujāhidī al-murābiṭī
 al-makhdūmī al-sayfī Qushtimūr
 ustādḥ al-dār al-karīmā
 Ṭuquztimūr amīr majlis ‘azza
 naṣruhu*

‘His Highness, the lordly, the king’s great amir, the learned, the diligent, the just, the conqueror, the holy warrior, the defender, the masterful, the sword-holder Qushtimūr, major-domo of Ṭuquztimūr, President of the Council, may his victory be glorified.’

The inscription on the rim is identical, except that *al-makhdūmī* replaces *al-‘ādīlī* ‘the just’ in the third line above and is then omitted in the fifth line. It is broken by three circular medallions containing a composite blazon in a pointed oval consisting of a bar, a single-headed eagle with wings outstretched in the centre and a cup, the sign of the cup-bearer below. This is not the blazon of Qushtimūr who, evidently, preferred to use his master’s blazon which perhaps explains the ungrammatical inscriptions.

Published: Wiet (1932, no. 212);
 Cairo (1969, no. 69)



Institut Guggenheim National
 Centre for the Arts

223 Vase of beaten brass with gold, silver and copper inlay

Height 31cm, diameter (rim) 15cm
 Museum of Islamic Art, Cairo,
 no. 15125, formerly Harari
 Collection
 Egypt, Mamluk period, before 1345

Inscription on neck

*mimmā ‘umīla bi-rasm al-maqarr
 al-ashraf al-‘ālī al-sayfī
 Ṭuquztimūr al-sāqī al-Malīkī
 al-Nāṣirī*

‘One of the things made for the most noble authority, the lofty, the sword holder, Ṭuquztimūr, the cup-bearer of al-Malik al-Nāṣir.’

Inscription on shoulders

*mimmā ‘umīla bi-rasm al-maqarr
 al-ashraf al-‘ālī al-mawlāwī
 al-amīrī al-kabīrī al-sayfī
 Ṭuquztimūr al-sāqī al-Nāṣirī*

‘One of the things for the most noble authority, the lofty, the lordly [ie. the officer of the sultan], the great amir, the sword-holder, Ṭuquztimūr, the cup-bearer of al-Malik al-Nāṣir.’



223

The metal inlay over the whole surface of the vessel, mostly in silver, is extremely fine and varied and consists of chinoiserie lotus, paeony and star-shaped flowers, panels of flying ducks and small whirling rosettes. The inlay is delicately chased, even the underside of the base is decorated. At some later date the rim of the vase was crudely pierced with four holes, perhaps to hang it as a mosque lamp. The main inscription band is broken by three blazons in a pointed roundel, consisting of a bar, a single-headed eagle with outstretched wings in the centre and cup below. Ṭuquztimūr, who died in 1345, was for a time cup-bearer (*sāqī*) of al-Nāṣir Muḥammad who died in 1341–2.

Published: Wiet (1932, no. 171);
 Cairo (1969, no. 70)



224 see colour plate, page 51

224 Pen-box of brass inlaid with gold and silver

Length 31.5cm, width 9cm, height 8cm

Museum of Islamic Art, Cairo, no. 4461, purchased 1917
Egypt, Mamluk period, 1361–3

Inscription in the lower margins on the inside of the lid

'izz li-mawlānā al-sultān
al-Malik al-malik al-manšūr
al-ā . . . al-āmil al-mujāhid
al-mu'ayyad al-manšūr Šalāh
al-Dunyā wa'l-Dīn Muḥammad
al-āmil al-ādil al-ghāzī
al-mujāhid al-murābiṭ
al-muthāghir al-mu'ayyad
al-manšūr al- . . . ālim al-āmil
al-ādil al-mujāhid 'azza našruhu
'Glory to our lord the Sultan, the
possessing, al-Malik al-Manšūr . . .
the diligent, the holy warrior, the
fortified by God, the victorious,
Šalāh al-Dunyā wa'l-Dīn
Muḥammad . . . the diligent, the just,
the conqueror, the holy warrior, the
defender, the protector of frontiers,
the fortified by God, the victorious,
the learned, the diligent, the just,
the holy warrior, may his victory be
glorified.'

The upper and lower margins and sides of the outside of the lid as well as the upper and lower margins, the exteriors and borders of the body of the box have inscriptions which are copious, repetitious and, on the whole, incompetently inscribed. The heroic titulature, al-Malik al-Manšūr Muḥammad, is devoid of meaning for this ruler was in power for little more than a year in 1361–3. However, the decoration is of the richest type and the only areas where there is no inlay work are the inner faces of the lid where they fit flush with the base and

the silver cover of the ink-pot which may be a later addition. The floral decoration of lotus, paeony and chrysanthemum is most obvious on the inside but the exterior has also medallions of flying birds. The base is decorated with three circular medallions, the outer two have lotuses and the central medallion has a pair of entwined chinoiserie phoenixes with star medallions filled with foliage between. The denseness of this decoration suggests that embroidery patterns might have provided the sources for the motifs.

Published: Devonshire (1919, pp. 241–5); Wiet (1932, pp. 123–5); Cairo (1969, no. 81)

Centre for the Arts



225

225 Qumquq bottle for sprinkling rose-water or orange flower-water, of beaten brass inlaid with gold and silver

Height 22.5cm, diameter (maximum) 9cm

Museum of Islamic Art, Cairo, no. 15111, formerly Harari Collection
Egypt, Mamluk period, 14th century

The main thuluth inscription between bands of chinoiserie lotus and stylised flying birds is broken by lobed medallions containing thuluth inscriptions inlaid in gold, exactly similar in content to the principal inscription but with their shafts arranged radially.

Inscription on neck

al-'izz wa'l-baqā wa'l-ḥayāh
[or al-jinān] wa'l-faṭḥ wa'l-ma'ārif
'Glory and long life [or paradise]
and conquest and knowledge.'

Inscription on body

'izz li-mawlānā al-Sultān al-Malik
al-Nāṣir Nāṣir al-Dunyā wa'l-Dīn
al-Malik al-Nāṣir Ḥasan
'Glory to our lord the sultan
al-Malik al-Nāṣir, Nāṣir al-Dunyā
wa'l-Dīn al-Malik al-Nāṣir Ḥasan.'

Inscription in the cartouches reads al-Malik al-Nāṣir Ḥasan. At the base of the sprinkler is a boss of silver cloisons containing traces of green enamel. The base has a plug with knob in the form of a nine-petalled rosette.

Published: Wiet (1932, p. 217), Cairo (1969, no. 79, pl. 15)

**226 Candlestick of beaten brass,
body enhanced with niello**
Height 45cm, diameter (base) 39.5cm
Museum of Islamic Art, Cairo,
no. 4297, purchased 1916
Egypt, Mamluk period, 1482–3

Inscription on rim

*Hadhā mā awqafahu 'alā al-hujra
al-nabawiyya mawlānā al-sultān
al-Malik al-Ashraf Abū al-Naṣr
Qāyibāy bi-tārikh sanat 887 [in
words]*

'This is what was presented
to the Shrine of the Prophet [at
Medina] by our lord the sultan
al-Malik Al-Ashraf Abū al-Naṣr
Qāyibāy in 887 [1482–3 A.D.]'

Inscription on neck

*'izz li-mawlānā al-sultān al-malik
al-'ādil al-mujāhid al-murābiṭ
al-malik al-Ashraf Abū al-Naṣr
Qāyibāy*

'Glory to our lord the king, the
just, the holy warrior, the defender,
the possessing, al-Malik al-Ashraf,
Abū al-Naṣr Qāyibāy,'

Inscription on top

*hadhā mā awqafahu 'alā al-hujra
al-nabawiyya mawlānā al-sultān
al-Malik al-Ashraf Abū al-Naṣr
Qāyibāy 'azza naṣruhu bi-tārikh
sana sab'a wa thamānin wa
thamān mi'a fi shahr Ramaḍān
al-mu'azzam qadruhu . . . al-sultān
Abū al-Naṣr Qāyibāy 'azza
naṣruhu*

'This is what was presented
for the Shrine of the Prophet by our
lord the Sultan al-Malik al-Ashraf,
Abū al-Naṣr Qāyibāy, may his
victory be glorified, in 887 in the
exalted month of Ramaḍān . . . the
sultan Abū al-Naṣr Qāyibāy, may
his victory be glorified.'

Inscription on body

*'izz li-mawlānā al-sultān al-malik
al-'ādil al-mujāhid sultān al-Islām
wa'l-muslimin al-Malik al-Ashraf
Abū al-Naṣr Qāyibāy . . . 'izz
li-mawlānā al-sultān al-Malik
al-Ashraf Abū al-Naṣr Qāyibāy
'azza naṣruhu*

'Glory to our lord the sultan the
king, the just, the holy warrior,
sultan of Islam and the Muslims,
al-Malik al-Ashraf Abū al-Naṣr
Qāyibāy . . . Glory to our lord the
sultan al-Malik al-Ashraf Abū
al-Naṣr Qāyibāy may his victory be
glorified.'



226

The candlestick is decorated with alternate bands of inscription and scroll-work including chinoiserie lotus and stylised paeony scrolls. The two donation inscriptions are in thuluth, those exalting Qāyibāy are in a splendid thuluth script with flame-like shafts and some curious ligatures more suggestive of kufic. Together with another candlestick in the Museum of Islamic Art, Cairo (no. 4072), the pair formed part of the restoration to the Great Mosque at Medina carried out in 1480 by Qāyibāy.

Published: Wiet (1932, p. 118)

227 Lantern of brass

Height 123cm, pyramid diameter (top) 26cm, (bottom) 52cm
 Museum of Islamic Art, Cairo,
 no. 383, from the mosque of Aṣal Bāy
 Egypt, Mamluk period,
 late 15th century

Inscriptions at top

*'izz li-mawlānā al-sultān al-malik
 al-'ālim al-ghāzī al-mujāhid
 al-murābiṭ al-muthāghir al-ashraf
 Abū al-Naṣr Qāyibāy*
*'Glory to our lord the sultan, the
 learned, the conqueror, the holy
 warrior, the defender, the protector
 of frontiers, al-Malik al-Ashraf.'*
*'izz li-mawlānā al-Sultān
 al-Malik al-Ashraf Qāyibāy*
*'Glory to our lord the sultan,
 al-Malik al-Ashraf Qāyibāy.'*
*'izz li-mawlānā al-sultān
 al-malik al-'ālim al-'ādil
 al-mujāhid al-murābiṭ al-Malik
 al-Ashraf Abū al-Naṣr Qāyibāy*
*'Glory to our lord the sultan, the
 king, the learned, the just, the holy
 warrior, the defender, al-Malik
 al-Ashraf etc.'*

Inscriptions on the pyramid

*'izz li-mawlānā al-sultān al-Malik
 al-Ashraf al-'ālim al-'ādil
 al-mujāhid [al-murā] biṭ
 al-muthāghir al-mu'ayyad
 al-mansūr [sultān] al-islām
 wa'l-muslimin qasim amir
 al-mu'minin al-hājj ilā bayt Allāh
 [al]-ḥarām al-Malik al-Ashraf
 Abū'l-Naṣr Qāyibāy*
*'Glory to our lord the sultan,
 al Malik al Ashraf, the learned, the
 just, the holy warrior, the defender,
 the protector of frontiers, the
 fortified by God, the victorious
 [sultan] of Islam and the Muslims,
 partner of the Commander of the
 Faithful, the pilgrim of God's holy*

shrine [at Medina], al Malik
 al Ashraf etc.'

*Al-malik al-Ashraf Qāyibāy 'azza
 naṣruhu*

'May his victory be glorified.'

*'izz li-mawlānā al-sultān
 al-mālik al-malik al-Ashraf
 al-'ālim al-'ādil al-mujāhid
 al-murābiṭ al-muthāghir
 al-mu'ayyad al-mansūr sultān
 al-Islām wa'l-muslimin qātil
 al-kafara wa'l-mushrikin qasim
 amir al-mu'minin al-hājj ilā bayt
 Allāh al-ḥarām al-sultān al-Malik
 al-Ashraf Abū al-Naṣr Qāyibāy
 'azza naṣruhu*

*'Glory to our lord the sultan, the
 possessing al Malik al Ashraf, the
 learned, the diligent, the just, the
 holy warrior, the defender, the
 protector of frontiers, the
 fortified of God, the victorious,
 sultan of Islam and the Muslims,
 slayer of infidels and polytheists,
 partner of the Commander of the
 Faithful, the pilgrim of God's holy
 shrine, the sultan al Malik al Ashraf,
 Abū al Naṣr Qāyibāy. May his
 victory be glorified.'*

The six-sided pyramid surmounted by a dome with three window-like openings at its base has a finial which deliberately evokes contemporary minaret finials, and even the canopies of mimbars. The lamp-sheath, dome and sides of the pyramid are open-work, one side had a hinged door, fastened by swivel-pins to allow the glass lamps to be placed inside their holders, while the base bears twelve rings from which a metal plate to collect the drips must have been hung on chains. There were nineteen lamp-holders, but the flames could only be seen through the pyramid and at best must have produced a dull glow. This lantern and a companion piece which



227

is in the Museum of Islamic Art, Cairo (no. 384), was not made for the mosque of Aṣal Bāy (wife of Qāyibāy) since Qāyibāy died in 1496 (the mosque was completed in 1499), yet the inscriptions made no reference to this. The allusions to his pilgrimage to Mecca, which he made in 1474, may suggest that the lanterns were made as gifts to the Ka'ba, though they evidently never reached their destination. Their style is similar to that of the candlestick made for Medina, no. 226, and it seems reasonable to date them to the same period.

Published: Wiet (1932, pp. 33–5); Cairo (1969, no. 82)



228 Mirror of steel incised and inlaid with gold and silver

Diameter 20.8cm

British Museum, London,

no. 1960 2-15 1

Egypt or Syria, Mamluk period,
mid-14th century

Inner inscription

*bi-rasm al-dār al-karima al-‘āliyya
al-mawlawiyya al-ashrafiyya
al-mālikiyya al-awḥadiyya
al-humāmiyya al-sayyidiyya
al-sanadiyya al-sitr al-rafi’
wa’l-ḥijāb al-mani’*
‘for the household [wife] of the
honourable, lofty, lordly, most
noble, possessing, unique, valiant,
master, authentic, the [lady with]
distinguished and protected veil.’

Outer inscription

*bi-rasm al-dār al-karima al-‘āliyya
al-mawlawiyya al-mālikiyya
al-amiriyya al-kabiriyya
al-dhukhriyya al-‘awniyya
al-ghiyāthiyya al-awḥadiyya
al-humāmiyya al-niḡāmiyya
al-sayyidiyya al-akmaliyya
al-sanadiyya al-afḍaliyya
al-isfahsalāriyya al-iftikhāriyya
al-a‘azziyya al-akhaṣṣiyya al-sitr
al-rafi’ wa’l-ḥijāb al-mani’
ṣāḥaḥā [sic] allāh*
‘For the household [wife] of the
honourable, lofty, lordly,
possessing, the great amir,
treasure house [of excellence], help,
succour, unique, valiant, well-
ordering, master, most perfect,
authentic, most excellent, chief of
armies, superb, most glorious,
pre-eminent the [lady with]
distinguished and protected veil.
May God improve [?] her.’

Because ferrous metals are prone to
corrosion very few steel mirrors
remain from early Islamic times even

though textural evidence and a few
surviving examples suggest that they
were used fairly widely. A handled
mirror, probably made of steel, is
depicted in one of the scenes on the
Mosul ewer (see no. 196) and such a
style was characteristic of the Mamluk
tradition. This example, according to
the inscription, was made for the
wife of an anonymous Mamluk amir.
His blazon in the centre of the mirror
is a highly stylised pen-box which
indicates that he had been appointed
pen-box holder (*dawādār*) to the
sultan at his first amiral post. The
handle is missing from this mirror.

Published: Wiet (1958, pp. 243-7,
pl. IV)

**229 Helmet of steel decorated
with gold wire**

Height 32cm, diameter 22cm

Musée de l’Armée, Hôtel National des

Invalides, Paris, no. H.445

Turkey, Ottoman period, between
1481 and 1512

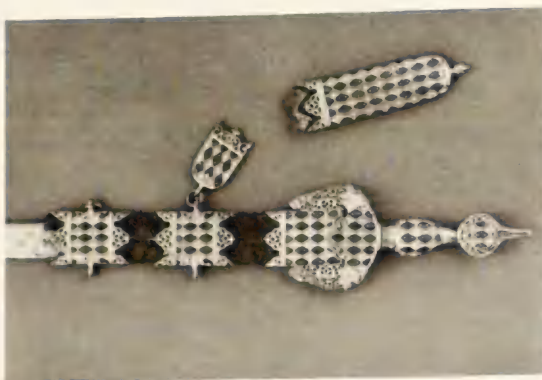
Inscription around base

*allāhumma anā zājilan ‘alā ḥāmat
al-imām al-humām wa’l-sulṭān
al-miqdām khāqān al-zamān wa
nāṣir al-islām sāhib al-naṣr
wa’l-ta’yid al-malik al-nāṣir
sulṭān Bāyazīd ibn sulṭān
Muḥammad Khān a‘azza allāh
anṣārahū wa a‘wānahū*
‘Oh God, I am the head-piece for
the head of the valiant imam, the
bold sultan, the emperor of the
world, giving victory to Islam,
possessing God’s help and support,
al-Malik al-Nāṣir Sultan Bāyazīd
son of Sultan Muḥammad Khān,
may God make his adherents and
his followers glorious.’



This helmet is of a type designed to
fit over a man’s turban and is typical of
helmets used in Turkish and Mamluk
domains in the 15th and 16th
centuries. This particular example is
noteworthy as it was made for the
Ottoman Sultan Bayezid II (1481-
1512). The inlay technique employed
here is different from that used on
bronzes and brasses of this and
earlier periods. Instead of cutting or
punching shaped recesses to hold
particular pieces of inlay, the steel
workers used a technique called
kūft-gari. In this technique the whole
surface of the object is ‘toothed’ with
a chisel to achieve a rough surface.
The design is then drawn onto this
roughened surface onto which the
gold wire is then hammered. *Kūft-
gari* is still practised today in certain
countries such as India and Tunisia.

Published: Zaki (1961, p. 27); Paris (1971,
no. 180)



231

230 Sword of damascened steel

Length 93cm

Museum of Islamic Art, Cairo,

no. 5267

Egypt, Mamluk period, c. 1501

Inscription

al-sultān al-mālik al-Malik al-'ādil

al-Naṣr Ṭūmān Bāy sultān

al-islām wa'l-muslimin abū al

fugarā wa'l-masakin qātil

al-kafara wa'l-mushrikin muhyi

al-'adl fi al-'ālamīn khallada Allāh

mulkaḥu wa 'azza naṣruhu

'The sultan, the possessing, al-Malik al-'Ādil Abu'l-Naṣr Ṭūmān Bāy, sultan of Islam and the Muslims, father of the lowly and the poor, slayer of infidels and polytheists, the reviver of justice in the worlds, may God prolong his kingdom and glorify his victory.'

This curved sword has a horn hilt, a silver gilt cross piece, and a blade inscribed in gold. Al Malik al-'Ādil Ṭūmān Bāy reigned only for a few months in 1501, but it is conceivable that the sword was made after his deposition. It had a scabbard of stamped leather reinforced by metal at the edges.

Published: Zaki (1966, pp. 143–57);
Cairo (1969, no. 91)

231 Sword with steel blade, incomplete wooden sheath covered with leather and furnished with mounts of gilt bronze with gold filigree and enamel work

Height 97cm, width 10cm

Staatliche Kunstsammlungen, Kassel,

no. B II 608

Spain (Granada), Nasrid period, late 15th century

Towards the end of the last century the Marquess of Villaseca in Madrid is reputed to have had in his possession the costume, sword, dagger, double-handed sword and knife of the last amir of Granada, Abū 'Abdullāh Muḥammad XI. See Riano (1879, pp. 84–5). These articles were evidently captured, along with Muḥammad himself, at the battle of Lucena in 1492 by one of the ancestors of the Marquess. The finest of Muḥammad's arms, and the only one bearing his name, is the sword in the Army Museum, Madrid. This sword is very similar but not quite so elaborate. There is no inscription.

Published: Sarre and Martin (1912,
no. 534, pl. 245)



232



230

**232 Dagger with steel blade**

Length 35cm, length of blade 21cm
Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh,
no. 1890.280, originally in the
Richard Collection
 Turkey, Ottoman period, late 15th–
 early 16th century

Inscription is the first couplet of a poem (*ghazal*) by the Ottoman poet Necâî (died 1509) inscribed below the hilt in a nastaliq calligraphy

*Bir içim şu diledüm hancer-i
 bürânundan*

*N'ola bir kez icürürsen ne çıkar
 yanundan*

'I besought a drink of water from
 your trenchant dagger.

What if but once you should let
 [me] drink, what would you lose?'

'(I besought a sign of favour from
 your piercing glance.

What have you got to lose for once
 by letting me have a taste of your
 favours.'

Technically and aesthetically this dagger is of the highest standard. The steel blade is of a flattened diamond section with a curved cutting edge and central perforation. It is decorated with interlaced arabesque foliage, the inscription inlaid in gold. The pistol-shaped hilt is of grey-green jade. This example may be compared to a dagger which belonged to Selim I (1512–20) in the Topkapı Palace Museum, Istanbul. The dagger was worn as a dress accessory, thrust into the belt which an Ottoman gentleman wore over his kaftan. The content of the inscription supports a civilian rather than a military use.

Published: London (1931, no. 832);
 Rome (1956, no. 462, pl. LXXII)

233 Dagger of damascened steel

Length 34cm
St Louis Art Museum, no. 14.22,
previously in the collection of
A. U. Pope, New York
 Persia, Safavid period,
 early 17th century

Inscription under dragon mouth
şāhibuhu Muṣṭafā Qulī Khān
Qashqā'i
 'its owner is Muṣṭafā Qulī, the
 Qashgai.'

This dagger was made in the early 17th century for a leader of the Qashgai tribes who inhabit the country between Shiraz and Isfahan. It has a damascened steel blade, that is, a steel blade with a watered pattern known in Arabic as *jawhar* and in Persian as *firind*. The watered pattern or damask in Persian blades is due to the crystalline structure of the steel, in particular the distribution of pearlite and cementite crystals in the metal. These crystals come about due to the particular way the steel is made and their distribution depends upon the method of heating and forging the steel cakes during the manufacture of

the blade. The visual effect is due to the use of etching acid which reacts differently when it comes into contact with pearlite and cementite, thus producing a bichrome appearance.

Published: London (1931, no. 832R);
 Pope and Ackerman (1938–9, pl. 1425D),
 Welch (1973–4, no. 49, pl. 71, p. 62)

234 Plaque of open-work steel

Length 38.8cm, height 13.5cm
Victoria and Albert Museum,
London, no. M 5.1919
 Persia, Safavid period, 16th century

The inscription reads
wa akhihi asad Allāh musamman
[sic] bi' Ali
 'and of his brother, lion of God,
 named 'Ali.'

Acquired in Shiraz early this century, this plaque is said to have adorned a royal Safavid tomb. The style of scroll work suggests a 16th century attribution.

Unpublished



235 Door panel of open-work steel

Height 34.3cm, width 25.4cm

British Museum, London,
no. OA + 368

Persia, Safavid period, dated 1693–4

The inscription reads

*innahu min Suleymān wa innahu
bismillāh al-raḥmān al-raḥīm sana
1105 h*

'It is from Solomon and reads as
follows: in the name of God, the
merciful, the compassionate, the
year 1105 of the Hijra
[1693–4 AD].'

Sura XXVII of the Koran contains the
story of King Solomon and the Queen
of Sheba. It includes many details not
found in the Old Testament and in
verse 30 (above) the Queen of Sheba
starts to read to her noblemen a
message from Solomon demanding
submission. It may be that this door
panel was one of a set inscribed with a
large portion of this sura. On the
other hand, the inclusion of this story
on a door panel may be interpreted as
an act of egotism on the part of Shah
Sulaymān I (1666–94) under whose
reign it was made.

Unpublished



235



236

236 Standard of pierced steel inlaid with gold

Height 60cm, width 25.5cm

Royal Armoury, Stockholm, no. 20/6,
previously in the collection of Prince
Sachovskoy, St. Petersburg
Persia, Safavid period, 15th–18th
century

This standard, or banner, is of a type
still produced in Persia today.
Though it may have had a military
purpose it is more probably a
religious object, designed to be
carried on the top of a pole in the
Muḥarram procession – the annual
Shi'a tribute to the two Imams,
Hasan and Ḥusayn (killed at the battle
of Karbala in Mesopotamia in 680).
The inscription, which originally
embellished the border of the
standard on both sides, is now too
badly effaced to be reconstructed,
though the names of Muḥammad, the
Prophet, and of Hasan, are still
legible. Banners such as these are still
made by Persian craftsmen called
shabaka-kār, or steel fretworkers,
who utilise drills, files and fretsaws
to produce arabesque designs. See
Wulff (1966, pp. 72–3).

Published: Stockholm (1920, no. 237)



237a

237a–d Four open-work steel plaques from the armature of a door

Height 13.5cm, length (maximum)
39cm

Museum of Islamic Art, Cairo,
no. 15412/1–4, formerly Harari
Collection

Persia, Safavid period, 17th century

Each plaque bears a different half-
verse inscription referring to
Muḥammad, to Fāṭima, to a warrior,
perhaps 'Alī, and to Ḥasan and
Ḥusayn, his two offspring. The
verses, however, are out of sequence
so that it is very difficult to reconstruct
either the complete sense of the
original or deduce the original
number of plaques. The plaques are
apparently cast, not forged. The
nastaliq inscriptions in heavily
arabised Persian are on an open-
work ground of spiral scrolls and
flowers.

Published: London (1931,
nos. 275/E, R, T, V, 278/6.H.V.);
Pope and Ackerman (1938–9, pl. 1389)



238 Dish of bronze decorated with enamelling and copper cloisonnées, originally gilded

Diameter 22.6cm

Tiroler Landesmuseum
Ferdinandum, Innsbruck, previously
in the collection of Anton von Lemmen
North Mesopotamia, 1114–44

Outside inscription is undeciphered.
Inside inscription

*al-amir al-isfahsalāri al-kabir
al-mu'ayyad al-manšūr Nāšir
al-Din Rukn al-Dawla wa šamšām
al-milla wa bahā' al-umma za'im
al-juyūsh tāj al-mulūk wa'l-salāṭin
qātil al-kafara wa'l-mushrikin alb
Sāūghan [?] Sunqur Bek atā [?]
Sukmān ibn Dāwud [sic] ibn Urtuq
sayf amir al-mu'minin
'The amir, chief of armies, the
great, the fortified by God, the
victorious, Nāšir-al-Din [giving
victory to religion] Rukn-al-Dawla
[pillar of the state] sabre of the
[Muslim] community, lustre of the
[Muslim] nation, leader of
legions, crown of kings and sultans,
slayer of infidels and polytheists,
Alb Sawghan Sunqur Bek, the
father [?] Sukmān son of Dāwud,
son of Urtuq, sword of the
commander of the faithful.'*

This dish is one of the most celebrated

'problem pieces' of Islamic
metalwork as it is the only known
enamelled Islamic object and its
inscription shows a disconcerting
ignorance of genealogy and Turkish
titulature – Dāwud was the son, not
the father, of Sukmān and his title was
Rukn al-Din Dawla. As well, in form
and decorative layout, this dish is the
earliest known example of a gemallion,
a type of vessel used for ritual
washing produced in large quantities
in 13th–14th century Limoges, but
totally unknown in Islam apart from
this single piece. In technique it is
cloisonnée, not champlevé, which
follows the Byzantine, not European,
enamel tradition. In the centre of the
dish, Alexander the Great is shown
riding to heaven but the other
representations are essentially
Islamic in inspiration. That it was
made for the Urtuqid ruler Dāwud
(1114–44) is clear, but as for its
provenance, the latest authority has
suggested that it was the product of a
north Mesopotamian workshop,
working in the Byzantine tradition.

Published: Karabacek (1874, p. 36);
van Berchem and Strzykowski (1910,
pp. 120–8, 348–54, pl. XXI); Sarre and
Martin (1912, no. 3056, pl. 159); Sourd-
Thomine and Spuler (1973, pp. 303–4,
pl. XLII)

245 Steel grill with gilding

Height 56cm, width 72.5cm
Imam Riza Museum, Mashhad
 Persia, Timurid period, 1414/5

This grill was presented to the shrine in 1414 by Shāhrukh b. Timur. Some of the internal rods have disappeared and the gold inscription has been deleted in a few places. The pattern is of vertically placed diamond shapes, crossed by parallel horizontal bars. Above the grill is a naskhi inscription in relief.

amara bi-'imāra hādihā al-panjara
min khāṣ mālihi al-sultān al-'azam
mālik al-ruqāb al-umam mu'izz
al-dunyā wa'l-dīn Shāhrukh
Bahādūr khallada Allāh mulkahu
 'The most mighty sultan,
 dominating the nations, glorifier of
 the world and the faith, Shāhrukh
 Bahādūr, may God make his rule
 eternal, ordered the making of this
 grill from his own property.'

There is another similar inscription below

U'izza al-mawlānā [sic] al-sultān
al-mu'azzam mālik al-ruqāb
al-umam sultān al-salaṭīn al-'arab
wa'l-'ajam tammāt fī shuhur
muḥarrām min sana 817 'amal
Ustadh Shaykh Ali Khūdgār
Bukhārā'i 'amal Ustādihān kūftgar
Mawlānā Shams Tabasī wa Ustādih
Mahmūd kūftgar wa Ustādih [bā?]
sa'adat wa sharāfat Khawājā
Husayn Zāhid

'Glory to our lord the Sultan, the mighty, dominating the nations, Sultan over sultans Arab and Persian. It was finished in the months [sic] of Muharrām 817. The work of Master Shaykh 'Ali Khūdgār of Bukhara, the work of master-inlayers Mawlānā Shams of Tabas and Master Maḥmūd the

inlayer and Master . . . happiness and nobility Khawājā Husayn Zāhid.'

There is another inscription below recording repairs and embellishments carried out in 1545/6 by Muḥammad Beg Mūslūtār the Turkoman; in a small cartouche to the right, above and below the main inscription, is another inscription saying 'the work of Hajj Muḥammad bin 'Ali Ḥāfiz al-Isfarā'ī in Muḥarrām 1414/5'.

Published: Mashhad (no date).

246 Copper mihrab, engraved and enamelled

Imam Riza Shrine Museum, Mashhad
 Persia (Mashhad), Safavid period,
 16th century

This portable mihrab was made for Ibrāhīm Riḏā b. Bahrām Mirzā, governor of Mashhad in 1556-77.

Unpublished

247 Gold-embossed inscribed plaques

Imam Riza Museum, Mashhad
 Persia, Safavid period, 1602

There are three plaques, two larger and one smaller, inscribed in nastaliq as follows:

a *amara bi-ṣiyāghat al-marqad*
al-ashraf al-aqdas

b *turāb aqdām zuwwār hādihā*
al-ḥaram 'Abbās al-Husaynī

katabahu 'abd al-mudhnīb [sic]
 'Ali Riḏā 'Abbāsī sana 1011

c 'amal kalb -e Riḏā mast-e 'Ali
 sana 1012

a, b 'He who is but dust under the feet of the pilgrims to this shrine, 'Abbās al-Husaynī [Shah 'Abbās I] ordered the decoration by goldsmiths of this most noble, most holy resting-place written by the guilty slave (or possible slave of Him who maketh men to sin) 'Ali Riḏā 'Abbāsī 1011 [1602 AD].'
 c 'the work of the dog of Riḏā, the drunk, on 'Ali [?] 1012.'

The inscriptions, both by Shah 'Abbās and his employees on this occasion, are remarkable instances of the humility thought proper by all at this most venerated of Shi'a shrines in Persia.

Published: Mashhad (no date).



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Ceramics

Almost two hundred pottery vessels and tiles, ranging over nine hundred years, are included in this exhibition. The visitor cannot fail to respond to the brilliant decorative effects and the technical virtuosity of the Islamic potters. If its pottery alone were to serve as an indication of its culture, the Islamic achievement can stand on an equal footing with that of China.

Islamic pottery is made either of earthenware, that is fired clay, or of 'frit', a harder and more compact material than earthenware, which was developed in the 12th century. Vessels for the most part were thrown on the wheel. When, however, a particular shape could not be obtained in this way or when relief decoration was required, then the body material was pressed into an earthenware mould (no. 249) or modelled by hand. Simple vessels for daily practical use were supplied by local industry. In the past as in the present, it was not unusual to find such an industry in villages as well as in towns. A characteristic which the Islamic potter shares with his fellow craftsmen working in other materials is an innate desire for decoration. In some cases this could be achieved by comparatively simple means such as the large storage jar of earthenware (no. 248) where the potter has combined designs incised in the malleable clay with a sharp instrument, with patterns formed of pieces of clay attached to the surface. In the larger urban centres, however, techniques such as this could not long satisfy the artistic aspirations of the potter. Here his principal preoccupation was the application of coloured decoration to the surface of his wares; and it is this preoccupation which has directed the whole course of the ceramic history of the Islamic world.

A rudimentary way of applying colour to a pottery surface is to paint on the unfired vessel with a thin wash of clay or slip as it is usually called. The slip could be stained to the required colour – usually black or red – by the introduction of a mineral pigment. In the Near East this technique goes back to earliest times and was used in certain parts of the Islamic world. It suffered from one great disadvantage: when fired, the slip, insecurely attached to the body material, had a tendency to flake.

The only satisfactory way of attaching colour permanently to the pottery surface is by means of glaze. This is a vitreous substance which when applied to the surface of the vessel and fired in the kiln, becomes a thin glass coating. Glaze may originally have been developed in order

to render earthenware waterproof which is otherwise porous. But since glaze can be coloured, its use as a means of decoration presented endless possibilities. And it is with the development of glaze techniques that the Islamic potters achieved their greatest results.

It is due to no accident of selection that by far the greater part of the pottery displayed in the exhibition was made in Syria and Egypt, Persia and Mesopotamia. All the great artistic movements took place in these countries that form the heart land of the Islamic World. Each had a long established ceramic industry experience in a limited range of glazing techniques. It is likely, too, that the glass making industry, also well established in these countries, played a part in influencing the development of glazes. Above all, the unifying force of Islam made possible the free movement of craftsmen within the empire; so that decorative styles and techniques were disseminated rapidly from one centre to another.

One result of the establishment of the Abbasid caliphate at Baghdad, and from 836–83 at Samarra, was that the potters of Mesopotamia were stimulated to create new wares in order to meet the demands of a refined and luxury-loving court. Inspiration was provided by the white porcelains of T'ang China. These reached Mesopotamia by the sea route across the Indian Ocean and up the Persian Gulf to Basra. Since porcelain was not known in the Near East, these imported pieces were greatly valued. The local potters of Mesopotamia, endeavouring to emulate the smooth white surface of these porcelains, hit on the idea of covering their buff-coloured earthenware with a glaze rendered opaque by the introduction of tin. In fact, some of the early tin-glazed dishes are close copies of T'ang originals. But the Mesopotamian potters were far from content with mere imitation. They now began to paint in blue and green in the white tin glaze (nos. 253–7). Although they painted rather simple designs and Arabic inscriptions which might include the potter's name, the coloured glazes tended to blur at the edges when fired (no. 255). All the subsequent innovations in glaze techniques were directed to discovering a method of controlled painting on pottery.

One method discovered by the Mesopotamian potters was that of painting in lustre. The lustrous pigment consisted of a compound of sulphur, silver and copper oxides painted on the fired tin glaze and fixed in a second firing in a reducing kiln. The result is a thin metallic film imperceptible to the touch and more or less lustrous.

Although the first to paint in lustre on pottery, the Mesopotamian potters may have acquired the technique from the glass makers of Syria and Egypt who had discovered the secret of painting in lustre on glass certainly by the end of the 8th century (no. 119). At first the Mesopotamian potters used lustre paint as an overall covering of dishes with relief moulding (no. 249) evidently to simulate the appearance of a vessel of bronze, brass or gold. In this case the lustre was applied to a transparent lead glaze sometimes stained with patches of green. They next adopted it as a painting pigment on the opaque white tin glaze (nos. 258–66). In some of the earliest pieces decorated in this way, they used lustre pigment of various tones to produce a



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polychrome effect (no. 258) but after the middle of the 9th century, they used a monochrome palette. For their designs, they drew on carved wood and stucco (no. 261) and motives which go back to Sasanian Persia such as the winged palmette (no. 259) and a stylised bird holding in its beak a foliage sprig (no. 262). In the 10th century, they introduced human figures which they rendered in a summary and stylised fashion reminiscent of contemporary textiles from Egypt (no. 263).

Towards the end of the 10th century, the Egyptian potters of Fatimid Egypt were also painting vessels in lustre. They must have learned the technique from immigrant potters of Mesopotamia. The series assembled in this exhibition (nos. 267–76, 278) provides a splendid example of the Fatimid style of decoration: abstract foliate ornament (no. 271), naturalistically drawn animals (no. 268), the fabulous gryphon (no. 273) and a boat under sail and with banks of oars (no. 269). The painters of these vessels were artists of standing and some among them signed their work (nos. 271–2, 276). Occasionally the opaque white ground was replaced by opaque green (no. 271) or turquoise (no. 278).

Syria, too, was producing lustre painted pottery in the 12th century. The decoration of these Syrian wares (nos. 298–300) has much in common with those of Fatimid Egypt and from this it may be assumed that it was Egyptian potters who brought the technique to Syria.

With the fall of the Fatimid dynasty in 1171, lustre painted pottery seems no longer to have been produced in Egypt. The technique had a great future, however, in Syria and Persia.

Another solution to the problem of combining painted designs with glaze was made by the potters of eastern Persia which in the 10th century was united with the lands beyond the Oxus under a Persian dynasty, the Samanids (874–999). At Nishapur and Samarkand (Afrasyab), principal cities of the Samanid kingdom, the potters painted their designs in coloured slips which they then covered with a transparent lead glaze (nos. 279–97). This glaze was necessarily colourless: but when the slip painting was restricted to black, the transparent glaze was sometimes stained green or yellow (no. 294). Seldom has the Arabic script been used to greater effect than in those wares where the inscription provides the sole decoration (nos. 279–83). In others, 'contour' panels are introduced as a foil to the inscriptions



(nos. 237–8). Another group is painted in polychrome slip with geometric designs (no. 292). Many of the designs are those of Mesopotamian lustre wares (nos. 291, 293, 297).

Another way of decorating pottery was to incise designs through a white slip into the clay surface. When covered by a transparent glaze, whether colourless or stained green or amber, the incised lines appear as dark brown or black. The technique was practised in Persia (no. 321) as well as in Syria and in Egypt from the Fatimid to Mamluk periods (nos. 319–20). Decoration executed in this technique was purely linear. In the district of Garrus in north-west Persia, the technique was slightly varied; the ground was cut back to the clay so that the design on the slip was left standing in very low relief (nos. 322–4). The potters of this region also made tiles which they covered with a transparent green glaze (no. 325).

At another centre in north-west Persia, possibly Aghkand, the incised technique was adapted to quite another purpose. As has already been mentioned, glaze colours when applied to a glaze have an unfortunate tendency to run during firing. It was found, however, that incised lines could serve to some extent as barriers to prevent this. Here then was another step forward on the way to polychrome decoration on pottery: and the fine bowl signed by the potter Abū Ṭālib shows how effective this type of decoration can be (no. 326).

Abū Ṭālib was evidently working in a metropolitan centre since his handling of this decoration is in the style which was inaugurated in Persia, Mesopotamia and Syria under the rule of the Great Seljuqs and their successors. Seljuq decoration is alive with an almost nervous energy. Birds and animals move against a background of scrolling arabesques in which the split leaf is prominent.

Besides a radical change in the style of decoration, important technical discoveries were made in pottery and glazing techniques in the Seljuq period. Inspired by the fine porcelains imported from Sung China, the Persian potters discovered a way of producing a body clay harder and whiter than that of earthenware. This was the 'frit' material referred to above. Ground quartz was mixed with the clay so that when fired, glaze and body became perfectly fused. Because the 'frit' body was more malleable and easier to manipulate than earthenware, vessel shapes from the 12th century onward are of greater elegance and refinement. It was even possible to produce

vessels with walls thin enough to be translucent.

Among the earliest of the Persian frit wares are those inspired by the carved Ting ware of China such as the exquisite carved white bowl (no. 327). Though the form and technique are Chinese, the undulating scrolls are wholly Islamic. In other bowls, the decoration is lightly carved and the ground pierced through with small holes. When filled with the transparent glaze, these holes are translucent if held to the light. The colourless glaze was sometimes replaced by a transparent glaze of turquoise or green.

Slip painting was revived for a short period in the second half of the 12th century, probably in western Persia. The technique was similar to that of the slip painted wares of east Persia described above. In these later wares a rather thick black slip was applied to the surface of the vessel and the ground of the design cut back to the body, thus producing a firm and incisive outline: the vessel was then covered with a transparent glaze either colourless or turquoise (nos. 328–9).

The first attempts at polychrome decoration on the frit body were made by incising the outlines of the design in order to contain the colours in much the same manner as on the Aghkand wares. It is not known where precisely this ware, known as 'lakabi', was produced; but it was probably made in Persia, Syria and perhaps Egypt (nos. 340–2).

The technique of lustre painting on pottery reached Persia only in the last quarter of the 12th century when it may have been brought by Egyptian potters seeking new patrons after the fall of the Fatimid Dynasty. The earliest Persian lustre ware was made in the city of Rayy (near Tehran): and certain details of the decoration are clearly derived from the Egyptian lustre painted vessels (nos. 343, 346). One characteristic is the filling of the whole area of the face of the dish with large scale figures – human or animal – often reserved in the lustre ground (no. 344). Occasionally the lustre painting was laid on a blue glaze (no. 349). It seems that the production of the Rayy lustre wares was already in decline soon after 1200. Leadership in ceramic production had already passed to Kashan, a city about 160 miles to the south of Tehran. Its potters were to achieve fame far beyond the boundaries of their native city. The bowl painted in lustre with touches of blue and turquoise (no. 350) is among the earliest of the Kashan lustre wares and shows the typical Kashan style of decoration which is quite distinct from that of Rayy.

It may have been the potters of Kashan who were responsible for a most important technical innovation made around 1200. This was the discovery of underglaze painting. We have seen that painting in a tin glaze was unsatisfactory owing to the blurring of the colours in firing. Slip painting while not suffering from this disadvantage, allowed little freedom of the brush. The same applies to the Aghkand and lakabi techniques. Underglaze painting was made possible by the discovery that coloured pigments such as cobalt and manganese while apt to run under a lead glaze, remain perfectly stable under an alkaline glaze. The potters of Kashan seem to have been the first in Persia to have used the technique. Besides painting in black under a colourless

glaze (no. 360), they also painted in black and blue under a turquoise as well as a colourless glaze (nos. 356–60).

In yet another ware the Persian potters were able to extend their palette to as many as seven colours, by painting both under and over the glaze. The overglaze colours were applied to the fired vessel in the form of a glass paste or enamel which was then fixed to the vessel's surface in a second firing. The technique is similar to that of the enamelled glass of Syria (no. 352). Some examples of this ware which is known as 'minai', the Persian word for enamel, are decorated with narrative scenes or details evidently derived from contemporary manuscript miniatures such as the little horsemen on the bowl (no. 351), of which the colours include blue and green under the glaze and black and red enamels. Others are decorated with geometric and arabesque designs (nos. 352–4); and occasionally gilding was added (no. 355).

Raqqa, a Syrian city on the Euphrates, was also an important centre of pottery which started production towards the end of the 12th century. Like Kashan, it was producing both lustre painted and underglaze painted pottery which shares certain features with that of Fatimid Egypt; and perhaps Egyptian potters, too, emigrated to Raqqa after 1171. The potters of Raqqa excelled in the fluent drawing of their decoration in which they introduced Arabic script, often decorative rather than meaningful (no. 303), and intricate arabesques (no. 308). Occasionally they introduced human and animal figures (no. 307). At its best the decorative painting of the Raqqa wares has rarely been equalled, such as the bowl, painted in underglaze blue, black and red (no. 306).

The Raqqa potteries did not survive the devastation of the city by the Mongols in 1259. The Mongol invasions of Persia in the 1220's were equally destructive. Rayy seems not to have recovered but the Kashan potters seem to have resumed production in the second half of the 13th century. Lustre pottery continued to be made (no. 361) but the principal effort went into the manufacture of tiles for religious buildings as far distant as Mashhad. A fine panel of interlocking star and cross tiles (no. 379) once adorned the walls of a mausoleum at Veramin near Tehran. The large frieze, decorated in relief with Koranic quotations in a majestic kufic script, is an example of the skill with which these potters were able to handle a large scale design (no. 376). One particular family – a certain Abū Ṭāhir and his descendents – manufactured lustre tiled mihrabs of which seven survive. Two frieze tiles (no. 374) were made by a member of this family.

The Mongol dynasty of the Ilkhanids set about rebuilding the civilisation of the empire they had won, with the same energy they had devoted to its destruction. The unification of Asia under the rule of the Great Khan resulted in an unprecedented exchange of trade and ideas. The style of decoration developed towards the close of the 13th and beginning of the 14th century shows a predilection for motives of Chinese origin such as the lotus, dragon-phoenix and cloud band. The style is well exemplified in the products of a pottery centre in the region



of Sultanabad in north west Persia and accessible to Tabriz, the Ilkhanid capital. The Sultanabad potters produced two wares. In the one, the vessel was covered in a grey slip on which decoration was painted in black and raised white slip under a transparent glaze (no. 364) and in the other, the decoration was rendered in underglaze black, blue and turquoise (no. 368). The underglaze wares of Sultanabad were imitated in Syria (nos. 314–5), and at the beginning of the 14th century lustre painting on pottery was revived at Damascus, perhaps by potters who had migrated from Raqqa after its destruction by the Mongols in 1259. The lustre painting was applied to a deep blue glaze, the decoration consisting of naskhi and elaborately knotted kufic inscriptions combined with foliate scrolls (no. 311) or peacocks (no. 313).

Other wares of Ilkhanid Persia include the so-called *lajvardina* type, so called because the decoration of red and white enamel and gold leaf was laid on a resonant blue glaze the colour of lapis lazuli (*lājvard*) (no. 369).

With the establishment of Timur's empire, tile production became an important industry in the great conqueror's capital city, Samarkand. In the great tomb complex which he built for members of his family around the shrine of the Shah-e Zinda, a much venerated Muslim saint, the facades of the mausolea were covered with tiles of almost every technique. Some of the most effective were carved in relief under glazes of various colours (nos. 391–2) and were following an already established tradition, an example of which is the fine relief carved tile from a mausoleum in Bukhara of the middle of the 14th century (no. 390).

Some of Persia's finest glazed tilework was made in the 15th and 16th centuries but the production of glazed pottery seems to have declined. The blue and white porcelain of Ming China was much in demand in Persia and other countries of the Near East from the 15th century onwards and the few surviving Persian glazed vessels of the period are obviously inspired by Chinese originals (no. 395). There was, however, a revival of the pottery industry under Shah 'Abbās I and his successors. The potters attained considerable technical excellence with the frit body as in the beautifully potted dish and bowl (nos. 403–4) and a large dish with floral decoration carved through the underglaze blue (no. 399). Lustre painting was also revived and was often combined with underglaze blue decoration (nos. 401–2). The drawing on pottery of this period is fluent and the decoration when not derived from Chinese blue and white porcelain consists of flowers, birds and animals rendered in the current artistic idiom of which the painter Rizā 'Abbāsī was the leading exponent.

If the principal ceramic developments took place in the central lands of Islam – Syria and Egypt, Persia and Mesopotamia – there are two other countries of the Islamic world whose pottery holds an important place in the history of ceramics. These are Turkey and Spain. Although revetments of glazed tile mosaic were being made in Anatolia as early as the 13th century, the Anatolian potters produced no wares of consequence until the establishment of a factory at Iznik in



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north west Anatolia at the beginning of the 15th century. The early wares of Iznik are of no great quality but at the end of the 15th century the Ottoman court at Istanbul began to patronise the establishment. From just before 1500 to around 1600, this factory was turning out vessels and tiles remarkable for their quality of design and execution. The earliest products are decorated in underglaze blue, the designs often combining Chinese floral scrolls and cloud bands with the classical Islamic arabesque (nos. 405–11). In the second quarter of the 16th century, turquoise and green were added to the palette and naturalistically rendered flowers are a prominent feature of the decoration. Around the middle of the century, the Iznik potters were employing a palette of blue, turquoise, sage green, purple and black (no. 413). From 1560 this palette was modified, the sage green being replaced by a sea green, the purple by a brilliant red: and designs are outlined in black. The decoration consists largely of flowers among which the rose, carnation and tulip are readily recognisable (nos. 414–9).

The Iznik potters made tiles for religious buildings in Istanbul and the other cities of the empire. There are two magnificent examples in this exhibition, a panel possibly from a mosque and another from an imperial tomb (nos. 420–1).

In Muslim Spain under the Caliphate of Cordoba the principal artistic effort was directed to architecture and its decoration. The finest glazed ware of the period was in turquoise and manganese on a white tin glaze – a technique derived from contemporary Egypt (no. 422). But it was not until the 14th century that pottery became a well established industry. The main centre was at Malaga which was under the rule of the Nasrid kings of Granada. Here were produced the famous vases with wing handles – their form a remote descendent of the Roman wine amphora – painted in lustre and blue with arabesques in a form peculiar to Andalusia. These also form the decoration of the important lustre painted bowl (no. 423).



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249 Dish with moulded decoration, yellow glaze covered with lustre and touches of green
Diameter 21.7cm
Staatliche Museen Preussischer Kulturbesitz, Museum für Islamische Kunst, Berlin-Dahlem, no. Bab. 2969, excavated at Babylon
Mesopotamia, Abbasid period, 9th century

The decoration was formed by pressing the clay over a mould in which a pattern was carved causing the design to stand in relief. The design has obvious associations with metalwork and the all-over glaze of yellow, possibly covered with a lustre coating, enhances this similarity. As the glaze tends to degrade it is often difficult to determine whether it was originally provided with lustre or not. This particular technique is probably one of the earliest Islamic fine wares to have been produced. Judging from the relatively few pieces known, it was not produced over a long period. The design of this dish shows a combination of late classical motifs, such as the swastika band, and Sasanian elements, such as the pearl border and half-palmette, characteristic of Umayyad and Abbasid art.

Published: Berlin-Dahlem (1971a, no. 163, pp. 52–3)



250

250 Bowl of unglazed clay with moulded decoration
Diameter 12.5cm
National Museum, Damascus, no. 17261A, found at Raqqa
Mesopotamia (al-Hira), Abbasid period, 8th century

The inscription is moulded on the exterior.

*min 'amal Ibrāhīm al-naṣrānī
mimmā . . . [ṣunī'a?] bi-'l-Ḥira
[li-] 'l-'Amir Sulaymān ibn Amir
al-Mu'minin
'Made by Ibrāhīm the Christian,
out of the things [made] at
al-Ḥira for the Amir Sulaymān
son of the Prince of the Believers
[the Caliph].'*

The inscription is a most important document. Sulaymān is thought to be the son of the Caliph al-Manṣūr (754–75) who founded Baghdad. The pot was made at al-Ḥira just south of Kufa on the lower reaches of the Euphrates, but was found in excavations at Raqqa in Syria. The inscription indicates that this bowl was made to a particular order and it is surprising to find a dedication to such a highly-placed individual on a utilitarian vessel of this type. In fact, dedications to individuals are only rarely found on Islamic pottery. The lower part and base of the bowl contain decorated bands. The body is of extreme, almost egg-shell, fineness.

Published: Damascus (1969, p. 174, fig. 77)

248 Jar, unglazed, decorated with carved and applied ornament
Height 65cm
Iraq Museum, Baghdad, no. A7705
Mesopotamia, 9th century

A series of large storage jars with elaborate decoration are assigned to northern Mesopotamia where they are found in great profusion, though pieces were evidently exported considerable distances, see Reitlinger (1951). This jar is an example of the earliest group. The applied decoration is made from pieces of clay rolled in the hand and formed into simple shapes on the surface of the jar with further detail incised. The band of animals which surround the body of the jar are depicted in a curious primitive style that is characteristic of the group.

Published: Baghdad (1973, no. 12, p. 60)



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252

252 Dish with moulded decoration, covered with green and brown glazes
Diameter 14.5cm
Victoria and Albert Museum, London,
no. C 31-1972
Egypt, Abbasid period, 9th century

Glazed moulded relief wares were made during the 9th century in both Egypt and Mesopotamia and have telling differences: the Egyptian pieces have a slightly coarser body material and are decorated with brown and green glazes, the Mesopotamian pieces have a fine body and are usually decorated with yellow and green glazes or lustre, see no. 249. The technique of moulding pottery in relief can be traced back to the Roman period in Egypt and it is thought that it was taken from there to Mesopotamia. However, one piece in the British Museum, London, has an inscription which states that it was made in Egypt by a potter from Basra in Mesopotamia. The interior of this dish shows a half-palmette motif.

Unpublished



253

253 Bowl painted in blue on an opaque white glaze
Height 9.5cm, diameter 12cm
Ashmolean Museum, Oxford,
no. Ash 715, NE 506, Gerald
Reitlinger Collection
Mesopotamia, Abbasid period,
9th century

Tin glazed wares of the Abbasid period, in shapes other than shallow bowls or flat dishes, are rare. This cup is the only known example of this shape though its band of palmette motifs is typical of the decoration of the blue on white wares.

Published: London (1969, p. 11, no. 9)

251 Ewer moulded in sections with relief decoration, unglazed
Height 37.2cm
National Museum, Damascus,
no. 10415A
Syria, Abbasid period, 9th or 10th century

This piece represents the continuation into Islamic times of a type of ware that had been produced for many centuries in Egypt and Syria. The decoration consists of floral or vine scrolls in a late classical manner. Other pieces, perhaps made further east, show Sasanian designs. The handle is restored.

Published: Damascus (1969, p. 174, no. 3)



251



254



254 Bowl painted in blue on an opaque white glaze

Diameter 22.5cm

Museum für Kunsthandwerk, Frankfurt am Main, no. 12674
Mesopotamia, Abbasid period, 9th century

The inscription is not entirely clear and may be the signature of the potter. A bowl with an identical border pattern has the words 'amal Šālih', 'work of Šālih', in place of this inscription, though written in a different hand, see Lane (1947, pl. 9a). The half-moon border which occurs in this bowl in an elaborate form is a motif also found on Abbasid lustre wares. It was used on Egyptian lustre wares in the 11th and 12th centuries and at the end of the 12th century is found on Persian wares.

Published: Düsseldorf (1973, p. 36, no. 25)

255 Bowl painted in blue on an opaque white glaze

Diameter 23.5cm

Staatliches Museum für Völkerkunde, Munich, no. 28-8-82
Mesopotamia or Persia, Abbasid period, 9th century

Inscription in the centre.

baraka li-šāhibihi 'amal

Muhammad al-...?

'Blessing to its owner, the work of Muhammad the...'

Several other pieces by this potter are known, each in the same technique and with the same design of bunches of sprays, see London (1969, no. 6). Wares of this type are often only decorated with brief blessings to the owner and a signature. Tin-glazed wares, ie. those covered with an opaque white glaze, were first developed in Mesopotamia when they were painted in blue or decorated with lustre. By the end of the 9th century wares painted in blue were also being made in Egypt and Iran. This bowl is reported to have come from Rayy in Persia.

Published: Düsseldorf (1973, no. 24, p. 35)

256 Bowl painted in blue on an opaque white glaze with splashes of green

Diameter 38.3cm

Iraq Museum, Baghdad, no. A 6942, found at Samarra
Mesopotamia, Abbasid period, 9th century

The extensive splashes of green have obscured part of the signature written in blue. Only *mā'amala*, 'made by...' shows clearly, but enough of the name of the potter remains in order to identify him with the potter who signed other pieces such as a bowl in a private English collection which is also splashed with green, see London (1969, no. 10) and a fragment excavated at Nishapur whence it had, no doubt, been exported, see Wilkinson (1973, p. 183, no. 4). Though several versions of the signature of the potter exist, a clear reading is still not possible.

Published: Baghdad (1973, p. 60, no. 15)



256



257

257 Bowl painted in blue on an opaque white glaze with splashes of green

Diameter 24cm

National Museum, Damascus, no. A 2719/4809, found at Aleppo Mesopotamia, Abbasid period, 9th century

The inscriptions on wares of this class often give the potter's signature though the exact reading of the inscription on this bowl is unclear. The splashes of green glaze running down from the rim in drops towards the centre are commonly found on wares of this type. The green colour in the form of a highly fluxed glaze was probably placed on the raw white glaze before firing and did not mix with the white glaze because of the viscosity of the latter during firing. The splashes are often thought to be in imitation of imported Chinese splashed wares of the T'ang period. However, no well authenticated piece of Chinese origin has yet been discovered in the Middle East. This fact and a discrepancy in the dates between the Chinese and Middle-Eastern versions make an independent Middle-Eastern development of the technique seem the more likely explanation, see Watson (1970, pp. 39-40).

Published: Damascus (1969, p. 246, fig. 138)



258

258 Bowl decorated in lustre on an opaque white glaze

Diameter 26.5cm

Staatliche Museen Preussischer Kulturbesitz, Museum für Islamische Kunst, Berlin-Dahlem, no. Samm. 1102, excavated at Samarra Mesopotamia, Abbasid period, mid-9th century

Lustre wares using more than one lustre colour were produced in Mesopotamia prior to the adoption of the monochrome palette some time in the second half of the 9th century. The polychrome wares are characterised by rather broad designs, often filled with varying patterns. The design of this bowl is unique and shows a highly stylised eagle with outstretched wings holding in its beak a curious spray. Animals and birds in heraldic poses holding sprays in their beaks are common in lustre painting in the 10th and 11th centuries both in Mesopotamia and Egypt.

Published: Sarre (1925, taf. XIII, pp. 40-1); Kühnel (1934, pp. 154-7, fig. 4); Berlin-Dahlem (1971a, no. 168, pl. 33)

259 Bowl decorated in lustre on an opaque white glaze

Diameter 26.1cm

Dr Ulrich Schultze-Frentzel Collection, Federal Republic of Germany, acquired in Persia Mesopotamia, Abbasid period, 9th century

This piece is typical of Abbasid lustre wares in which an attempt is made to cover the whole surface with a varied pattern of different textures. In this bowl the main design, that of a Sasanian wing motif, is somewhat



259

submerged in an overall pattern. The inspiration for this rendering may be sought in the perforated designs of contemporary stucco work. Similar designs, including the wing motif, also occur in Koran manuscript illuminations of the period. The decoration contrasts with the very plain treatment of the blue on white wares which were made in the same area, and perhaps even in the same workshops.

Published: Dusseldorf (1973, no. 100, p. 82)

260 Bowl decorated in lustre

Diameter 27cm

Museum of the Great Mosque, Kairouan

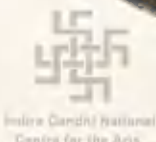
Found in North Africa, 9th century

This piece presents an unique design for lustre ware of this period: a field of foliage surrounded by a guilloche border which is interrupted by four 'splashes'. Splashes combined with lustre are otherwise unknown, as is the border decoration. This may possibly indicate that it is a local North African product rather than an import from Mesopotamia. Similar foliage is however found on the imported lustre tiles decorating the mihrab of the mosque at Kairouan.

Unpublished



262

Indira Gandhi National
Centre for the Arts**261 Bowl decorated in lustre on an opaque white glaze**

Diameter 32.5cm
Iran Bastan Museum, Tehran,
no. 3050, found at Istakhr
Persia, 9th–10th century



260

One of the most impressive of the early lustre vessels, both in design and technical finish. The wide lustre border is unusual, as is the use of the peacock eye motif as an interior band. The central design of interlocking half-palmettes is found on other vessels and was taken to Egypt along with the lustre technique sometime in the 10th century. Lustre was exported widely throughout the Islamic world and it is still not certain whether the large number of early lustre vessels found in Persia are of local manufacture or are imported wares. No distinctive features of design and technique have yet been analysed which distinguish pieces found in Persia from those of Mesopotamia.

Published: Melikian-Chirvani (1972, fig. 110)

262 Bowl decorated in lustre on an opaque white glaze

Diameter 26.6cm
On loan to the Brooklyn Museum,
no. L. 63. 9.23
Mesopotamia, 10th century

From the abstract design of the Abbasid lustre wares there developed another type of decoration usually assigned to 10th century Mesopotamia. Here the designs of animals and figures, in varying degrees of stylisation, are set in a background of stippled contour panels. The bird (peacock?) on this bowl bears little resemblance to the highly stylised eagle of no. 258 but still bears a foliate spray in its beak, an iconographic trait that had existed in pre-Islamic times in both the Christian Middle East and in Persia.

Published: Brooklyn (1963–4, pl. 1)



261



263

263 Bowl decorated in lustre on an opaque white glaze
Diameter 22.5cm
Ashmolean Museum, Oxford,
no. 1956-66, gift of Sir Alan Barlow
Mesopotamia, 10th century

Amongst lustre painted wares with contour panels are a number of pieces decorated with human figures with large almond eyes and noses delineated by two parallel brush strokes. The influence of Central Asian motifs has been discerned in these wares, for example in the pose of the seated prince with a cup in his hand, as is found in this bowl. The facial features, however, may have been derived from Christian sources, especially textiles, where similar iconographic conventions are found. The bowl has been restored with fragments from another vessel. The word above the left shoulder of the figure reads 'amal, 'the work of . . .', but no name is given.

Published: Fehervari (1963, fig. 8, and 1973, p. 46, no. 19, pl. 11b)



264

264 Dish decorated in lustre on an opaque white glaze
Diameter 31.2cm
Musée du Louvre, Paris, no. MAO 131,
gift of J. Homberg
Mesopotamia, 10th century

Inscribed on the base is *baraka li-šāhībihi*, 'Blessing to its owner.' The peacock-eye motif of the border, the bird filling the central field, the half-palmette forming the tail and the

spray of foliage held in the beak are all characteristic elements of Mesopotamian lustre wares. This dish has no contour panels and is related to a group of which several examples are reported to have been found in Persia, though local manufacture cannot be assumed.

Published: Paris (1971, p. 46, no. 21); Sourdel-Thomine and Spuler (1973, abb. 151)



265

265 Bowl decorated in lustre on an opaque white glaze

Diameter 20.5cm

David Collection, Copenhagen,
no. 26/1962

Mesopotamia, 10th century

On the base of the bowl appears the word *baraka*, 'blessing'. The decoration of interlocking half-palmettes is used here to cover the whole interior of the bowl. The design in this example has certain affiliations with the 'bevelled' style of plaster work and wood carving, used both in Mesopotamia and Egypt. The way in which the motifs interlock is common in all techniques as is the way in which the tails of the palmettes curl in sharply on themselves.

Published: Davids-Samling (1970, p. 118,
no. 31, pl. 132)



266

266 Dish decorated in lustre on an opaque white glaze

Diameter 30.5cm

David Collection, Copenhagen,
no. 14/1962

Mesopotamia, Abbasid period,
9th–10th century

The inscription round the rim is a repetition of the phrase *baraka li-ṣāhibihi*, 'Blessing to its owner.' The rather unusual design contained within a contour panel background is formed by angular half-palmette motifs arranged in a cruciform. The shape of this dish, with its broad rim, shallow well and absence of foot-ring, is derived from a metal shape and was popular throughout the 9th and 10th centuries.

Published: Davids-Samling (1970, pp.
154–5, no. 33, pl. 118)



268

268 Bowl decorated in lustre on an opaque white glaze

Diameter 25.3cm

Cleveland Museum of Art, no. 44.476,
purchase from the J. H. Wade Fund
Egypt, Fatimid period, 11th century

The deer on this bowl is most sensitively and naturalistically drawn, to a degree rarely found in Mesopotamian ceramic decoration, and contrasts with the abstract contour panels which fill the surrounding space. The deer holds a foliate spray in its mouth, a trait already observed in the birds on Mesopotamian lustre wares.

Published: Cleveland (1944, p. 32, and
1966, no. 701); Hollis (1945, pp. 44–5)



267

267 Dish painted in lustre on an opaque white glaze

Diameter 18cm

Museum of Islamic Art, Cairo,
no. 16335

Egypt, early 10th century

The interior of the dish is filled with a stylised representation of a duck or swan. The style is characteristic of lustre wares from 10th century Mesopotamia but which have also been attributed to Egypt. The exterior has monochrome rings on a ground of dots and hatched lines. On the base is a signature, possibly to be read as *Dahhān*, the father of the Egyptian potter Muslim, known from many inscribed lustre examples see nos. 271–2.

Unpublished



269

269 Bowl painted in lustre on an opaque white glaze

Diameter 28.5cm
Museum, of Islamic Art, Cairo,
no. 7900, found at Bahnasa in
Upper Egypt
 Egypt, 10th century

The decoration represents a barge with a single bank of fourteen oars, anchors at prow and stern, and a schematically represented triangular rigged sail. Below are three fish with staring eyes. The boat and the fish are strikingly similar to the ships of Hatshepsut on the reliefs at Dayr al-Bahari which went to Punt c. 1495 BC, see Hourani (1951, fig. 2). The exterior of the bowl is decorated with double roundels and rather crude foliate trails in reddish lustre.

Published: Wiet (1930, no. 61); Cairo (1969, no. 93)

270 Bowl decorated in lustre on an opaque white glaze

Diameter 13.5cm
Staatliche Museen Preussischer Kulturbesitz, Museum für Islamische Kunst, Berlin-Dahlem,
no. 1.267
 Egypt, Fatimid period, late 10th–early 11th century

The kite-shaped motifs are decorated with what may be a corrupt rendering of the word *Zafar*, 'Triumph', replacing the hares.

Published: Pinder-Wilson (1957a, p. 141, fig. 5); Berlin-Dahlem (1971a, no. 302); Düsseldorf (1973, no. 105, p. 89)



271

Indira Gandhi National
 Centre for the Arts

271 Bowl decorated in lustre over a green glaze

Diameter 25cm
Staatliche Museen Preussischer Kulturbesitz, Museum für Islamische Kunst, Berlin-Dahlem,
no. 1.46/64
 Egypt, Fatimid period, early 11th century

Inscription on the base of the bowl, 'amal Muslim, 'the work of Muslim'. Muslim was among the most prolific lustre potters of the early Fatimid period. See Jenkins (1968, pp. 359–69). One of the two dateable Egyptian lustre vessels bears his signature and the name of a courtier in the service of the Caliph al-Hākim bi-amr-Allāh (996–1021). The production of Muslim is characterised by a vigorous approach to design which loses little by the occasional lack of finesse, see also no. 272. The green glaze of this bowl is most unusual in wares this period but the half-palmette leaf with serrated edge and a tail curling in upon itself is characteristic.

Published: Düsseldorf (1973, no. 106, p. 89)



270



272

272 Bowl decorated in lustre on an opaque white glaze

Diameter 25cm

Museum of Islamic Art, Cairo, no. 15958, formerly in the Ali Ibrahim Pasha Collection
Egypt, Fatimid period, 11th century

The rounded sides of the bowl bear a kufic inscription with elegant serifs.

Ni 'ma shāmila wa baraka kāmila
'Complete favour and perfect blessing'

The inscription is painted on a ground of irregular panels with spidery scrolls. The exterior and base are covered with thinnish glaze and have double roundels on a scrawled hatched ground with the signature of the potter Muslim in a cursive script.

Published: Mehrez/Muhriz (1944, nos. 9-10); Cairo (1969, no. 98)



275

275 Bowl decorated with lustre on an opaque white glaze

Diameter 39cm

Museum of Islamic Art, Cairo, no. 13123
Egypt, Fatimid period, 11th century

The interior of this bowl is decorated with three almond-shaped medallions containing animals, possibly cheetahs, with bold heart-shaped palmettes between. The exterior has traces of over-fired scrawled circles in lustre. The contrast between the fine decoration and the poor potting is striking.

Unpublished

273 Bowl decorated in lustre on an opaque white glaze

Diameter 24.5cm

Museum of Islamic Art, Cairo, no. 14938
Egypt, Fatimid period, 11th century

The decoration of this bowl consists of a gryphon reserved on a ground of two foliate trails which spring from its tail. The exterior is evenly glazed and has schematic decoration in gold lustre. The vessel has not been well potted and the rim, in particular, shows two marked indentations over which the fine lustre design was nevertheless painted.

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Published: Hasan (1951, p. 104); Cairo (1969, no. 99)



273



276 Bowl decorated in lustre on an opaque white glaze
Diameter 27.5cm
Museum of Islamic Art, Cairo,
no. 13478
Egypt, Fatimid period, 11th century

The decoration represents a seated woman, or perhaps a youth, with the face in three-quarter profile wearing a crown below which appears a fringe, forelocks and long tresses falling to the shoulders. The wide-sleeved dress is created by heart-shaped palmette scrolls and shows no folds. A beaker is held in each hand, beside that in the left hand is the signature of the potter, *ʿaʿfar*. The exterior of the bowl is not glazed all over and the thin glaze shows a body markedly more red than other Fatimid lustre pieces. There are traces of over-fired lustre circles.

Published: Hasan (1951, p. 99), Yusuf (1962, p. 184); Cairo (1969, no. 108)

277 Jar decorated with opaque green, yellow, purple and white glazes
Height 30.5cm
Museum of Islamic Art, Cairo,
no. 15980, formerly in the Ali Ibrahim Pasha Collection
Egypt, Fatimid period, 10th–11th century

The decoration is of alternating eight-pointed stars and crosses, each of the former containing an inscription, *baraka kāmila*, 'perfect blessing', in purple. Pieces in this technique are often attributed to Fayyum but there is still no conclusive evidence for their manufacture there.

Published: Hasan (1938, p. 321); Cairo (1969, no. 95)



278 Bowl decorated in lustre on an opaque turquoise glaze
Diameter 15.5cm
National Museum, Damascus,
no. 13584A
Egypt, Fatimid period, 12th century

The Egyptian potters had already experimented with lustre painting on coloured glazes, see no. 271, but the painting on an opaque turquoise glaze is perhaps the most successful. The rich turquoise colour does not drown the lustre decoration as is the tendency of the dark blue, compare no. 311. The pseudo-inscription that forms the main motif on this bowl occurs in a similar fashion as a border motif in Persian lustre wares of the late 12th century. However, Persian lustre decoration is never found on monochrome turquoise glazes in spite of the popularity of that colour for other wares.

Unpublished



279 Dish decorated with white and black slips under a transparent glaze

Diameter 37.2cm

St Louis Art Museum, no. 283.51

East Persia or Transoxiana,
10th century

In spite of the simple technique this epigraphic ware is probably the most refined and sensitive of all Persia pottery. Nishapur and Afrasiyab, near Samarkand, are both major find spots and the ware is presumed to have been made in both places. The decoration relies entirely upon different varieties of kufic script, and the distortions and embellishments of the letters often render the inscriptions difficult to read. Such a difficulty may not have been encountered at the time of manufacture as the inscriptions consist of aphorisms and proverbs which were, no doubt, widely known. In spite of this purely epigraphic decoration no example is known which contains the signature of a potter, or a date. On this dish, the inscription reads:

*al-tadbir qabl al-'amal
yu'minuk min al-nadam k...*

'Deliberation before action
protects you from regret, k...'

The superfluous letter 'k' is used as a space-filler at the end of the inscription.

Published: Volov (1966, p. 117, fig. 2)



Indira Gandhi National
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280 Dish decorated with white and dark brown slips under a transparent glaze

Diameter 36cm, height 11cm

*Staatliche Museen Preussischer
Kulturbesitz, Museum für Islamische
Kunst, Berlin-Dahlem, no. 1.26/60*

East Persia or Transoxiana,
10th century



This piece exemplifies the Eastern Persian epigraphic ware at its most restrained and elegant. The inscription has little pointing and the distortion of the letters consists only of the elongation of certain strokes.

Published: Erdmann (1967, pl. 37b);
Berlin-Dahlem (1971a, p. 72, no. 250)



281

281 Dish decorated with white and brown slips under a transparent glaze

Diameter 20.5cm

David Collection, Copenhagen,
no. 37/1966

East Persia or Transoxiana,
10th century

The inscription in kufic reads
inna al-karim wa'inna sa'id
hālahu fa'l-qalb minhu lā yazāl
sharīfan

'As for the generous man, verily
his condition is happy and his
heart will remain noble.'

The more ornate decoration perhaps
indicates a slightly later date than the
vessels decorated with very plain
inscriptions. This inscription is
typical of the aphorisms found on
such epigraphic wares and the letters
are unusually clear with almost all the
pointing shown.

Published: Davids-Samling (1970, p. 113,
no. 26, p. 147)



282

Indira Gandhi National
Centre for the Arts

282 Dish decorated with white, black and red slips under a transparent glaze

Diameter 26.5cm

David Collection, Copenhagen,
no. 22/1974

East Persia or Transoxiana, second
half 10th century

The inscription is in ornate kufic the
letters being plaited and foliated
which indicates a later date than the
more simple inscriptions.

man ayyana bi-'l-ḥalaf jāda
bi-'l-... [?]

'He who believes in the pact [with
God] is generous to the ... [?].'

In this dish there has been an attempt
to form a rhythmic pattern of the
letters and their foliated decoration,
which rendered the inscription
difficult to read.

Published: Davids-Samling (1975, pl. 21)



283

283 Dish decorated with white and black slips under a transparent glaze

Diameter 14cm

Victoria and Albert Museum, London,
no. C92-1969, formerly in the
Mallet Collection

East Persia or Transoxiana,
10th century

Floriolate devices used in larger pieces
to decorate letters are formed, in this
example, into a scroll to replace the
inscription. Several other small
dishes of this type are known, some of
which contain inscriptions of the
highest quality.

Published: London (1969, p. 18, no. 37)



284 Dish decorated with white, brown and red slips under a transparent glaze

Diameter 44cm

Iran Bastan Museum, Tehran, no. 21169

East Persia or Transoxiana, 9th–10th century

Two inscriptions decorate this dish. The foliate decoration springing from the top of certain letters is intended to give the impression of two ornamental bands. The complexity of decoration seen in these inscriptions did not develop in these epigraphic wares until the latter part of the 10th century, or possibly the early 11th century.

Published: Washington (1964–5, no. 563)



286 Cup decorated with white, dark brown and red slips under a transparent glaze

Diameter 12.2cm

Staatliche Museen Preussischer Kulturbesitz, Museum für Islamische Kunst, Berlin-Dahlem, no. 1.73/62, acquired in 1962

East Persia or Transoxiana, 10th century

The characteristic forms of eastern Persian slip wares are dishes and bowls with straight flaring walls; other forms are not common. The form of this cup with a ring handle and horizontal thumb plate at the top has a long history in the Middle East in glass, metal and pottery, and derives ultimately from a common form of Roman silver drinking vessel.

Published: Berlin-Dahlem (1971a, no. 254, pl. 39)

287 Dish decorated with white, black and red slips under a transparent glaze

Diameter 38.8cm

Iran Bastan Museum, Tehran, no. 3911, excavated at Nishapur

East Persia, 9th–10th century

This piece was excavated at Nishapur in the late 1930s and was thought to have been imported from Afrasiyab. In spite of the large amount of material recovered from both sites only small differences in the decoration have been adduced to distinguish the fine epigraphic wares of these two centres. Contour panelling of the letters and a tendency to decorate the centre of the vessel with more than a simple word or dot are characteristic of Afrasiyab wares. The calligraphic styles of wares from the two sites, however, are often very similar.

Published: Wilkinson (1973, p. 146, no. 1)

285 Bowl decorated with white and dark brown slips under a transparent glaze

Diameter 27.4cm

F. Amon Collection, France

East Persia or Transoxiana, 11th century

The inscription runs across the field of the plate rather than round the border, and the decorative aspect of the letters dominates. A late date for this bowl is perhaps indicated by the less fine quality of both the calligraphy and potting. Spur marks are left on the inside by a tripod supporting another vessel above it in the kiln.

Published: Düsseldorf (1973, no. 49, p. 51)





288

288 Dish decorated with white and dark brown slips under a transparent glaze

Diameter 32cm

K. R. Malcolm Collection, England
East Persia or Transoxiana,
10th century

The austerity of decoration found on other epigraphic wares is here modified by the use of stippled contour panels. Some East Persian wares are strongly influenced by Mesopotamian techniques and designs including the contour panels which are taken from a certain class of lustre ware, see no. 262. These and the decoration in the centre of the bowl indicate that it may be an Afrasiyab rather than a Nishapur product.

Published: London (1969, p. 15, no. 26)

289 Bowl decorated with white and dark brown slips under a transparent glaze

Diameter 22.5cm

Los Angeles County Museum of Art,
no. M 73.5.199, *The Nasli M.*
Heeramaneck Collection, gift of
Joan Palevsky
Transoxiana, 10th century

The contour panels are here reduced to minimal proportions and serve not as a background filler but to balance the rhythm of the inscription. The heavy foliate decoration contained within a circle in the centre may indicate an Afrasiyab product.

Published: Los Angeles (1973, no. 7)



289



291



290

290 Plate decorated with white, black and red slips under a transparent glaze

Diameter 26cm

Seattle Art Museum, no. 56. Is 26.18, Eugene Fuller Memorial Collection East Persia or Transoxiana, 10th century

The inscription consists of the repetition of a meaningless word and is purely decorative. It is thought that complexity of decoration and use of mock inscriptions indicate a late date within the epigraphic series, although the technical quality of these later pieces is by no means inferior. Dating of the East Persian slip painted wares is still very general and not a single dated or closely datable piece has been found.

Published: Volov (1966, p. 126, fig. 9)

291 Bowl decorated with green, black and yellow slips under a transparent glaze

Diameter 21cm

Iran Bastan Museum, Tehran, no. 20803, excavated at Nishapur East Persia (Nishapur), 9th–10th century

Of the same group as no. 293, but with scrolls filling the background rather than hatched lines, perhaps in imitation of imported lustre wares. The design and colouring is, however, of purely eastern origin, as is the technique.

Published: Wilkinson (1973, p. 15, no. 47, pls. 47a & b)

292 Bowl decorated with green, black and yellow slips under a transparent glaze

Diameter 22cm

Iran Bastan Museum, Tehran, no. 3055, excavated at Nishapur East Persia (Nishapur), late 9th–early 10th century

The simple geometric designs and basic colour scheme designate this bowl as a 'rough' ware rather than a 'fine' one. It is neither as technically competent or as artistically sophisticated as the wares with epigraphic designs which were made in the same area at the same time. The difference in quality alone, however, cannot account for the very different approach to decoration which in this ware covers the whole surface with a vivid pattern in bright colours, contrasting sharply with the austere scheme of both decoration and colour observed in the epigraphic wares.

Published: Wilkinson (1973, p. 8, no. 2, p. 30)



292



293

293 Bowl decorated with purple-brown and white slips under a transparent glaze

Diameter 28.2cm

On loan to the Brooklyn Museum, no. L. 59.3.4 East Persia, 10th century

While the technique of this bowl is entirely in the East Persian tradition, certain details of the decoration, such as the half-moon border and the contour panelling, indicate that it is based on Mesopotamian prototypes. However, the drawing of the birds and, in particular, the half-palmette wings set at a distance from the body, have a calligraphic quality typical of the eastern Islamic world. The derivation from imported lustre wares is made clear from certain examples of this group which preserve the colour scheme and decorative style, but which are painted in slip over the glaze in imitation of the technique as well as the style of lustre painting.

Published: Brooklyn (1963–4, no. 15)



294 see colour plate, page 49

294 Bowl decorated with white and black slips under a yellow glaze

Diameter 18.4cm

Los Angeles County Museum of Art, no. M.73.5.130, the Nasli M. Heeramanek Collection, gift of Joan Palevsky
East Persia (Nishapur), 10th century

The design of this bowl is taken from Mesopotamian lustre wares of the contour panel group which were exported to the eastern provinces of the Islamic world. In this example the design has undergone some changes; the contour panels are hatched rather than stippled, the undecorated borders are wider and the drawing of the bird is a little more stylised, compare no. 262.

Published: Los Angeles (1973, no. 22 and colour plate)

295 Bowl decorated with black and white slips under a transparent glaze

Diameter 14cm

Los Angeles County Museum of Art, no. M.73.5.129, the Nasli M. Heeramanek Collection, gift of Joan Palevsky
East Persia or Transoxiana, 10th century

Birds were often used as decorative motifs in the East Persian slip wares. In this example the bird provides the principal decorative interest and its extreme stylisation, particularly in the treatment of the wings, gives the bird a strong calligraphic character. The circle on the body of the bird is a trait common in Mesopotamian and Egyptian lustre wares.

Published: Los Angeles (1973, no. 10)



295



296

296 Bowl decorated with yellow, green and black slips under a transparent glaze

Diameter 22cm

Iran Bastan Museum, Tehran, no. 3053, excavated at Nishapur
East Persia (Nishapur), 10th century

Three bands of pseudo-kufic script encircle a bird in the interior of this bowl. The inscription is a repetition of a meaningless word.

Published: Wilkinson (1973, p. 25, no. 73, pl. 73a and b)



298 Bowl painted in lustre on a transparent glaze

Diameter 20cm

Museum of Decorative Art, Copenhagen, no. 28/1959, found at Tell Minis

Syria, mid-12th century

During the 11th and first half of the 12th century, Egypt had a monopoly of fine glazed wares, and of lustre wares in particular. This pre-eminence was lost on the fall of the Fatimid dynasty in 1171. But the mid-12th century lustre wares discovered at Tell Minis in Syria show that Egyptian potters already had serious rivals. The designs of Syrian lustre wares are based closely on Egyptian patterns and it is most likely that the potters themselves were Egyptian emigrés. The Tell Minis wares form a homogenous group and the rather hasty spiky drawing of this piece, not devoid of humour, is characteristic.

Published: Davids-Samling (1970, p. 263, no. 4)

299 Bowl painted in lustre on a transparent glaze

Diameter 20.3cm

David Collection, Copenhagen no. Isl. 196, found at Tell Minis

Syria, mid-12th century

The intertwining bands form palmette motifs radiating from the centre. Both this type of decoration and the use of scratched ornament in the lustre field are found on earlier Egyptian lustre wares.

Published: Davids-Samling (1970, p. 273)

300 Bowl with incised decoration under a transparent glaze

Diameter 21.3cm

David Collection, Copenhagen, no. Isl. 202, found at Tell Minis

Syria, 12th century

Simple incised wares became very popular with the advent of frit bodies in the early 12th century and were, perhaps, inspired by imported porcelains from Sung China. The design of this bowl is formed from the single word, *baraka*, 'blessing'. The free impulsive drawing and the use of a single word for the design are characteristic of Syrian pottery of this period.

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Published: Davids-Samling (1970, p. 264, no. 12)





302

301 Dish decorated in lustre on a transparent glaze

Diameter 36cm

H. E. Henri Pharaon Collection
Syria (Raqqā), late 12th century

This bowl marks an interesting transition between the wares from Tell Minis and those of Raqqā which belong to the latter part of the 12th century. The form of this bowl and its decoration, a single word *al-mulk*, 'Sovereignty', is typical of the Raqqā style. The foliage itself, tri-lobate leaves and split-palmettes, is in the Egyptian idiom which was employed in the decoration of the Tell Minis wares. This suggests that the Tell Minis wares were a close forerunner of those from Raqqā, and may even have been made at Raqqā.

Published: Beirut (1974, p. 112, no. 21)

302 Bowl painted in blue under a transparent glaze and decorated in lustre

Height 26.5cm

National Museum, Damascus,
no. 13076 A

Syria (Raqqā), late 12th century

Large-scale production of fine pottery, notably lustre and underglaze painted wares, started in Raqqā in the last quarter of the 12th century. They were perhaps a continuation of the Tell Minis wares given a new impetus by further groups of Egyptian emigré potters. The Raqqā potters were greatly influenced by Persian lustre wares which were exported all over the Middle East. While often indebted to Persian wares for the shapes and designs of their vessels, the Raqqā potters were able to maintain a distinctive style of painting characterised by bold free movement.

Published: Damascus (1969, p. 171, no. 2, fig. 72)



303

303 Vase with cover painted in blue under a transparent glaze and decorated in lustre

Height 26cm

Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian,
Lisbon, no. 416

Syria (Raqqā), late 12th century

The shape of this vase, which is spherical, is rare even more so as the cover has been preserved. The design on the body and the cover illustrate the typical features of Raqqā decoration in which inscriptions and pseudo-inscriptions are closely integrated with floral motifs and medallions. The pseudo-kufic in the main field has been reduced to the simplest forms which divide the field.

Published: Lisbon (1963, no. 8)

304 Bowl painted with brownish lustre on a transparent glaze

Diameter 22.2cm

Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, no. Ash 229, NE 287, Gerald Reitlinger Collection

Syria (Raqqā), early 13th century

A single word used as a decorative motif is a common device among Raqqā wares. This particular word, *al-sirr*, 'secret', perhaps *al-surr*, 'joy', whose reading is not altogether clear, also occurs on other pieces. The shape of the bowl and the layout of design reflect the influence of contemporary Persian wares even though the motifs are peculiar to Raqqā.

Published: London (1969, no. 94)



301



304



305



306

Lufta Garofini National
Centre for the Arts

305 Bowl painted in blue under a transparent glaze and decorated in lustre

Diameter 27cm

Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian, Lisbon, no. 925

Syria (Raqqqa), early 13th century

The outer band of this bowl consists of a naskhi inscription, giving standard blessing to its owner, sometimes incorrectly written. The central motif band of half-palmettes may be compared to that from no. 302, and is a device commonly found on Raqqqa lustre wares.

Published: Davids-Samling (1970, p. 282); Düsseldorf (1973, no. 205, p. 148)

306 Bowl painted in blue, black and brick-red under a transparent glaze

Diameter 29.5cm

David Collection, Copenhagen, no. 54/1966

Syria (Raqqqa), late 12th–early 13th century

Underglaze painting was perhaps the most important development in Islamic ceramics in the 12th century. By the end of the century both Persia and Syria were producing high-quality wares in this technique, and which country, if either, should take the credit for its development is not clear. Though Syrian wares were technically inferior to those from Persia they were often to surpass them in the control of the pigments and in their elegant and fluid drawing. In this bowl there is a highly original asymmetrical balance achieved by placing the lion-body of the sphinx at a diagonal, the spaces around being filled with small floriations. The motif of the sphinx, which here appears with a curious monster head at the tip of the tail, is known in pre-Islamic times, but its precise significance when it appears in the Islamic period is by no means clear, see Baer (1965). A pseudo-kufic inscription decorates the rim.

Published: Davids-Samling (1970, p. 282); Düsseldorf (1973, no. 205, p. 148)



307

307 Bowl painted in blue and black under a transparent glaze

Diameter 27.3cm

Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, no. Ash 186, NE 270, Gerald Reitlinger Collection

Syria (Raqqqa), late 12th century

A fine example of the elegance of line and fine balance of composition characteristic of the best pieces of Raqqqa ware. The appearance of the dog as a decorative motif is somewhat puzzling as dogs were held in low regard in Islam. Details of the design have been scratched through the black pigment.

Published: London (1969, p. 44, no. 144)



308

308 Bowl painted in blue, black and brownish red under a transparent glaze

Diameter 50cm

David Collection, Copenhagen, no. Isl. 1

Syria (Raqqqa), first half 12th century

One of the most splendid Raqqqa bowls, both in size and in the quality of its painting. The motif of an arabesque on palmette scrolls reserved on a dark ground is taken from Persian designs on lustre tiles, see no. 378. The inscription on the outside consists of conventional blessings.

Center for the Arts
al-'izz al-dā'im . . . al-'amr . . . wa
al-iqbāl
'perpetual glory . . . [long] life . . .
and prosperity.'

The shape of the vessel is confined to Syria and does not occur in Persia.

Published: Grube (1963, pp. 75–6, abb. 35); Davids-Samling (1970, p. 284, no. 15)



309



310

309 Jar with relief moulded decoration and lustre decoration

Height 32.5cm

Kunstgewerbemuseum, Cologne,
no. E 2944

Syria (Raqqā), late 12th–
early 13th century

A number of large jars with decoration in relief are known whose technical features relate them to the wares of Raqqā. They are usually rather crude in design and execution. The design of this jar is based on simple and powerful palmette motifs springing from foliated ribs.

Published: Cologne (1966, no. 23);
Düsseldorf (1973, no. 123, p. 102)

310 Jar painted in blue and turquoise

Height 42.2cm

British Museum, London,
no. 1969 4-17 1, Brooke Sewell
Bequest

Syria (Raqqā), late 12th–
early 13th century

The large moulded inscription which is repeated on each side of the jar reads *al-ni'ma*, 'favour'. The shape of this jar with narrow base and constricted neck is more elegant than many of its type, though the technical finish still remains somewhat crude.

Published: Migeon (1903, pl. 28)

311 Jar decorated in lustre on a deep blue ground

Height 30cm

Private Collection, France
Syria (Damascus), second half
13th century

The jar bears inscriptions on the shoulder and base. The upper inscription reads

*mimmā 'umila bi-rasm Asad
al-Iskandarāni 'amal Yūsuf
bi-Dimishq naqsh*

'Made for Asad al-Iskandarāni,
the work of Yūsuf in Damascus,
naqsh [?].'

The lower inscription reads

*mimmā 'umila bi-rasm Asad
al-Iskandarāni 'amal Yūsuf
bi-Dimishq rabb sallam
bi-rahmatika . . .*

'Made for Asad al-Iskandarāni, the
work of Yūsuf in Damascus, oh
Lord, in Your mercy grant
salvation . . .'

This evidence of attribution is of importance for a large group of vessels to which this jar belongs. They were first found in Sicily and given the name of 'Siculo-Arabian'. Many of them were originally used as containers for spices and fruits exported to Europe. This jar, however, was made for a Middle Eastern patron. It would appear that lustre potters from Raqqā left the city when it was destroyed by the advancing Mongols in 1259 and set up in Damascus. This piece still shows a connexion with Raqqā wares in its design. 'Damascus' wares were famous in Europe during the 14th and 15th centuries when these were listed in many apothecaries' inventories. Their production did not extend much beyond the beginning of the 15th century. It is recorded that in 1420 a piece, probably of this Damascus type, was sent by a merchant of Milan to a Spanish potter to be copied in 720 examples. Presumably, by this date, Damascus had either stopped producing or could no longer compete in price with the mass-produced Spanish wares.

Published: Lane (1957a, pp. 15–16,
pl. 7); Grube (1966, pl. 29)





312

312 Drug jar (albarello) painted in lustre on a blue glaze
Height 33cm
Godman Collection, England
Syria (Damascus), late 13th–early 14th century

The five peacocks that surround the body have the same elegance as that found in the Raqqa under-glazed painted wares. The background of stars is also found on the lustre bowl, no. 304. This similarity of design supports the idea that the Damascus lustre kilns were set up by refugee potters from Raqqa. It is interesting to note that the crackle of the glaze occurred during the first firing; inside the neck, lustre has been painted along the lines of the cracks to disguise the imperfection. This feature is found on other pieces of the same class.

Published: Godman (1901, pl. VIa, no. 470); London (1969, no. 180)

313 Drug jar (albarello) painted in lustre on a transparent blue glaze
Height 36.2cm
Godman Collection, England, formerly in the Drury Fortnum Collection
Syria (Damascus), 14th century

The inscription between the spirals is based on official titles, several of which are legible, though the whole makes no sense. This piece was found in Italy to which, no doubt, it was brought from Syria containing exotic spices. Albarellos were widely employed by apothecaries for the



313

storage of spices and drugs. The contracted waist enabled jars to be easily removed from a row set side by side on a shelf.

Published: London (1885, no. 479, pl. III); Godman (1901, pl. VI), Lane (1957a, p. 16, pl. 9)

314 Jar painted in blue and black under a transparent glaze
Height 32.2cm
National Museum, Damascus, no. A 4547/12016
Syria, 14th century

In the late 13th and early 14th century wares painted in blue and black underglaze colours with simple geometric designs appeared in Persia. The style spread quickly, and by the 14th century, similar wares were being produced in Egypt and Syria. Although the technique and designs of these vessels from different countries were similar, the shapes were different. Syria produced large jars which are among the most impressive in this blue and black style. The surface of this jar is divided into panels and cartouches with pseudo inscriptions on the neck and in the panels on the body. This design is characteristic of the blue and black style and contrasts with the free painting of the lustre wares from the same city, though they may well have been made by the same potters.

Published: Damascus (1969, p. 249, fig. 140)



314

316





315

315 Bowl painted in blue, black and dull red under a transparent glaze

Diameter 24.5cm
National Museum, Damascus,
no. A 5356/12807
Syria, late 13th or 14th century

The division of the interior of this bowl into triangles filled with hatched backgrounds and groups of dots is a device known from the Persian 'Sultanabad' wares, though the red colour is not known in Persia, see especially no. 368. This bowl is related to the large jars and albarellos decorated in lustre or in blue and black, which are attributed to Damascus.

Unpublished

316 Drug jar (albarello) painted in blue under a transparent glaze

Height 36cm, diameter 25cm
Musée National de Céramique, Sèvres,
no. 8386
Syria (Damascus?), late 14th–
early 15th century

The form of this albarello differs from other 'Damascus' pieces which tend to have taller necks and more strongly curved sides. This may indicate that this jar was made elsewhere in Syria, or possibly even in Egypt which was producing blue and white wares at this period. A slight Chinese influence may be noted in the small bands of decoration around the neck and shoulder. An inscription, possibly a mock inscription, covers the body.

Published: Paris (1971, p. 55, no. 69)



317

317 Square tile painted in cobalt and black under a transparent glaze

Height 43.5cm, width 43cm
Museum of Islamic Art, Cairo,
no. 2077, from the shrine of Sayyida
Nafisa in Cairo
Egypt, Mamluk period, late 15th
century

The central decoration consists of a reserved quadruple inscription
tawakkal 'alā khayr mu'in
'Trust in the best of helpers.'
with the shafts of the *alifs* and *lāms*
plaiting in the centre to form a
complicated star pattern. There is a
border containing the Koran,
Sura XXXIX, 44, with the addition
of the words *ṣadaqa Allāh*, 'God
speaks the truth', in blue on a white
ground in elegant foliated kufic.
The corners are filled by square kufic
inscriptions, the upper two being
'*amal Ghaybi ibn*, 'the work of
Ghaybi son of . . .', and the lower two
being *al-Tawrizi*, 'of Tabriz.'
Ghaybi ibn al-Tawrizi or Ghaybi
al-Tawrizi is a well known Mamluk
name and there are many pieces
bearing the potter's (or potters')
signatures, including a mosque lamp,
entirely different in style, now in the
Metropolitan Museum of Art, New
York. The probability is that the
workshop continued production over
several generations, from about 1420
onwards.

Published: Abel (1930, pp. 61–2);
Cairo (1969, no. 138); Sourdel-Thomine
and Spuler (1973, no. 311)

318 Vase covered with white slip and painted in blue under a transparent glaze

Height 29.5cm, diameter (rim) 14cm
Museum of Islamic Art, Cairo,
no. 4577
Egypt or Syria, Mamluk period,
15th century

Long-necked vase with pairs of small
handles above heavily moulded
applied rings decorated with motifs
ultimately deriving from the Chinese,
including a wave-scroll at the ring
and foliate trails or hachures in
vertical bands. A similar vase under an
imitation celadon glaze was discovered
by Fustat, see Baghat (1922, pl.
CVII). The inner face of the rim
bears the signature of the potter,
Abū al-'izz, upside down.

Published: Cairo (1969, no. 136)



318



319 Bowl covered with a white slip with incised decoration, painted in brown and white, covered with an amber glaze
Diameter 29.5cm
Victoria and Albert Museum,
London, no. C162-1932
Egypt, Mamluk period, 13th-14th
century

The inscription contains standard blessings:

*'al-naṣr wa'l-'iqbāl wa 'l-ni'ma
wa'l-jadd . . . al-ifḍāl wa'l-
kara [ā]ma*
'Victory, prosperity, favour,
luck . . . excellence and honour.'

During the Mamluk period a distinctive type of incised ware was produced which, by its forms and decoration, seems to have been a cheap counterpart to inlaid metal-work which was at that time of high quality. Such incised wares were often made to individual order and bear the blazons and titles of Mamluk officials.

Unpublished

320 Bowl with incised designs through a white slip covered with an amber glaze
Diameter 33cm
Museum of Islamic Art, Cairo,
no. 23832, found at 'Jabal 'Adda in
Nubia in 1966
Egypt, Mamluk period, 14th century

The vessel is inscribed with a repeating pseudo-thuluth band with kufic-like ascenders. The centre has a circular blazon of a sword between two bars: this may be a composite: the sword being the sign of the sword-bearer (*silāhdār*) and the three fields



being the emblem of the Mamluk postal service (*barid*). Although the designs are evidently based on those of contemporary metal wares such chalice-like bowls have no extant metal counterparts. It is very difficult to date even inscribed pieces at all precisely. A few pieces bear a potter's signature, Sharaf al-Abwānī.

Unpublished

321 Bowl covered with a white slip through which the decoration is incised, covered by a transparent glaze
Diameter 19.8cm
Private Collection
Persia, 12th century

The inscription reads

baraka wa yumn wa surūr wa sa'āda
'blessing, good fortune, joy and
happiness'

Incised decoration had been used all over the Islamic world since early times, but in the 12th century, in the north and north-east of Persia, the technique was greatly developed and exploited on a number of distinct types. Though simple in technique and rather rough in execution the designs are often striking. This bowl is an example of a distinct group decorated in a simple incised technique of which the bird in the centre is typical though the highly decorated inscription is more unusual. The design imitates those on contemporary engraved bronzes, see no. 161.

Unpublished





322

322 Bowl covered with a white slip, through which the design is carved, covered with a transparent glaze

Diameter 16.8cm

Iran Bastan Museum, Tehran, no. 972, found in excavations at Takht-e Sulayman

Persia, 13th–14th century

A group of vessels known as Garrus ware after the district in which the type was first found, shows a development over the simpler incised wares. Here the background to the design is cut away completely, leaving the design standing in relief, a technique known as *champlevé*. The contrast between the white slip design and the clay background is often emphasised by painting the clay with dark manganese brown. This bowl is distinguished by rather fine drawing and subtler composition than is generally found on these wares. The inscription which is to the left of the bird reads *li-šāhibihi*, 'to its owner'; the 'blessing' (*baraka*) which usually precedes this phrase is missing.

Published: Schnyder (1974, pp. 92–3, pl. 11/12)



323

323 Bowl with white slip and carved decoration, covered with a green glaze

Diameter 36cm

Iran Bastan Museum, Tehran, no. 73/1001, found in excavations Takht-e Sulayman

Persia, 13th–14th century

The current German excavations at Takht-e Sulayman have revealed many bowls of Garrus ware of which this is an example. It has been argued that they are a development from simpler incised wares, see Schnyder (1974, pp. 85–94). The stratification provides a date in the 12th century. The design of this bowl shows roundels alternating with palmette motifs, very different in spirit to that of no. 322, to which it is related technically, and which was found on the same site.

Unpublished



325



324

324 Dish with white slip and incised decoration, covered with a transparent glaze

Diameter 24.2cm

Los Angeles County Museum of Art, no. M.73.5.213, The Nasli M. Heeramaneck Collection, gift of Joan Palevsky

Persia, 12th century

The inscription consists of the word *baraka*, 'blessing', repeated three times around the rim. The simpler form of incised decoration with a hatched background is combined on this dish with a small panel of palmette decoration in the *champlevé* technique associated with the Garrus wares. The green glaze is commonly found among incised wares.

Published: Los Angeles (1973, no. 98)

325 Tile with a white slip through which the pattern has been carved, covered with a transparent green glaze

Height 37.5cm, width 29.5cm

Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, no. Ash. 707, NE 494, Gerald Reitlinger Collection

Persia, 12th century

A number of tiles decorated in the *champlevé* technique under a green glaze are associated with the Garrus vessels. This piece originally had projections on the upper corner, which have been broken off, one before and one after the firing. It may have been employed as a mihrab or tombstone.

Published: London (1969, p. 23, no. 58)



326 Bowl with a white slip and incised decoration, painted in green and brown under a transparent glaze, reverse green glazed

Diameter 24cm

Musée du Louvre, Paris, no. 7478

Gift of the Amis du Louvre, 1921

Persia, mid-12th century

'Akhand' ware, of which this is perhaps the best known example, is the most sophisticated, both artistically and technically, of the north-west Persian incised wares. The incised lines are used not only to outline the design but also to prevent the coloured pigments from running under the glaze. In much the same way, incised lines are used on lakabi wares at about the same time, see no. 340. 'Akhand' wares, named after a small town in north-west Persia where they were first found, were current in a large area of Azerbaijan, and closely related types were also made in Syria and round the Mediterranean. This bowl shows a hare amongst foliage; inscribed above the head of the hare is the signature of the potter, 'amal bū Ṭālib', 'the work of [A]bū Ṭālib'. One other piece signed by Abū Ṭālib is preserved in the Art Institute of Chicago, see Pope and Ackerman (1938-9; pl. 611a)

Published: Pezard (1920, p. 78); Pope and Ackerman (1938-9, pl. 608); Paris (1971, p. 49, no. 33)



327 Bowl with carved decoration under the glaze
Diameter 19.5cm

Victoria and Albert Museum,

London, no. C. 185-1926

Persia, mid-12th century

The development of frit ware, which gives a perfectly white body with a degree of translucency and the possibility of thin throwing, is thought to have been inspired by the import of Chinese white porcelains to Persia during the 12th century. Pieces such as this bowl are among the earliest of this type and show a strong Chinese influence in the shape, the technique of incised decoration and occasionally in such details as the rim left free of glaze, to be later bound with a metal band. The scroll motif of this bowl, however, shows no Chinese influence. The glaze here has decayed entirely revealing the carved body.

Published: Lane (1947, p. 33, pl. 38b, and 1948, p. 23, fig. 10d)

328 Bowl with incised and pierced decoration under a turquoise glaze

Diameter 18.5cm

Iran Bastan Museum, Tehran,

no. 3338

Persia, 12th-13th century

In this bowl the background of the main pattern of palmette scrolls is pierced with small holes which are filled with glaze. These 'transparencies', when held up to the light, make the pattern stand out against a shining background. Experimentation with the translucency of the material and with techniques of piercing, sometimes reached considerable complexity in the late 12th and 13th centuries.

Published: Pope and Ackerman (1938-9, pl. 598a); Lane (1947, p. 34, pl. 40a)

329 Bowl with incised and pierced decoration under a green glaze

Diameter 18.3cm

Musée du Louvre, Paris, no. 6672,

acquired in 1913

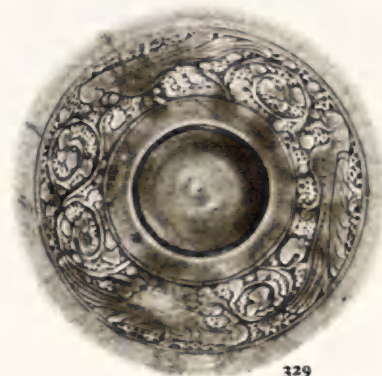
Persia, second half 12th century

This bowl is very similar in technique to no. 328. The green colour is unusual, a turquoise blue mostly being preferred. The design of birds set in a band around the wall of the bowl shows an interesting continuation from the simpler clay bodied incised wares, see no. 321, to the new frit bodied wares.

Published: Paris (1971, no. 42)



328



329



330

330 Dish with carved and incised decoration under a transparent blue glaze

Diameter 38.5cm

*Ashmolean Museum, Oxford,
no. 1956-48, gift of Sir Alan Barlow
Persia, second half 12th century*

The carving of designs on the body under monochrome glaze was a technique that was widely used in the Middle East. After the introduction of the frit body, carving and moulding were greatly exploited in both Egypt and Persia. Unlike the lustre and minai wares, they show a great deal of variation in technique and design and were certainly made at many different workshops throughout Persia. The design of birds round the inner walls on the shallow dish is similar to no. 329 and is also found in 'Rayy' style lustres at the end of the century.

Published: Pope and Ackerman (1938-9, pl. 601); Fehervari (1973; p. 78, no. 71, pl. 32a)



331

331 Bowl covered with a turquoise glaze

Diameter 17.7cm

*Iran Bastan Museum, Tehran,
no. 4872, found at Gunbad-e Kabus
Persian, 11-12th century*

The former city of Gurgan (modern Gunbad-e Kabus) in Khurasan was largely destroyed by the Mongols in 1220, but had previously been a rich and important centre. Excavations (both official and unofficial) have produced large numbers of vessels of which many, found sealed in large jars, are in perfect condition.

Wasters found in official excavations prove that monochrome pieces such as this were locally produced. The shape of this vessel with its multi-lobed rim is not common.

Unpublished



333

332 Dish with carved decoration under a blue glaze

Diameter 18.5cm

Victoria and Albert Museum, London, no. C68-1931
Persia, mid-12th century

This piece shows strong Chinese influence in the lobed rim and the technique of cutting the decoration. The form of the scroll and the colour, however, is unlike anything found in Chinese wares. Nevertheless, this piece was once considered to be Chinese and for 20 years was displayed as an example of T'ang stoneware.

Published: Lane (1947, p. 34, pl. 41a, and 1948, p. 24, pl. 11b)



334

334 Jar with moulded decoration under a transparent blue glaze

Height 35cm

Godman Collection, England
Persia, second half 12th century

The interlaced kufic inscription which forms the main motif in the decoration of the body is intended as blessings to the owner. With the exception of the word *iqbāl*, 'prosperity', the inscription is incorrectly and illegibly written. The jar is similar in shape to no. 346 and it is tempting to attribute it to the same workshop. However, moulded monochrome glazed wares of this type were made in every part of Persia by the end of the 12th century. It was the advent of the frit body that made possible monochrome wares of such rich and pure colours because the white body under the transparent glaze produced a more brilliant colour than was possible over a clay body. Cobalt, which gives the deep blue colour, is also a powerful flux and accounts here for the streakiness of the glaze. The metal foot is a later addition.

Published: Wallis (1891, pl. v); London (1931, no. 117e)



333

333 Bowl with carved decoration under a transparent turquoise glaze

Diameter 15.5cm

Musée du Louvre, Paris, no. 6703, gift of the Amis du Louvre, 1914
Persia, second half 12th century

The inscription is in kufic on a background of palmette scrolls.

baraka wa yumm wa surūr wa sa'āda wa baqā

'Blessing, good fortune, joy, happiness and long life.'

The turquoise glaze that covered this vessel has for the most part degraded slightly leaving an unintentional matt surface.

Published: Pope and Ackerman (1938-9, p. 1762, figs. 616a & b); Paris (1971, p. 51, no. 45)



335

335 Bowl decorated in black slip under a transparent glaze
Diameter 18.5cm
Hetjens-Museum, Düsseldorf,
no. 1972/53
Persia (silhouette ware), second half
12th century.

The silhouette technique of this bowl may be seen as a preliminary attempt at underglaze painting. In order to prevent the colour from running, the pigment is applied in the form of a slip, a technique that had been brilliantly used elsewhere in Persia at an earlier period, see nos. 279–97. The background is then cut away to reveal the white of the body beneath, details are incised with a point. This results in clean lines and impressive drawing but also in a stiffness that only disappears with the advent of true underglaze painting at the end of the century. The silhouette technique is found in a variety of forms and decorations and certain technical details relate these wares to the same workshops that produced lustre and minai wares in the last quarter of the 12th century. This bowl is decorated with a winged mythical beast, possibly a sphinx or griffin. The face has been restored.

Published: Düsseldorf (1973, p. 72, no. 84)



336

336 Dish painted in black slip under a transparent glaze
Diameter 20.5cm
British Museum, London,
no. 1956 7–28 4, gift of Sir Alan Barlow
Persia (silhouette ware), second half
12th century

Several pieces of silhouette ware are decorated with animals surrounded by floral sprays in a distinctive style that perhaps owes its inspiration to metalwork. The shape of this dish, with straight flaring sides and a deep foot-ring, anticipates one of the standard shapes used by lustre and minai potters of the late 12th century.

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Published: Lane (1947, pp. 35–6,
pls. 48a & b); Fehervari (1973, no. 88,
pl. 386)

337 Tankard painted in black slip under a transparent glaze
Height 16.5cm
University Museum, Philadelphia,
no. NE-P 103
Persia (silhouette ware), second half
12th century

The form of this tankard is also found in late 12th century wares decorated in monochrome glazes, lustre and minai painting. The torus moulding at the junction of the neck and body of this example probably derives from a metal prototype as it is unnecessary in pottery technique. The decoration is dominated by the angular kufic script which consists of standard blessings to the owner with words spelt incorrectly.

Published: Philadelphia (1916, no. 311,
and 1918, no. 51); Wilkinson (1963,
no. 42)



337



338

338 Bottle painted in black slip under a transparent turquoise glaze

Height 18cm
Staatliches Museum für Völkerkunde, Munich, no. 27-55-10
 Persia (silhouette ware), second half 12th century

The inscription on this bottle is surprisingly faulty and reads *wa Allāh kafāla*, 'God is sustenance.' Very similar in style and technique to no. 337 and is, presumably, from the same workshop. The shape is most unusual for wares decorated in this technique.

Published: Kühnel (1970, fig. 79)



339

339 Bowl painted in black slip under a transparent glaze

Diameter 21.6cm
Los Angeles County Museum of Art, no. M 73.5.259, The Nasli M. Heeramanek Collection, gift of Joan Palevsky
 Persia (silhouette ware), second half 12th century

The figure painted on the bowl is probably a dancer holding castanets and may have been inspired by contemporary shadow theatre which is known to have existed from literature, though no puppets from this period have survived. The fluent drawing anticipates the under-glaze painted wares of the beginning of the 13th century although the figure still retains some of the stiffness found in the other silhouette examples. The scroll that surround the figure compares closely with the water-weed motif of Kashan wares, of which it may be considered a prototype.

Published: Ettinghausen (1934, pp. 11-12, fig. 2); Pope and Ackerman (1938-9, pl. 750), Los Angeles (1973, no. 26)



340

340 Dish with incised decoration painted with blue, green and aubergine under a transparent glaze

Diameter 41cm
Staatliche Museen Preussischer Kulturbesitz, Museum für Islamische Kunst, Berlin-Dahlem, no. 1.2661
 Persia or Syria (lakabi ware), mid-12th century

This plate with a heraldic bird is one of the finest examples of the so-called Lakabi ware in which an attempt is made to stop the colour running under a glaze, as yet insufficiently stable, by containing the various pigments between deeply incised lines. This technique was short lived and was succeeded by the development of true under-glaze painting in the latter part of the 12th century. Syria has the strongest claim for the production of this ware though the technique may also have been produced in Egypt and Persia.

Published: Pope and Ackerman (1938-9, pl. 606); Kühnel (1970, pl. VIII); Berlin-Dahlem (1971a, p. 22, no. 27)



342



341

341 Dish with incised decoration painted in manganese purple under a transparent glaze
Diameter 40cm
Cleveland Museum of Art, no. 38.7, purchase from the J. H. Wade Fund
Persia or Syria (lakabi ware), second half 12th century

Many vessels of the lakabi type are reported to have been found in Persia, and a 'waster' has been found in Egypt. However, the shapes of these vessels, especially their broad flat rims, relate more to Syrian than to Persian or Egyptian wares. Though of a fairly simple technique, lakabi wares were a luxury product and were no doubt exported to the other countries of the Middle East where they may have been imitated.

Published: Hollis (1938, pp. 33-4, 39);
Pope and Ackerman (1938-9, pl. 605);
Cleveland (1966, no. 698)

342 Dish with incised decoration painted in blue, green and brown under a transparent glaze
Diameter 23cm
British Museum, London, no. 1945 10-17 262, formerly in the Raphael Collection
Persia or Syria (lakabi ware), second half 12th century

The motif of affronted birds is one that originated in pre-Islamic times and was used throughout the Islamic period where its precise significance is not clear.

Published: Pope and Ackerman (1938-9, pl. 604b)



343

343 Dish decorated in lustre on an opaque white glaze, reverse blue glazed
Diameter 35.8cm
Staatliche Museen Preussischer Kulturbesitz, Museum für Islamische Kunst, Berlin-Dahlem, no. 1.1592, acquired in 1911
Persia (Rayy monumental style), last quarter 12th century

The production of Persian lustre wares starts quite suddenly in the last quarter of the 12th century, the earliest dated vessel is of 1179. It is thought that the technique was brought from Egypt to Persia by potters emigrating after the fall of the Fatimid dynasty in 1171. The Rayy monumental group shows a

derivation from Egyptian styles: the pattern reserved on a lustre ground is taken directly from a common Egyptian type, and the half-moon border can be traced back through Egypt to 9th-century Mesopotamia, see nos. 263 and 276. The monumental style is characterised by large-scale figures in reserve, with the background usually broken by a half-palmette scroll. The reverse is often glazed blue. The attribution to the site of Rayy is based only on slender evidence and the style was probably replaced by the Kashan style at the end of the century.

Published: Pope and Ackerman (1938-9, pl. 634a); Lane (1947, pp. 37-8, pl. 54c); Berlin-Dahlem (1971a, no. 359)



344

344 Plate decorated in lustre on an opaque white glaze, reverse blue glazed

Diameter 47.5cm
David Collection, Copenhagen,
no. 50/1966
Persia (Rayy monumental style), last
quarter 12th century

The scene painted on this bowl has been interpreted as the meeting at school of the children Layla and Majnūn, whose unhappy love story was a favourite amongst Persia poets, especially after its celebrated rendering by the poet Nizāmī (died 1202). One boy in short hair just above the right shoulder of the master is turned contrary to the others to face a girl with long locks. The stern schoolmaster with rod and alphabet-board in hand is surrounded by pupils in various degrees of concentration, also with alphabet-boards on which are written simple combinations of letters. A book-stand and a ewer complete the school-room furniture. In spite of the small scale of the figures, the technique of reserved pattern and the blue glazed back place this dish with other wares in the Rayy monumental style.

Published: London (1931, no. 172c);
Pope and Ackerman (1938-9, pl. 642);
Davids-Samling (1970, p. 197, no. 4)



345

345 Plate decorated in lustre on a white glaze, reverse blue glazed

Diameter 35.9cm
Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge,
no. C 157-1946
Persia (Rayy monumental style), last
quarter 12th century

The inscription on the rim of this bowl consists of standard blessings to the owner, some parts are not legible. The heraldic style characteristic of this group of wares is here lacking and a curious asymmetrical balance is achieved by what appears to be a random grouping of the animals: the griffon, leopard, peacock and other less recognisable birds. Small birds, like the pair at the bottom of the plate, become a characteristic feature of the later Kashan lustre painted wares, see no. 350.

Published: Pope and Ackerman (1938-9, pl. 641a); London (1931, no. 159p)



346



344 detail



347

346 Bowl decorated in lustre on an opaque white glaze
Diameter 15.5cm
National Museum, Damascus,
no. A14294
Persia (Rayy monumental style), last quarter 12th century

A lustre piece of most unusual design showing a clear derivation from Egyptian lustre painting. In other Rayy style pieces, perhaps of a slightly later date, the foliage which here decorates the walls appears as the background in the main design, see nos. 343, 345. The bird in the centre is found in a similar form on Egyptian examples. On the reverse are incised standard blessings.

Unpublished

347 Vase with moulded body decorated in lustre on an opaque white glaze
Height 34cm
Godman Collection, England
Persia (Rayy monumental style), last quarter 12th century

This ewer doubtless came from the same atelier as the large plates in the same style, see nos. 343–5. The figure drawing is comparable with pieces on Egyptian lustre but the faces here are purely Persian, showing the 'moon-face' feature of the classical type of Persian beauty. The flutings of the body copy contemporary metal work and are ignored by the panels of decoration, each of which cuts across two segments. Likewise, the meander moulding on the neck is ignored by the panels of sketchy scrolls. The shape of this vase may represent an early form of the albarello, whose classic form with concave walls seems to be a Syrian rather than a Persian development.

Published: London (1885, no. 477, pl. III); Wallis (1891, pl. VI); Lane (1947, pl. 56b)



349



348

348 Jug decorated in lustre on an opaque white glaze
Height 14.5cm
Victoria and Albert Museum, London,
no. C186–1928
Persia (Rayy style), last quarter 12th century

The Rayy lustre wares show a great variety of styles of decoration and of shapes which reflect the sudden expansion of the production of luxury ceramics. In this small jug the lustre is applied sparingly in rather light airy arabesque designs, strongly contrasting with the heavy coverings of lustre in the monumental style.

Published: Lane (1947, pp. 37–8, pl. 56a)

349 Bowl decorated in lustre on a blue glaze
Diameter 18.5cm
Musée du Louvre, Paris,
no. MAO 485, gift of J. Soustiel
Persia (Rayy monumental style), last quarter 12th century

Vessels of this style on a blue glazed ground are rare. The palmette and two flanking half-palmettes are similar to those found in the background on the larger monumental pieces, see nos. 343, 346. The shape of this vessel is typical of Rayy lustre wares and is also found among pieces decorated in the silhouette and minai techniques.

Published: Anonymous (1974, p. 230, no. 815)



350

350 Bowl covered in an opaque white glaze with in-glaze blue and turquoise painting decorated in lustre

Diameter 21 cm

Gemeentemuseum, The Hague, no. OC(1) 55-1932

Persia (Kashan), 1219

The Kashan style of lustre painting developed about the year 1200 and probably replaced the Rayy styles. Kashan wares are distinguished from the Rayy types chiefly by the breaking up of the background with small spirals scratched through the lustre. The plump birds and richly patterned garments of the figures are also diagnostic. Numerous pieces in this style, both tiles and vessels, are dated in the first two decades of the 13th century. The poems found on these vessels are the same as found on the tiles of the second half of the century, see no. 384, but no relationship between the scenes depicted and the verses has yet been noted. The design of this bowl is characteristic and depicts a group of people sitting together either side of a cypress tree. An inscription on the outside of the vessel gives the signature of the potter *katabahu Abū Zayd bi-khaṭṭihi* 'Abū Zayd decorated it in his own hand'. Abū Zayd was one of the leading lustre potters of the early 13th century and played an important part in the formation of the Kashan style, see Bahrami (1945, pp. 35-41). The date is written on the inside inscription *katabahu fi shuhūr sanma sitt 'ashra wa sittamiya* 'written in the months of the year six hundred and sixteen [1219 AD].'



351

Published: Pope and Ackerman (1938-9, pl. 707a & b)

351 Dish covered with an opaque white glaze decorated with in-glaze blue and green and black and brownish-red enamel
Diameter 23 cm

Iran Bastan Museum, Tehran, no. 4408

Persia (minai ware), late 12th-early 13th century

The little horsemen who occur in alternation with arabesque motifs on this dish are painted in the so-called Rayy miniature style which, as the term suggests, were taken from contemporary manuscript illumination. While lustre painting in this style probably ceased about the year 1200 when it was replaced by the Kashan style, it is possible that it continued after that date in the enamel technique to which it was particularly suited. The lightness of the drawing and the freshness of the colours are very different from the *lajvardina* wares which superseded minai decoration after the Mongol conquests.

Published: Tehran (no date, pl. XVIII)

352 Jug covered with an opaque white glaze painted with in-glaze blue and turquoise, and red and black enamel

Height 15.2 cm

Victoria and Albert Museum, London, no. C 164-1928

Persia (minai ware), late 12th century

An example of a distinctive group of minai wares, see also nos. 353-4, which are characterised by a decoration of broad arabesque and interlacing motifs and by a restricted enamel palette. The blue and turquoise are painted into the raw glaze before firing and the black and red added in a separate second firing. Copper oxide which produces the turquoise colour is a rather volatile substance and tends to become blurred in the firing, and black enamel is used to define its contours.

Published: Kühnel (1970, fig. 89)



352



353

353 Bowl covered with an opaque white glaze painted with in-glaze blue and turquoise, and red and black enamel

Diameter 22.4cm

Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian, Lisbon, no. 932

Persia (minai ware), later 12th century

This bowl shows a complex design of arabesques and interlacing. It comes from a group of minai wares which may be attributed to the same ateliers that made lustre wares in the Rayy style for some sherds are known which are decorated in both lustre and enamel painting in this style.

Published: Pope and Ackerman (1938–9, pl. 694); Lisbon (1963, no. 12)



354

354 Bowl covered in an opaque white glaze and painted with in-glaze blue and turquoise, and red and black enamel

Diameter 21cm

British Museum, London, no. 1912

12–73, acquired in 1912

Persia (minai ware), late 12th century

Very close in design to no. 353.

Unpublished

355 Bowl decorated with inglaze and overglaze colours with leaf gilding

Diameter 12cm

Iran Bastan Museum, Tehran,

no. 4410, found at Kashan

Persia (minai ware), late 12th–early 13th century

Chevron designs often occur on other minai pieces but only very few examples known where the entire walls are covered with this pattern. The drawing of the bird is unusual for wares of this type.

Unpublished

355



356

356 Bowl painted in blue and black under a transparent turquoise glaze

Diameter 20.3cm

Stephen Garratt Collection, England

Persia (Kashan), early 13th century

This ware represents the first real underglaze painted decoration achieved in the Islamic world. The black pigment is absolutely stable, but the cobalt runs and is only used in blurred streaks. The thinness of the black pigment means that it can be painted as freely as the hand wishes and this quality is exploited to the full. The water-weed pattern of this bowl is only found in the fully developed Kashan style and dates from the first years of the 13th century.

Published: London (1969, no. 156)



357 Bowl painted in black under a turquoise glaze
Diameter 17.5cm
F. Amon Collection, France
Persia, late 12th century

Towards the end of the 12th century painting in black under a turquoise glaze became one of the popular ways of decorating pottery and was practised in all parts of the Islamic world. Although the power of the colour turquoise to ward off the evil eye and bring good luck is often cited as the reason for its popularity, the availability and cheapness of the colouring agent, copper oxide, and the ease with which it produced a pleasing colour must have added greatly to its attraction for the potter. Cobalt, which produces the rich blues, was only found in very few places and was expensive and more difficult to manage. This bowl is unpretentious in its technique and decoration and relies on a simple arabesque for its appeal.

Published: Düsseldorf (1973, no. 196, p. 143)



358 Ewer with moulded body painted in black under a turquoise glaze
Height 37cm
David Collection, Copenhagen,
no. Isl. 23
Persia (Kashan), early 13th century

A mock kufic inscription runs around the neck of this ewer. Modelling pots in animal and bird shapes became popular among the Persian potters in the late 12th and early 13th

century. Several examples are known of cock-headed ewers in both lustre and underglaze painted wares. The handle of this ewer is moulded in the form of a bird's tail. An interesting contrast is to be noticed here between the formal moulded scroll and the free painted water-weed motif that alternate round the body of the vessel.

Published: London (1931, no. 101a); Pope and Ackerman (1938-9, pl. 742a); Davids-Samling (1948, pl. 79)



359

359 Bowl painted in black and blue under a turquoise glaze
Diameter 22.3cm
Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, no. 1956-29, gift of Sir Alan Barlow
Persia (Kashan), early 13th century

This bowl is an example of a rare type of Kashan underglaze painted ware. The main design is reserved against a black background and consists of animals and floral motifs similar to those on lustre wares of the same period. The shape of the vessel and the water-weed motif on the exterior date it in the first two decades of the 13th century.

Published: Lane (1947, pl. 92b); Fehervari (1973, p. 96, no. 110, colour pl. G)

360 Bowl painted in black under a transparent glaze

Diameter 21cm
Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, no. 65.230, gift of John Goeler Foundation
Persia (Kashan), early 13th century

The earliest dated piece of underglaze painted ware is of 1204 and the latest, just prior to the Mongol invasions, is 1215. Although none of the underglazed pieces is signed they may be attributed to Kashan. This footed bowl with flaring walls has a shape almost exclusive to Kashan, as is the water-weed pattern.

Published: Wilkinson (1963, pl. 50)



361

361 Dish decorated in lustre on an opaque white glaze
Diameter 19.5cm
Godman Collection, England, acquired from Richard Collection in 1889, said to have been found at Rayy in 1871
Persia (Kashan), second half 13th century

Lustre production in Persia was interrupted by the Mongol invasions and only a few pieces were made between 1220 and 1260. In the second half of the century the bulk of production consisted of tiles and only a few vessels. The painting on vessels becomes rather formalised and stereotyped during this period, depending heavily on tile designs. The design of this dish may be directly compared to a series of tiles dated 1267, see no. 384. The foliage with the white border and small scrolls filling the centre is characteristic of lustre painting of this period. A mock inscription encircles the inside rim.

Published: Wallis (1891, pl. III); Godman (1901, no. 368, pl. I)



362

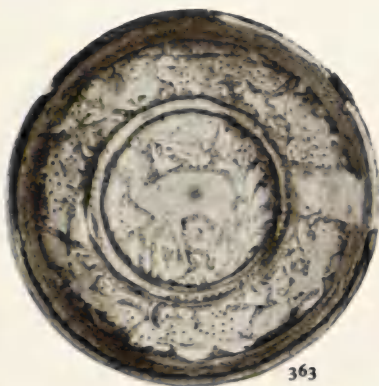
362 Jar decorated in lustre on an opaque white glaze
Height 68.5cm
Olga Ella Monheim Collection, Federal Republic of Germany, found at Rayy
Persia (Kashan), second half 13th century

Jars of this size are not uncommon in monochrome glazed decoration, but lustre examples are very rare. The problem of how to decorate such a large surface has been overcome in this example by dividing the area into more than 240 hexagonal panels. The device is suited to the potter used to decorating small wall tiles and the motifs themselves are similar to those found on tiles, especially a group dated in the 1260s, see no. 384, which provides a close dating for this jar. The first two bands at top and bottom of this jar are filled with various varieties of birds, the next band is filled with dog or fox-like creatures. The middle rows have slightly larger hexagons and contain animals including an elephant, gazelles and camels as well as human figures.

Published: London (1931, no. 170); Pope and Ackerman (1938-9, p. 1584, no. 700); Düsseldorf (1973, no. 118, p. 99)



360



363 Cup decorated in lustre on an opaque white glaze
Height 10.6cm, diameter 19.5cm
Iran Bastan Museum, Tehran, no. 21555 found at Takht-e Sulayman Persia (Kashan), second half 13th century

While other pottery finds suggest that the site of Takht-e Sulayman in north-west Persia was occupied for a considerable time before Abāqā Khān (son of Hūlāqū, reigned 1265–82) built his summer residence there in the 1270s, the lustre pottery all dates from this period. The vessels, of which this is a typical example, show the rather heavier potting and standardised decoration typical of the second half of the 13th century. A gazelle at the centre of the cup is surrounded by a band of other animals.

Unpublished

364 Bowl covered in greyish slip, painted in black and raised white slip under a transparent glaze
Diameter 16.2cm
Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, no. C169–1946, Oscar Raphael Bequest Persia (Sultanabad ware), first half 14th century

After about 1300 taste in Persian pottery changes and a rather more sombre and rich colour scheme is adopted. A new class of slip wares, the epitome of this new taste, is decorated primarily in greys, black and whites. Although it does not seem to have survived beyond the mid-14th century, these new wares are of

great interest technically for they revert to slip painting, not as a means of controlling colour, as previously, but to create a relief effect. These wares are generally attributed to Sultanabad where many examples are reported to have been found. Certain characteristics of drawing relate them to the Kashan tradition. The design on this bowl includes lotus flowers, a motif introduced from China at the very beginning of the 14th century.

Published: London (1931, no. 206M); Pope and Ackerman (1938–9, pl. 779a)

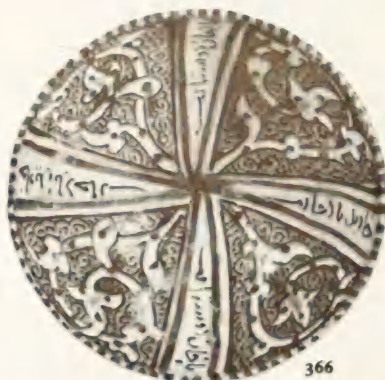
Imtiaz Ghandini National Centre for the Arts

365 Bowl covered in a greyish slip, painted in black and a raised white slip under a transparent glaze
Diameter 20.5cm
Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, Ash 249, NE 213, Gerald Reitlinger Collection Persia (Sultanabad ware), first half 14th century

The design of this bowl shows four phoenixes against a floral background. Phoenixes drawn in exactly the same manner are found on Kashan lustre star tiles of the early 14th century and raise the possibility that Sultanabad wares were made at Kashan. Wares in this technique were also made elsewhere in Persia, and also in Egypt and Syria, though different in painting style and usually inferior in technique. The Chinese designs which appear shortly after 1300 are most likely to have been taken from textiles though the shapes of the vessels were often inspired by Chinese porcelains and celadons.

Published: London (1969, p. 52, no. 173)





366 Bowl decorated in black, grey and white slips under a transparent glaze

Diameter 11.8cm

Iran Bastan Museum, Tehran, no. 21 507, from Bujnurd Persia (Khurasan), first half 14th–15th century

This bowl is decorated in exactly the same technique as the Sultanabad ware, and the designs are very closely related. However, the stiff manner of drawing, with a rather sparse use of white slip relate it to a group of similar pieces reported, like this piece, to come from Khurasan in North-East Persia. A separate centre of production there, which is derived from the Sultanabad wares but is distinct, must be assumed. These wares are of simple technique and thus easy to imitate, and the possibility exists that several provincial varieties were made in various parts of the Islamic world, see Lane (1957a, p. 14, pl. 5).

Unpublished



367 Bowl covered with a grey slip painted in white slip with dark outlines under a transparent glaze

Diameter 34.5cm

Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian, Lisbon, no. 907 Persia (Sultanabad ware), first half 14th century

The Sultanabad slip technique was particularly suited to rather large designs and many of the best examples are found on large heavy vessels with sharply articulated contours. The phoenix and animals amid foliage on this bowl are standard designs on these wares and also occur in a similar fashion on contemporary lustre wares, see nos. 361, 363.

Published: Lisbon (1963, no. 22)

368 Drug jar (albarello) painted in black, blue and turquoise under a transparent glaze

Height 33cm

British Museum, London, no. 1952 2–14 5

Persia (Sultanabad ware), first half 14th century

Evidently related to the slip-painted Sultanabad wares, underglaze painting is used in this piece to give the same effect. Every element of the design of these wares is outlined in black and the background is hatched or stippled in black. The other colours are added and the white of the ground is left in restricted areas only, as if it were an applied colour. The use of blue and turquoise gives a softer colour scheme than that of the slip painted group. This jar has its surface

divided into panels and friezes filled with floral and simple geometric motifs. It is an example of the blue and black style of potting that spread from Persia all over the Middle East during the first half of the 14th century.

Published: Lane (1957a, pp. 10–12, pl. 3)



368

369 Jar covered with deep blue glaze decorated in red and white enamel and gilding

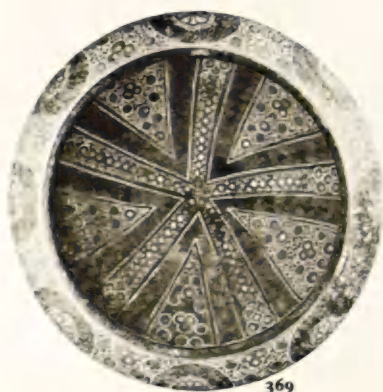
Diameter 17.7cm

Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto,
no. 910.115.6

Persia (lajvardina ware), first half
14th century

Minai wares went out of production after the Mongol invasions of Persia and they were then replaced by the lajvardina wares. Here, enamel colours are restricted to red and white, and leaf gilding is introduced. These are applied in simple geometric patterns on a deep blue or turquoise glaze. *Lājvard* (lapis lazuli) was the name also given to cobalt which produced deep blues in glass and glazes and was used to imitate lapis which itself has no colouring effect on a glaze. The interior of the bowl is divided into five radiating panels, the exterior has an upper band divided by rosette panels.

Published: Sourdél-Thomine and Spuler (1973, pl. XLV)



369



370

370 Bowl covered in dark blue glaze decorated with red and white enamel and leaf gilding

Diameter 21.2cm

Musée du Louvre, Paris,
no. MAO 4501

Persia (lajvardina ware), first half
14th century

Lajvardina wares were already being produced by 1300 at which time Abū al-Qāsim (see no. 374) devoted a section of his text on pottery manufacture to their production. He described how a *mūthqāl* (c. 5 grams) of gold is beaten between paper into 24 sheets then cut with scissors and stuck onto the vessel with glue. The enamel colours are then applied and the piece is fired in a special kiln. The use of gold, large amounts of expensive cobalt and the extra work required for the gilding, enamelling and second firing must have made this ware extremely costly. There is a contemporary report of wares, whose description can only correspond to lajvardina types, being sent by the Sultan of Delhi to the Mongol vizier Rashid al-Dīn in 1308. These vessels had presumably been first exported to India, see Lane (1957a, p. 7). This bowl is decorated with a cruciform design spreading from a star in the centre.

Unpublished



371

371 Bowl covered with deep blue glaze decorated in red and white enamel and leaf gilding

Diameter 16.5cm

Staatliche Museen Preussischer
Kulturbesitz, Museum für Islamische
Kunst, Berlin-Dahlem, no. 1.24/66
acquired in 1966

Persia (lajvardina ware), 1374

Part of the Arabic-cum-Persian inscription has been damaged and restored but the date remains intact.

*fi ta'rikh ghurra mäh-e rajab samma
sitta wa saba'in wa saba'miya*

'On the first day of the month of
Rajab of the year seven hundred
and seventy-six [December 1374]'

This bowl is most important as it bears the only date known on lajvardina wares. It is a very late piece and must be placed towards the end of the period of production. The rigid geometrical decoration of the earlier pieces is here modified by simple floral sprays that anticipate the more fluid painting style of 15th century wares.

Published: Berlin-Dahlem (1971a,
no. 459); Düsseldorf (1973, no. 222,
p. 161)



372

372 Dish covered with an opaque turquoise glaze decorated in red and black enamel and leaf gilding
Diameter 35.7cm

*Musée du Louvre, Paris, no. 6456,
acquired in 1911*

Persia (lajvardina ware), second half
13th century

The inscription reads

*al-'izz 'al-dā'im wa 'l-'iqbāl
al-zā'id wa 'l-naṣr al-ghālib . . .
wa 'l-jadd al-ṣā'id . . . wa 'l-dawla
wa 'l-sa'āda wa 'l-salāma wa
'l-baqā li-ṣāhibihi*
'Perpetual glory, exceeding
prosperity, predominant victory . . .
auspicious good luck . . . wealth,
happiness, well-being and long
life to its owner.'

This dish differs from the usual lajvardina wares in its use of turquoise glaze and a black enamel instead of the more usual white. Fish were commonly used at this period to decorate both ceramics and metal-work and are sometimes given mystical interpretation, see Baer (1968). The shape of this dish may have been inspired by Chinese celadons which were exported to the Middle East in large numbers at this time.

Published: Pope and Ackerman (1938-9, pl. 681b); Lane (1947, p. 43, pl. 74b); Paris (1971, p. 52, no. 53)



373

373 Panel of two tiles covered with an opaque white glaze, with blue and green in-glaze colours and decorated in lustre

Height 76cm, width 73cm
*David Collection, Copenhagen,
no. 1/1968*

Persia (Kashan), second half
13th century

A series of large mihrabs made from lustre tiles are dated between 1200 and 1334 and are generally associated with the Abu Ṭāhir family of potters from Kashan who made seven out of the ten surviving complete mihrabs, see also no. 374. The various elements of the mihrab, such as the central niche, arches, columns and flanking inscriptions, were each moulded

separately and assembled only after the final lustre firing. Difficulties were nearly always encountered with pieces of this size and only rarely are they free from the running of the blue and turquoise as is found here. Moulding in relief in two layers, the large blue arabesque standing in greater relief than the smaller turquoise scroll, is found only on large pieces of better quality. In this example there is a contrast between the graceful symmetrical arabesque pattern and the freely moving scroll underneath which, although symmetrical, is full of independent movement.

Published: Davids-Samling (1970, p. 194, no. 1, and 1975, p. 54)



374a

374 a-b Two frieze tiles covered with an opaque white glaze painted in blue and green and decorated in lustre

Height 38cm, width (each tile) 42cm
British Museum, London,
nos. 78 12-30 574 and 575
Persia (Kashan), early 14th century

These two tiles come from an inscription frieze of which several tiles are preserved in Western collections. The text is of the first few verses of Sura XLVIII of the Koran. Of the two tiles, one contains a phrase from Sura XLVIII, 5 and the other contains the date.

*wa kutiba fi ghurra sha'bān sana
tis'a wa sab'a miya*

'Written on the first day of Sha'bān
of the year seven hundred and nine
[= January 1310].'

Another tile from the same set, formerly in the Manzi collection, contains the signature Yūsuf ibn 'Alī ibn Muḥammad ibn Abī Ṭāhir. Yūsuf was the most important lustre potter of the early 14th century and was the brother of Abū al-Qāsim, see no. 370. Five signed works of his survive. Both his father, 'Alī, and his grandfather, Muḥammad, are known through surviving works dating back to the beginning of the 13th century. These tiles are of the highest quality though some trouble has been encountered with the running of the blue. White patches on the inscription have been touched up with lustre.

Published: Bahrami (1936, p. 191,
pl. LXIV); Ettinghausen (1936,
p. 53, fig. 14); Wallis (1894, pl. II, fig. 22)



375

375 Tile covered in a white opaque glaze, painted in blue and turquoise and decorated in lustre
Height 72.5cm, width 45.8cm
Victoria and Albert Museum,
London, no. 1527-1876
Persia (Kashan), early 14th century

The outer relief inscription is from the Koran, Sura CIX; the painted inscription round the inner arch is from Sura II, 285. The inscription between the columns reads.

*al-'abd al-ḡa'if al-muḥtāj ilā
raḥmat Allāh ta'ālā katabahu 'Alī
ibn Aḥmad ibn 'Alī ibn Abī
al-Ḥusayn bi-khaṭṭihi fi shuhūr . . .*

'The weak slave needing the mercy
of God (be he exalted) 'Alī ibn
Aḥmad ibn 'Alī ibn Abī
al-Ḥusayn wrote this in his own
hand in the months . . .'

Normally the date would follow but in this example, unfortunately, there was insufficient space. 'Alī ibn Aḥmad came from an important Kashan lustre potting family. He made a lustre tombstone dated 1305 together with Yūsuf, the last member of the Abū Ṭāhir family, see no. 374, and this piece must date from about the same period. 'Alī's son, Ḥasan, signed a tombstone now preserved in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York. There is an exact pair to this tile, also in the Victoria and Albert Museum, London (the famous Salting mihrab), which suggests that these pieces may not be mihrabs, but tombstones. It was the practice in certain parts of Persia to place a tombstone at each side or at either end of the tomb.

Published: Wallis (1894, pl. XVI)



376 Frieze of four tiles covered in an opaque white glaze with blue painting and decorated in lustre
Each tile, height 57cm, width 47cm
Godman Collection, England
Persia (Kashan), second half 13th century

The inscription is in kufic with knotted letters.

... [Al] *lāh al-rahmān al-rahīm lā ilāh illā huwa al-‘azīz al-ḥakīm*
‘[In the name of] God, the Merciful, the Compassionate, there is no God but He, the Mighty, the Wise.’

This phrase occurs three times in Sura III of the Koran. This frieze is one of the most impressive examples of lustre tiling, both in design and technique. It is not exactly clear in which way these four tiles were used; they may have formed a frieze on a wall or a large mihrab. Only one related tile survives, see no. 377. The technical achievement of covering such large areas with clean and even lustre is remarkable, and the standard of the drawing of the floral scroll background is higher than is generally found in other examples, see nos. 377–82. By the 13th century the kufic script was an archaism used only in decorative displays and the potter’s unfamiliarity with the script is here shown in the confusion of some of the letters.

Published: Wallis (1894, pl. 1);
Godman (1901, pl. XX);
Pope and Ackerman (1938–9, pl. 724b)

377 Frieze tile covered with an opaque white glaze painted in blue and decorated in lustre
Height 39cm, width 69cm
Staatliche Museen zu Berlin, Islamisches Museum, no. 1.1.277
Persia (Kashan), second half 13th century

The style of the script in this tile is very close to that on no. 376, as is the decoration of the background, and it is reasonable to assume that they were made for the same architectural setting. This tile is curved slightly at the right hand end which suggests that it was intended to fit into a niche. The other half of the tile, now in the Musée du Lyon, has a corresponding curve on the left. The text of the tile reads *lā ilāh illā Allāh*, ‘There is no god but God’, continued on the Lyon tile with ‘Muhammad is the prophet of God’. The border inscription consists of the first 18 verses of Sura LXXVI of the Koran, of which verses 4–13 appear on this tile.

Published: Erdmann (1967, pl. 49b)



378 Tiles covered with an opaque white glaze with blue and turquoise painting and decorated in lustre
Each tile, height 43cm
Godman Collection, England
Persia (Kashan), second half of the 13th century

The Koranic inscriptions include Sura XLVIII, verses 24–5, and Sura XXIII verse 82. These two tiles originally formed part of an inscription frieze, either at an opening or corner of a building, or possibly round a cenotaph. Two other tiles from the same set survive: a corner tile in the Musée des Arts Decoratifs, Paris, and another similar tile originally in the Macy Collection. Such was the conservatism of the Kashan potters in the design of their tiles that it is often difficult to give any precise date within the span of their production, especially in the period of 1260–1340, after the Mongol invasions. Quality is no indication of an early date in this period.

Published: Wallis (1894, pl. XIII);
Godman (1901, no. 130, pl. XXIII);
London (1969, no. 99)



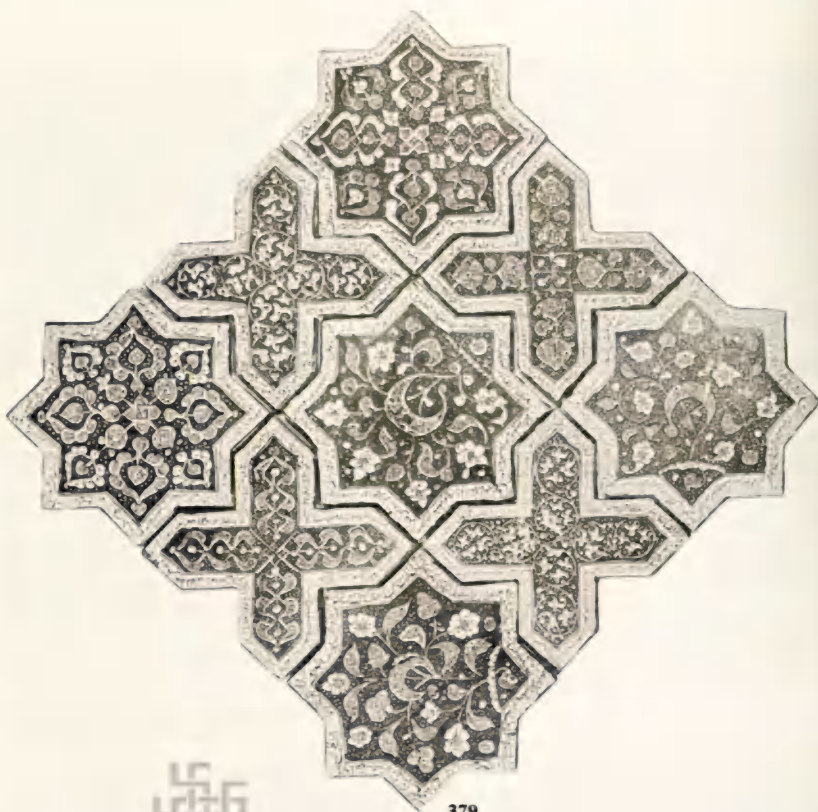
377

379 Panel of tiles covered with an opaque white glaze decorated in lustre

Each tile, diameter 31 cm
Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh, 9 tiles, nos. 1889 64-9; 1921-1314 a, c & d; Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, 6 tiles no. X 289; British Museum, London, 4 tiles nos. OA + 1121, 96 2-1 101-3; Godman Collection, England, 22 tiles
 Persia (Kashan), 14th century

The Imamzada Yahyā in Veramin, south-east of Tehran, was originally decorated with lustre tiling. A dado around the inside walls of the tomb chamber was covered with star and cross tiles, dated between October 1261 and January 1263; a large mihrab dated August 1265, and a small tombstone of July 1305. By the end of the 19th century all the tiling had been removed and is now scattered among numerous collections. Well over a hundred star and cross tiles have been recorded, of which something approaching a quarter are dated. They represent the first major production of the Kashan lustre potters after the lull which followed the Mongol invasions. The inscription on these tiles are all quotations from the Koran, the most common consisting of Suras I and CXII, while several contain the 'Throne' verse, Sura II verse 255. The designs of other tiles are based on a limited number of floral and arabesque motifs.

Published: Wallis (1894); Bahrami (1937, pp. 87-91); Wilber (1955, pp. 109-10, no. 11)



380 Tile decorated in lustre on an opaque white glaze

Diameter 31 cm
Godman Collection, England
 Persia (Kashan), 13th century



A most unusual shape of tile designed to be set in the bottom row of a panel of star and cross tiles. This example and its companion (no. 381) are related to the tile panels nos. 379 and 384. This tile differs from those of the former panel in subject matter, and from the latter panel in size. The date of both these other panels in the 1260s yields a secure date for this tile. Together with its companions, it has streaks of lustre across the surface, probably caused by accidental splashes of water before firing. The birds and fishes are a hallmark of Kashan lustre wares. The inscription around the border is from the Koran, Sura XXIII, verses 26-7, and also the phrase

ṣadaqa Allāh al-‘azīm wa ṣadaqa rasūluhu al-karīm
 'The Mighty God spoke truth and his honourable Prophet spoke truth.'

Published: Godman (1901, pl. IVa); London (1969, no. 101)



382

381 Tile decorated in lustre on an opaque white glaze

Diameter 31cm
Godman Collection, England
 Persia (Kashan), 13th century

Inscription is from the Koran, Sura LXXXVII, verses 1–16. A companion piece to no. 380, with which it shares stylistic and technical similarities. Though gazelles appear on other lustre pieces, here the number is unusual as is the force of the design. Pieces such as this, where animals form the main decorative element, are by no means rare, and commonly occur as background decoration to tiles whose religious texts indicate that they were to be used in religious buildings.

Published: Wallis (1894, pl. XXXVII);
 Godman (1901, pl. IV)



381

382 Frieze of tiles covered with an opaque white glaze with touches of blue and turquoise and decorated in lustre

Each tile (average), 36cm square
Hetjens-Museum, Düsseldorf, 3 tiles,
 nos. 07300–1973/160; *British Museum, London*, 1 tile, no.
 OA 1122; *Godman Collection, England*, 1 tile; *Musée des Arts Décoratifs, Paris*, 1 tile, no. 7.638
 Persia (Kashan), early 14th century

The inscription on these tiles does not yield a consecutive reading but is taken from the first few verses of Sura LXXVI of the Koran. One tile from this set, now in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, contains the date, March 1308. There is a record that these tiles came from the shrine of 'Abd al-Šamad in Natanz which was erected in the same years and which, at one time, was decorated with lustre tiles. These were removed at the end of the last century. Lustre tiling was used primarily for the decoration of the tombs of Shi'a imams and imamzadas and they are not infrequently decorated with figures of animals and birds. Rarely, as in these examples, have the heads been chipped off, presumably due to iconoclastic zeal. The frieze is probably to be attributed to Yūsuf, the last recorded member of the Abū Tāhir potting family, see nos. 373–4, whose works date from 1305 to 1334.

Published: Wallis (1894, pl. VII);
 Wilber (1955, p. 133, no. 39);
 Düsseldorf (1973, no. 136, p. 109)



383

383 Tile painted in blue on an opaque white glaze decorated in lustre

Diameter 21.5cm
British Museum, London,
 no. OA 1123
 Persia (Kashan), 14th century

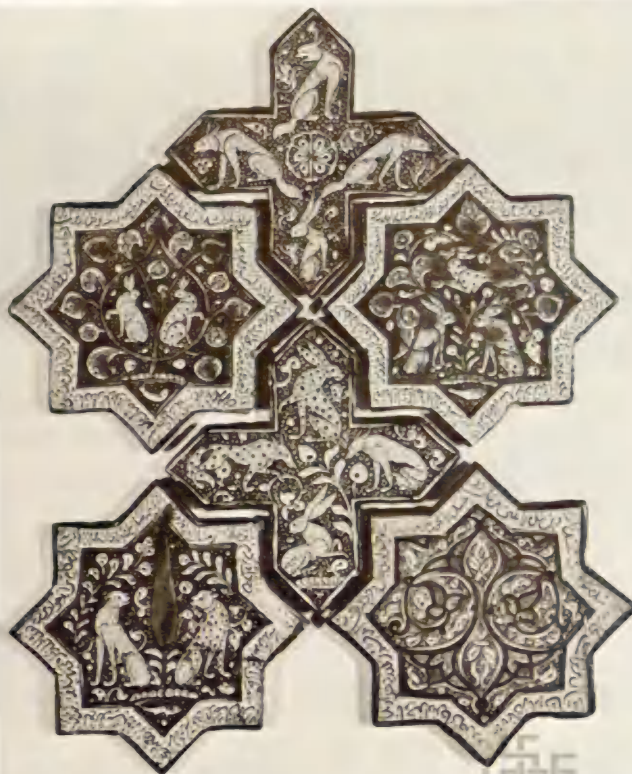
An important document both for its date and for the formula which follows it.

sana tis'a wa thalāthin wa saba' mi'a bi-maqām Kāshān ḥamāhu 'Allāh ta'ālā 'an ḥawādith 'al-ayyām.

'[In] the year seven hundred and thirty nine [1339 AD] in the place Kashan, may God (be He exalted) protect it from the accidents of time.'

This is one of the few inscriptions which directly relate the production of lustre ware to the town of Kashan. Four other star tiles dated 1339 are known while only one piece is dated 1340. It would seem that in this year production of lustre wares at Kashan came to an end. The call for God's protection is found only on tiles of these last few years and may be a cry for help in the face of declining orders.

Published: Ettinghausen (1936, p. 59, fig. 15); Pope and Ackerman (1938–9, pl. 722f)



384 Six tiles covered with an opaque white glaze with touches of blue and turquoise and decorated in lustre

Each tile, diameter 20.1 cm
Godman Collection, England
 Persia (Kashan), 13th century

The inscriptions on the tiles with animal decoration are quatrains in Persian, similar in style and content. The poems on the tile with 3 hares reads

'Last night, desiring your presence,
 every moment
 I contemplated the colour of the
 rose and the wine,
 I drank large cups and played the
 rebeck,
 with the memory of your lips,
 until the white day.'
 'I have taken your goodness to the
 centre of my soul,
 I have made known the smallest
 parts [of my soul] to you,
 finally I have understood the whole
 world,
 since I bore your seal on my
 tongue.'
 'May the World Creator protect the
 owner of this wherever he be.'

The tile with the arabesque decoration is inscribed with the first few lines of the *Shāhnāma*. The two crosses and the star tiles with animal decoration belong to a group several of which are dated 1267.

This group is thought to have once covered the walls of the Imamzade Ja'far at Damghan. The arabesque tile belongs to a group datable somewhat later in the century. Although coming from a secular epic poem, the inscription of this latter piece is religious in tone and is quite suitable for a religious building whose walls it once, no doubt, adorned. The 'secular' nature of the poems in the other tiles has led to the assumption that they were intended for the decoration of palaces and baths, but tiles with such inscriptions have also been discovered in religious buildings, see Watson (1975, pp. 66-7).

Published: Godman (1901, pl. XIXA);
 Bahrami (1936, pp. 186-90, pl. LXII);



385 Tile covered with an opaque white glaze painted in blue and turquoise and decorated in lustre

Diameter 20.5 cm
British Museum, London,
 no. 78 12-30 561, acquired in 1878
 Persia (Kashan), late 13th-
 early 14th century

A rare tile from a series of which only a few examples are known. These tiles are distinguished by a curious type of foliage reserved in a lustre ground which is not broken up by stippling or scratched spirals (compare no. 384). The two-seated figures on this tile show the classical pose of figures on Kashan lustre wares which remain unchanged throughout the century and a half when it was in use, compare no. 350.

Published: Wallis (1894, pl. 22)

386 Tile painted in blue on an opaque white glaze and decorated in lustre

Height 36.4 cm, width 33.4 cm
Iran Bastan Museum, Tehran,
 no. 30, found at Takht-e Sulayman
 Persia (Kashan), 13th-14th century

The only secular building which can be identified with any certainty as having been decorated with lustre tiling is the kiosk of the Mongol ruler Abāqā Khān (1265-82) on the Takht-e Sulayman. Here, various types of tiles were used together, including lustre, lajvardina and different plain glazed tiles, see Naumann (1969). This example shows a horse man bearing a sword and shield surmounted by a frieze of



386

animals. This may be a scene from the *Shāhnāma* or other popular epic poems such as are found on other lustre frieze tiles.

Unpublished

387 Star tile covered with an opaque white glaze and decorated in lustre

Diameter 21cm
Iran Bastan Museum, Tehran,
no. 21730, found at Takht-e
Sulayman
Persia (Kashan), second half
13th century

Moulds have been found at Takht-e Sulayman which indicate that certain varieties of glazed tile were made at the site, and it is thought that some of the lustre tiles were also made there. Other examples of the lustre tiles differ slightly in fabric and were probably made in Kashan and transported from there, see Naumann (1969, p. 40). Several of the tiles bear the date 671 H [1272 AD]. The camel is a motif that occurs several times on tiles of this period.

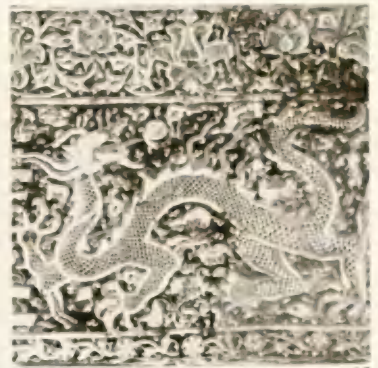
Unpublished



387



389



388

388 Tile covered with a blue glaze decorated with overglaze enamel and leaf gilding

Height 35cm
Iran Bastan Museum, Tehran,
no. 21723 from the Takht-e Sulayman
Persia (lajvardina ware),
13th–14th century

A number of frieze tiles decorated in *lajvardina* technique were found on the Takht-e Sulayman, showing either a dragon (as on this example) or a phoenix, see Naumann (1969, pp. 55–7, abb. 17). They originally formed a frieze above panels of smaller tiles decorated in a similar fashion. Tiles showing identical dragons and phoenixes are known decorated in lustre and may have been produced from the same moulds, see Lane (1960, pl. 2e). Lustre examples have not however been found on the Takht.

Published: Naumann (1969)

389 Tile covered with a blue glaze decorated with overglaze enamel and leaf gilding.

Diameter 21cm
Iran Bastan Museum, Tehran,
no. 21537, found at Takht-e Sulayman
Persia (lajvardina ware),
13th–14th century

This tile decorated in the *lajvardina* technique with a lion among foliage is one of a number of similar types found at the Takht-e Sulayman. Others were decorated with gazelles or phoenixes.

Published: Naumann (1969, p. 41, abb. 3b and 5)



390

390 Tile carved in deep relief, covered with turquoise and white glazes

Height 125cm, width 59cm
Museum für Kunst und Gewerbe, Hamburg, no. 1908/472
 Central Asia (Bukhara), Timurid period, 14th century

The 14th century saw the greatly increased use of glazed ceramic decoration on buildings. During the formative stages, especially in the eastern parts of the Islamic world, a great variety of different methods were used. During the second half of the century in Bukhara and Samarkand, several buildings were decorated extensively with carved relief tiles glazed in various colours. This example comes from the mausoleum of Buyān Qulī Khān (died 1358) in Bukhara, and presumably dates from a few years after his death, see Hill and Grabar (1967, p. 50, fig. 30). The decoration shows a large palmette scroll set on a background of finer scrolls.

Published: Berlin-Dahlem (1967, p. 56)

391 Frieze of eight tiles with carved decoration covered with white, purple and turquoise glazes

Height 21cm, length (of each tile) 31cm
Victoria and Albert Museum, London, no. 575-1900
 Central Asia (Samarkand), Timurid period, 14th century

These tiles apparently come from the Shah-e Zinda in Samarkand, a complex of mausoleums dating from the late 14th and early 15th centuries, see Hill and Grabar (1967, pp. 53-4, figs. 71-89). The tombs of this complex are covered with some of the finest tile-work of the Timurid period. Carved tiles similar to those shown here cover the entrance facades of several mausolea, the most impressive of which is the tomb of Shād-e Mulk Aka, a niece of Timur, dated 1372. This particular technique was never developed in the west of Persia and even in the east was soon superseded by faience mosaic. The decoration of these tiles consists of a fine repeating arabesque motif.

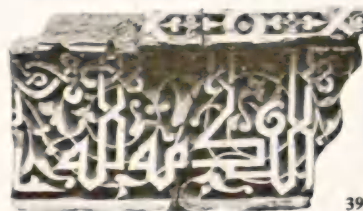
Published: Lane (1960, pp. 8-9)

392 Tile with carved decoration and white, blue, turquoise and purple glazes

Height 39cm, width 19cm
Victoria and Albert Museum, London, no. 1283-1893
 Central Asia (Samarkand), late 14th century

This tile comes from a frieze running around the facade of the entrance to the Mausoleum of Khoja Ahmad in the Shah-e Zinda complex in Samarkand. The inscription on the tile reads *al-hikma li'llāh*, 'Wisdom is God's'. This phrase is repeated in alternation with another, *al-mulk li'llāh*, 'Sovereignty belongs to God'. A photograph of the mausoleum taken by Count Morra in the 1890s shows many tiles from this frieze missing, see Hill and Grabar (1967, pls. 74-5, p. 53).

Unpublished



392



391

393 Tile covered with opaque white glaze over which are laid blue and turquoise glazes decorated with red enamel and leaf gilding

Height 25.4cm, width 42.5cm
Godman Collection, England
 Persia, about 1400

Developed as a cheap substitute for faience mosaic, the *cuerda seca* technique combines several different colours on one tile. The colours are prevented from running together by a line of greasy substance mixed with manganese which is painted between them. The grease burns out during the firing and leaves a dull matt line (the *cuerda seca*) between the colours. The technique first appears in Persia in the 14th century and has been continually used to this day. Leaf gilding on tile work was widespread from the 14th century onwards, even on cut faience mosaic. An identical tile in the Victoria and Albert Museum, London (no. C747-1909), is reported to have been found at Khamsar near Kashan.

Unpublished



393



394

394 Tile with blue and turquoise glazes laid over a white glaze background

35.5cm square
Art Institute of Chicago,
 no. 1926.1186, *Logan-Patten-Ryerson*
Collection, said to have come from the
Royal Mosque in Isfahan
 Persia, Safavid period, early 17th
 century

The inscription is the Koranic phrase *Allāh lā ilāh illā huwa*, 'Allāh, there is no god but He', repeated on each side of the tile with the high risers forming an interlocking pattern in the centre. The word *huwa* is written in turquoise above the rest of the inscription which appears in white. The technique of the tile, in which several glaze colours are laid on a white background, was adopted on a large scale in the early 17th century because, it is often said, of the impatience of Shah 'Abbās at the slow progress of the cut faience mosaic decoration of his Royal Mosque.

Published: Pope and Ackerman (1938-9, pl. 528b); Welch (1973-4, no. 36)



395

395 Dish painted in blue under a transparent glaze
Diameter 35.5cm
State Hermitage Museum, Leningrad, no. VG 2392, acquired in Kubachi in 1949
Persia (Kubachi ware), Safavid period, 16th century

Persian wares of the 16th century are very rare, and wares of the Kubachi type are the only ones whose production can be traced through the 15th, 16th and 17th centuries. Many elements are taken from Chinese blue and white porcelain, for which the Persian wares were a cheap substitute. The two fish containing a cloud scroll between them represented on this dish are also found on a blue and white Persian plate dated 1563-4, where they represent the sign of *Pisces* in a series of illustrations of the signs of the Zodiac, see Lane (1957a, p. 93, pl. 53b).

Published: Samarkand (1969, no. 137)



396

396 Dish painted in black under a turquoise glaze
Diameter 34cm
David Collection, Copenhagen, no. Isl. 3
Persia (Kubachi ware), Safavid period, early 17th century

The Kubachi wares are not altogether a homogenous group; they are named after the Caucasian village where large numbers of them were found at the beginning of this century. They were certainly not made in the village and perhaps Tabriz has the best claim for their production. Painting in black under a turquoise glaze had been practiced continually in Persia since the end of the 12th century. The foliage on the outer border is characteristic of this ware, and the radiating lotus panel is taken from Chinese models. The curious face scratched in the central star is unique.

Published: Davids-Samling (1948, p. 109, and 1975, pl. 92)



397

397 Dish painted in green and black under a transparent glaze
Diameter 30.5cm
Iran Bastan Museum, Tehran, no. 4515, found at Saveh
Persia, Safavid period, 16th century

The complete lack of Chinese influence is remarkable in a piece evidently dating from the Safavid period. The cross hatching of the panels in the well of the dish is perhaps a continuation of a style that began in Persia soon after the Mongol invasions in the 13th century, but the style of the painted bird is unique.

Unpublished

398 Bottle painted in blue and black under a transparent glaze
Height 11.3cm
Joseph and Jean Soustiel Collection, Paris
Persia, Safavid period, 17th century

The second opening on the shoulder of this bottle shows it to be the base of a ghalyan or water-pipe. Neither the shape of the vessel nor its decoration, arabesques and sprays of leaves contained within panels, owe anything to Chinese influence which generally dominates Persia wares of this period. The base, however, bears a pseudo-Chinese mark. A large group of Persian blue and white wares, to which this ghalyan belongs, is tentatively attributed to Mashhad, a site which is mentioned in contemporary literature as one of the few places that produced fine pottery, see Lane (1957a, pp. 97-8).

Unpublished



398



399

399 Dish with blue slip carved through to reveal the white ground, covered with a transparent glaze

Diameter 47cm

British Museum, London, no. 1970

2-71

Persia, Safavid period, 17th century

Unlike the bulk of Persian 17th-century wares which are close copies of Chinese blue and white porcelain, this type relies less heavily on Chinese inspiration. This dish, an example of a rather rare group, has its floral design cut through an overall covering of blue.

Unpublished

400 Plate painted in blue, black, sage-green and red under a transparent glaze

Diameter 37.5cm

Victoria and Albert Museum, London,

no. 485-1888, acquired from

R. Murdoch-Smith in 1888

Persia, Safavid period, 17th century

A large number of pieces decorated in polychrome are attributed to Kerman. The colours, especially the use of a red slip, would seem to have been inspired by Iznik wares, perhaps through the mediation of Kubachi wares. There is, however, no trace of Turkish influence in the designs of Kerman wares. The polychrome floral sprays of this plate are similar to those known from Safavid lustre wares.

Published: Pope and Ackerman (1938-9, p. 801)



400



401

401 Bowl, interior painted in blue under a transparent glaze, decorated in lustre, exterior and blue glazed decorated in lustre
Diameter 29.2cm
Godman Collection, England
Persia, Safavid period, second half 17th century

Between the mid-14th and mid-17th century only a handful of lustre pieces are known, most of which are rather inferior tombstones. They provide, however, sufficient indication that the technique of lustre manufacture was not entirely lost. The revival of this technique in the 17th century is shown by large numbers of vessels, which are very different technically to the earlier pieces, having transparent glazes and, in general, rather hard brassy lustres. The decoration is usually in its own particular idiom which bears certain resemblances to Kerman polychrome wares and to contemporary border illuminations. Where underglaze blue is also used the influence of Chinese porcelain is often apparent. In this bowl the division of the interior into a series of panels is a rough adaption of designs found on Chinese porcelain of Wan Li date (late 16th–early 17th century).

Published: Godman (1901, no. 228, pl. V)



402

402 Bottle decorated in lustre on alternating white and blue glazed panels
Height 34.5cm
Godman Collection, England
acquired in 1889 from the Richard Collection
Persia, Safavid period, second half 17th century

Painting in lustre on a vessel whose surface has been alternatively divided into blue and white panels is a device that is found on Persian lustre wares in the late 12th century. The shape of this bottle is typical of Safavid production, here divided into eight lobes decorated with birds and foliage.

Published: Godman (1901, no. 305, pl. VIII)



403

403 Dish with incised decoration under a transparent glaze, reverse lightly ribbed and coloured pale celadon
Diameter 23.5cm
Godman Collection, England
acquired in 1889 from the Richard Collection
Persia, Safavid period, late 17th or 18th century

This type of dish is often referred to as Gombroon ware after the port (now Bandar Abbas) from which this and other types of pottery were shipped to the West. Its place of manufacture, however, is unknown. This group is the most delicate of later Persian wares, and for the first time since the 13th century, the translucency of thin frit bodies is exploited, often forming the whole



405

405 Jar painted in blue under a transparent glaze

Height 24.5 cm

Victoria and Albert Museum,
London, no. C 57–1902

Turkey (Iznik, 'Abraham of Kutahya'
type), Ottoman period, about 1490

interest of a piece. The pale celadon colour of the reverse and the most delicate and subtle incised pattern are taken from contemporary Chinese porcelain.

Published: Godman (1901, no. 340,
pl. XVI)

404 Bowl with transparent glaze, reverse bearing ribs in relief and coloured pale celadon

Diameter 21.6 cm

Godman Collection, England

Persia, Safavid period, later 17th or
18th century

The appeal of this bowl lies almost entirely in the contrast between the translucent white body and the raised ribs coloured with celadon. There is an identical piece in the Victoria and Albert Museum, London (no. 2862–1876).

Published: Godman (1901, no. 347,
pl. XVI)



404

Published: Kelekian (1910, no. 102);
Lane (1957a, pp. 45–8, pl. 23a)



406

406 Dish painted in blue under a transparent glaze

Diameter 44.5 cm

Gemeentemuseum, The Hague,
no. OC(I) 6–1936

Turkey (Iznik, 'Abraham of
Kutahya' type), Ottoman period,
1490–1500

The earliest of the Iznik wares are those of the 'Abraham of Kutahya' type, so-called after a dedication to this person inscribed on a small ewer, see Carswell (1972, pp. 78–9). They are all painted in blue on a white ground and share the same white body and brilliant glaze. They show a consistent development over 30 years or so before the introduction of other colours and the beginning of the so-called 'Damascus' style.

Characteristic of many examples of the 'Abraham of Kutahya' type is the separation of the *hatāyī* elements (based on Chinese designs) painted in blue on white, from the *rūmī* elements (Turkish or Islamic designs) which are generally reserved in white on a blue ground. Of the few pieces of this type that can be attributed to the end of the 15th century, this jar is perhaps the earliest. It shares with other early pieces a blackish blue pigment, rather formal heavy designs and an angular profile derived from metal work.

A very small number of large dishes painted in a blackish blue may be attributed to the late 15th century, see no. 407, and Lane (1957b, figs. 8–9). In this example the *rūmī* element forms the major part of the design, and is painted in reserve, while the *hatāyī* design is restricted to a floral scroll around the outside of the well. The shape and the colour scheme are taken from Chinese porcelain, though the exact manner of this transmission is unclear. Both Iznik wares and Chinese porcelain are mentioned for the first time in the Istanbul palace records in an inventory dated 1495, when the Chinese collection consisted of only six pieces, which did not include any plate or dish. The small size of the collection which, it seems, had only grown to twenty-one pieces by 1505, may account for the relatively slight Chinese influence in the designs. By the time larger numbers of Chinese wares had arrived in Turkey (sixty-two pieces were taken as booty from the Persians in 1514), the Turkish potters had developed their own idiom in painting ceramics.

Published: Lane (1957b, p. 259);
Düsseldorf (1973, p. 214, no. 308)



407 Dish painted in blue under a transparent glaze

Diameter 40cm

Musée du Louvre, Paris, no. 6321,

Leg. Piet Latandrie, 1909

Turkey (Iznik, 'Abraham of Kutahya' type), Ottoman period, 1490–1500

The inscription of this piece consists of legible but meaningless words, some of which resemble those found in pseudo inscriptions on other Iznik vessels. The base is marked with a single half-palmette leaf.

Published: Lane (1957b, p. 258, fig. 8); Paris (1971, p. 59, no. 90)

408 Mosque lamp painted in blue under a transparent glaze

Height 22.7cm

British Museum, London, no. 78 12–30 500, Henderson Bequest 1878

Turkey (Iznik, 'Abraham of Kutahya' type), Ottoman period, about 1510

The inscription round the neck consists of legible but meaningless words. The lamp probably belongs to a set made for the Turbe of Bayezid I who died in 1512, and while less elegant in shape and decoration than the lamp (see no. 409), which is slightly later in date, it shows an advance over the rather heavy shapes and designs of the late 15th century Iznik pieces (see nos. 405–7). The distinct three-dimensional quality in the painting of the floral scroll is characteristic of the earlier pieces in the 'Abraham of Kutahya' group.

Published: Lane (1957a, p. 45, pl. 24b and 1957b, p. 258, fig. 19)



409

409 Lamp painted in blue under a transparent glaze

Height 29cm

Godman Collection, England

Turkey (Iznik 'Abraham of Kutahya' type), Ottoman period, early 16th century

Inscription round the neck is from the Koran, Sura LXI, 13, followed by a panel with the names *Allāh, Muḥammad* and 'Ali. The shape of this lamp is slightly more elegant and more 'ceramic' in form than no. 408 and probably dates from a few years later. The decoration is still restricted to blue and white, and the *rūmī* and *hatāyī* elements still occur separately. The design is most accomplished and the central band of palmette motifs can be read either as inverted white palmettes hanging from the neck on a blue ground, or as upright blue palmettes on a white ground. The painting has lost the heaviness which is found in the early Iznik pieces and the warm colour and delicate painting anticipate the 'Golden Horn' and 'Damascus' types. In this lamp, as in other Iznik pieces, the standard of the calligraphy does not equal that of the other decoration.

Published: Godman (1901, pl. XLVI, no. 1); Lane (1957a, pp. 45–8, pl. 25a and 1957b, p. 258, fig. 21)



408



411

410 Tankard painted in blue under a transparent glaze
Height 22cm, diameter 15.5cm
Musée National de Céramique, Sèvres, no. 4686, acquired in 1854
Turkey (Iznik, 'Abraham of Kutahya' type), Ottoman period, 1520–5

The shape of the tankard is derived from contemporary metalwork (compare no. 163), and somewhat resembles a lipless jug. It becomes a common form in the succeeding 'Damascus' period of Iznik. This is the sole surviving example in the 'Abraham of Kutahya' class which suggests that it was made towards the end of the 'Kutahya' period. The pseudo-kufic inscription which runs round the neck is less recognisable than other inscriptions found on pieces of the same group and heralds the abandonment of inscriptions in later Iznik vessels.

Published: Lane (1957b, p. 261, fig. 31); Paris (1971, no. 91)



410

411 Pen box painted in blue under a transparent glaze
Length 30cm, width and height 6.5cm
Godman Collection, England
Turkey (Iznik 'Abraham of Kutahya' type), Ottoman period, early 16th century

A pseudo kufic inscription runs down both sides. A panel at the top has an inscription from the Koran, Sura, LXI, 13. Like other pieces of Iznik of the 'Kutahya' type, this unique object is copied from a metal prototype, see no. 202. The pale colour of blue and the delicate floral scrolls behind the inscription suggests a late date within its class, perhaps contemporary with the mosque lamp no. 409. The lack of interest in calligraphy of the Iznik potters is well shown here; not only are the inscriptions poorly drawn, but the same texts occur in a very similar form on other pieces. The silver mounts were added later after part of the shaped opening to the pen compartment had been broken.

Published: Godman (1901, pl. XLIX, no. 296); Lane (1957a, pp. 45–8, pl. 25b and 1957b, p. 259, fig. 23)

412 Jug painted in blue under a transparent glaze
Height 28 cm, diameter (maximum) 16cm
Museo Civico Medievale, Bologna, no. 1305
Turkey (Iznik 'Golden Horn' type), Ottoman period, 1520–35

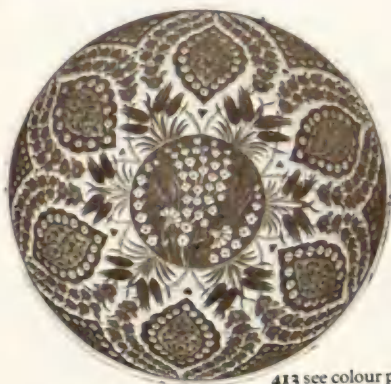
A small group of vessels painted in spiral floral sprays were once erroneously attributed to the Golden Horn. They are associated with the 'Damascus' period of Iznik both in

date (one piece is dated 1529) and in the use of colours other than blue and white on some examples. This jug, with its smooth profile and pinched lip, shows the influence of Italian majolica wares and may have been made for export to that country.

Published: Sourdél-Thomine and Spuler (1973, pl. 398)



412



413 see colour plate, page 63

413 Bowl painted in blue, turquoise, sage-green, purple and black under a transparent glaze

Height 28cm, diameter 42cm
Godman Collection, England
 Turkey (Iznik 'Damascus' type),
 Ottoman period, about 1550

The features which most distinguish the 'Damascus' style from the preceding 'Abraham of Kutahya' style are the free designs, tending towards naturalism, and the use of rich polychromy. The style starts somewhere in the 1520s when turquoise and sage-green are found, and naturalistic flower designs appear. By the mid-16th century, black and manganese purple are added to achieve the richest palette ever used by Iznik potters. Characteristic of this period are the tulips and dianthus flowers which appear in this bowl in a natural setting, and the small panels of black arabesques under a turquoise wash. It may be that designs for these wares were supplied by court artists as similar forms are also found on textiles and carpets of the period.

Published: Godman (1901, pl. LI, LII, no. 15); Lane (1957a, pl. 37 and 1957b, p. 270, fig. 44)

414 Dish painted in blue, green, black and red under a transparent glaze

Diameter 28cm
Staatliche Museen Preussischer Kulturbesitz, Museum für Islamische Kunst, Berlin-Dahlem, no. 1.5370
 Turkey (Iznik, 'Rhodian' type),
 Ottoman period, second half 16th century

The 'Rhodian' style of Iznik developed out of the 'Damascus' style in about 1560. The change is seen in the colours: the subtle sage-green and manganese purple of the former group are replaced by grass-green and the famous Armenian bole red, a brightly coloured clay slip that is applied in perceptible relief. This gives the best pieces a brilliance never before achieved in ceramic decoration. The mixture of naturalistic flowers with stylised floral motifs, cloud scrolls and other abstract designs is a common feature of these wares.

Published: Kühnel (1970, fig. 121);
 Berlin-Dahlem (1971a, no. 559)



415



414



416



417

415 Vase painted in red, blue, green and black under a transparent glaze

Height 18.5cm

Godman Collection, England, formerly in the Gaisford St. Lawrence Collection

Turkey (Iznik 'Rhodian' type), Ottoman period, second half 16th century

The vase has pierced holes round the top of the neck and shoulders, perhaps to act as a flower vase or container for pot-pourri. The base is marked with a long-stemmed 'T' intersecting with a 'S', resembling a mark found on Italian majolica. It is possible that this piece was made for export to Italy for such trade is indicated by copies in majolica of Iznik wares.

Published: Lane (1957a, pp. 59–60, pl. 41a)

416 Dish painted in red, blue, green and black under a transparent glaze

Diameter 30.5cm

Godman Collection, England
Turkey (Iznik 'Rhodian' type), Ottoman period, second half 16th century

An example of a group characterised by an all over fish-scale pattern. The cruciform design formed by the cypress sprays and green scales may be read as four fish against a background of blue water.

Published: Godman (1901, no. 110, pl. LVIII)

417 Jug painted in blue and turquoise under a transparent glaze

Height 13.2cm, width 14.7cm

State Hermitage Museum, Leningrad, no. VG-2006

Turkey (Iznik), Ottoman period, late 16th–early 17th century

Originally with a neck and handle similar to no. 410. While polychrome painting is indicative of later Iznik periods the restricted blue and white palette does not necessarily place a piece in the earlier 'Abraham of Kutahya' class. The smoother and more typically 'ceramic' shape and the repeating cloud pattern of this piece indicate a relatively late date. The repeat pattern is derived from textiles.

Published: Miller (1972, illustration p. 142)

418 Bottle painted in black, blue, green and red under a transparent glaze

Height 32.5cm

British Museum, London, no. 78 12–30 466

Turkey (Iznik 'Rhodian' type), Ottoman period, second half 16th century

The motif of double cloud bands is found on textiles and carpets of the period, as well as on pottery vessels and tiles. This bottle illustrates the high standards of technical excellence that were often maintained even when the decoration itself was of a modest nature. The metal mounts are a later addition.

Unpublished



418



420

419 Tankard painted in blue with red touches under a transparent glaze

Height 19cm

Godman Collection, England

Turkey (Iznik 'Rhodian' type), Ottoman period, late 16th or 17th century

The inscription reads

Dār-e dunyā bir musāfir-khan [?a] dir Göçer [āghine?] görmeyene [sic] diwān [sic] dir

'The house of the world is an inn. Who does not see [?] that he must move on] is mad.'

This piece shows the standard form of the Iznik tankard (or possibly vase) of the second half of the 16th century or later. Its curious angular flat handle betrays a wooden or possibly leather prototype. It is most unusual for vessels of the 'Damascus' or 'Rhodian' Iznik type to bear inscriptions, hence the particular interest of this piece.

Published: London (1885, p. 51, no. 444); Godman (1901, no. 81, pl. LX)



419

420 Tile panel painted in blue, turquoise, green and red under a transparent glaze

Height 70cm, width 136cm

Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian, Lisbon, no. 1598

Turkey (Iznik 'Rhodian' type), Ottoman period, second half 16th century

This panel was possibly removed from the mosque of Piyale Pasha in Istanbul which was built in 1574. Very similar panels reported to have come from this mosque are preserved in other European collections. See, for example, Migeon (1921: pl. 42) for a panel in the Louvre. From the mid-16th century onwards a great proportion of the Iznik potters' output consisted of tile work which was used extensively for the interior decoration of buildings. Panels of this shape would be set over doors or windows. Columns, walls and mihrabs would be covered in similar tiling. Records are preserved which show that the potters worked to the special order of the rulers to produce tiles for state buildings. These tiles employed patterns supplied by court artists which were executed on paper in Istanbul and then transferred onto ceramic tiles in Iznik. This panel is closely allied in style to similar panels made for Sinan's mosque of Selim II in Edirne and the tomb of that sovereign in Istanbul. The carefully planned design of curved leaves, palmettes and ribbon-like cloud bands is typical of the high period of Iznik production. Even when such tiles were mass-produced, their quality was often extremely high.

Published: Lisbon (1963, no. 52)



421 detail

421 Panel of underglazed painted tiles

Height 240cm, width (overall) 155cm
Musée du Louvre, Paris, no. 3919/2-265 a-d, from the tomb of Selim II, completed c. 1575

Turkey (Iznik, 'Rhodian' type), Ottoman period, 16th century

The lavish ceramic decoration of the tomb of Selim II is among the finest productions of artists from the Ottoman court in Istanbul and the ceramic artists of Iznik. This large panel, composed of sixty tiles, was formerly found on the exterior wall of the tomb, under a porch and to the left of the entrance, with a companion panel on the right. It continues a tradition of such white-ground decorative panels first established in the tomb of Süleyman I in 1566, with designs ultimately tracing back to manuscript illustrating and book-binding. The large composition of leaves and palmettes under an arch and surrounded by a blue-ground border, was painted across the large field of tiles. The various elements of the design include the sinuous curved leaves, the convoluted Chinese cloud-bands, complex composite floral forms and the flowering tree on a blue ground embraced by two exceptionally long saw-edged leaves.

Published: Migeon (1921, pl. 41); Öz (no date, p. 31)



422 Jar, covered with a white slip and painted under a transparent glaze

Diameter 20cm

Archaeological Museum, Province of Granada, no. 677, found at Medina Elvira, near Granada
Spain, Umayyad Caliphate, 9th–10th century

It was under the domination of the Arabs that pottery was raised from the lowly position it had occupied under the Visigothic rulers. An interest in pottery is shown not only by the development of local fine pottery, of which this bowl is a typical example, but also by the discovery of fragments of lustre wares imported from the Middle East; see Frothingham (1951, pp. 4–6). The Spanish products, however, show little dependence on Eastern wares either in shapes or designs, and the technique – underglaze painting on a white ground – is not known in the East at this period. Even the drawing of the hare bears little resemblance to those found commonly on Mesopotamian wares.

Published: Gomez-Moreno (1951, p. 312, fig. 379c); Torres-Balbás (1965, p. 778, fig. 656)



423 Bowl covered in an opaque white glaze and decorated with lustre

Diameter 23cm

Staatliche Museen Preussischer Kulturbesitz, Museum für Islamische Kunst, Berlin-Dahlem, no. 4181, presented by F. Sarre in 1901.
Spain (Malaga): first half 14th century

On the base is a word in Arabic resembling *mālaqa* 'Malaga'. The origins of lustre painting in Spain are obscure. The technique was certainly brought by craftsmen from the East, but at what period is not certain. Whether by craftsmen from Egypt leaving after the fall of the Fatimids in 1171, or from Persia or half of the 13th century, no lustre ware of certain Spanish origin is recognisable until the early 14th century. From the mid-13th century textual references to 'golden ware' from Malaga abound, and the inscription on the base of this bowl and on other fragments confirm this attribution. The designs are painted in a Spanish idiom, which show a faint but interesting resemblance to designs on 13th and 14th century Syrian wares (see especially no. 311). The frit body used for all fine wares in the Middle-East from mid-12th century onwards was unknown in Spain. Malaga ware was an important item of export and many fragments have been found in Fustat in Egypt as well as in most countries of Europe.

Published: Düsseldorf (1973, p. 306, p. 470); Frothingham (1951, p. 15–7, fig. 6–7); Berlin-Dahlem (1971a, no. 342)

424 Tile covered in an opaque white glaze and painted in blue and decorated in lustre

Length 31cm

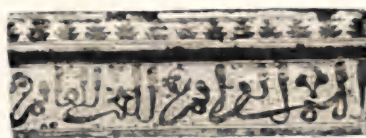
Instituto Valencia de Don Juan, Madrid, from the Alhambra in Granada
Spain, Nasrid period, 14th century

The inscription contains various blessings

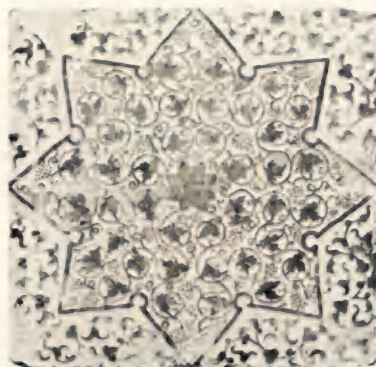
[a]l yumn al-dā'im al-'izz al-qā'im
'Perpetual good fortune,
lasting glory.'

The windows in the *Peinador de la Reina* (Queen's dressing room) in the Alhambra were framed by a frieze of tiles decorated in lustre, of which this piece originally formed a part. Various rooms in the Alhambra were decorated with lustre tiling, and it has been questioned whether such tiles were made at Malaga and transported to Granada, or made locally. No definite answer can be given, except that no immediate difference is noticeable between wares certainly made at Malaga and putative Granada pieces.

Published: Torres-Balbás (1949, p. 179, fig. 194); Evans (1920, p. 83, pl. XIV, fig. 50)



424



425

425 Tile covered with an opaque white glaze and decorated in lustre

Height 24cm

Musée des Arts Décoratifs, Paris, no. 15901, acquired in 1900
Spain (Malaga), Nasrid period,
late 14th–early 15th century

A large number of tiles were produced by the lustre potters for various palaces and other buildings in the Nasrid domains. Artistic contact between the Muslim state and the Christian states around it was close and is here shown by the naturalistic grapevine within the star, a naturalism and a subject adopted from contemporary Gothic decoration. The palmette scroll outside the star is typical of the Islamic decoration of the period.

Published: Frothingham (1951, p. 66–7, fig. 41)

426 Bowl, painted in lustre on an opaque white glaze

Archaeological Museum, the Alcazaba, Province of Malaga, Spain, Nasrid period, 14th century

This bowl provides a pair to the famous ship bowl in the Victoria and Albert Museum, London, see Frothingham (1951, figs. 56–7). This has for long been attributed to Manises in Valencia, whence it is thought that potters from Moorish Malaga travelled after the decline of lustre pottery production in the Arab state. However it has recently been argued that these wares were in fact made in Malaga and are Moorish not



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Christian products, as a similar vessel has been discovered in excavations in Malaga, see Llubia (1973, p. 99, fig. 144).

Unpublished

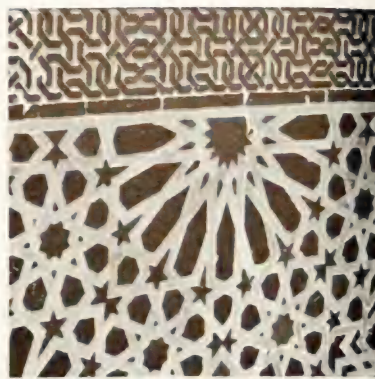
427 Tombstone of earthenware covered with an opaque white glaze and decorated with lustre
Archaeological Museum, Huelva Spain, Nasrid period, 1409

This piece is a most important document for the study of Nasrid wares as it is one of a very few pieces that gives a precise date for its manufacture. The form is typical for tombstones of the period and appears in stone as well as earthenware.

The inscription reads

*al-hamd li'llāh wahdihī tuwuffiyya
al-shābb al-ṭālib al-marḥūm Abū
'Abd Allāh Muḥammad ibn
al-shaykh al-faqīh al-ajall Abū
'Abd Allāh ibn Sa'id ibn 'Alī
al-Jabālī raḥimahu Allāh wa
barrada tharāhu 'ind al-zawāl min
yawm al-ithnayn al-rābi 'ashr
li-dhi al-qa'da 'am ihda 'ashr wa
thamāniya mi'a al-yumn wa'l-iqbāl
al-yumn wa'l-iqbāl*

'Glory to God alone; the young student, the late Abū 'Abdullāh Muḥammad son of the shaykh the noble legist Abū 'Abdullāh son of Sa'id son of 'Alī al-Jabālī, God have mercy on him and make cool his resting place, died in the evening of Monday the 14th of Dhū al-qa'da of the year eight hundred and eleven [31st March 1409 AD] good fortune and prosperity, good fortune and prosperity.'



428 detail

The date recorded is then that of the death of the student, and one must assume that the tombstone was made a short time afterwards. The design on the reverse of the tile is similar to those found on other lustre pieces from Malaga.

Published: Frothingham (1951, pp. 70–2, fig. 46); Llubia (1973, fig. 154)

428 Panel of tiles, mosaic tiling in green, black, blue and white
National Museum of Hispano-Moresque Art, Granada, no. 1612
Spain (Granada), Nasrid period,
14th century

Dados formed of panels of tiles set in a variety of geometric patterns were greatly appreciated in the Nasrid kingdom. The patterns, often achieving considerable complexity, are constructed from fragments cut from larger tiles of different colours and on a plaster backing. The colour range is usually restricted, and white often dominates. Such tile patterns have remained continually popular in Spain until the present day. The inscription set above the panel is a repetition of the phrases

*al-'izz li'llāh al-Mulk li-Allāh
'Glory is God's, Sovereignty is God's.'*

Unpublished

Wood



447

Despite the perishable nature of wood, a relatively abundant quantity of woodwork, showing a high level of artistic and technical accomplishment, has survived from the major areas of the Islamic world. While much of this woodwork shares a stylistic vocabulary in common with other decorative arts associated with Islam there are, nonetheless, distinct regional variations. The type of inlay work, known as *khātām-kārī*, was well developed in Persia, whereas the use of turned wood to make openwork lattices was a feature of Egyptian woodwork. Islamic woodwork shows a chronological range from the 7th century down to the present day, although the representation is uneven for different areas. The most complete historical sequence can be traced in Egypt which not only has the most surviving pieces but also the earliest, since some carved panel fragments have been dated to the 7th century, see Pauty (1931, Pl. II). These are followed by a wealth of examples including a series of dated pieces of the 10th to 11th centuries, see Lamm (1936, pp. 90–1). Much of this Egyptian woodwork is preserved *in situ* in mosques, Coptic churches and secular buildings. In contrast the woodwork tradition of Persia cannot be studied so consistently, as the earliest examples are datable to the 10th–11th centuries and pieces have only survived in reasonable numbers from the 14th century onwards.

The development of a flourishing woodwork tradition is naturally linked to the availability of the basic material. In areas where wood was abundant such as north Persia, Turkey and the Balkans, it was used extensively as a building material. Where wood was rare as in Egypt and Arabia it was an expensive import and was consequently ornamented with the lavish care reserved for a luxury material. It is not always easy to assess the sources and types of wood because of insufficient documentation and research; in this context all too often the wood of surviving pieces has either not been determined or has been incorrectly identified. A certain amount of information is available, however, which serves as a general guide to the types of wood used. Although Egypt is thought to have been more abundantly wooded in Fatimid times (mid-10th to mid-11th centuries) than at present the bulk of its wood supplies were always imported, see Mayer (1958, p. 13). Resinous woods such as pine and cedar were imported from Turkey and Syria while plane wood (*platamus*) came also from Turkey. The Sudan and India were sources of the teak and ebony used

for more valuable objects. Sycomore (*ficus*), olive and cypress woods were more rarely used. Both Turkey and Persia could draw on their natural resources; parts of the north-west and Caspian regions of Persia were and still are intensely forested. Many species of trees were available for timber supplies such as oak from the Zagros forests, walnut, plane, cypress, elm, maple (*acer*), box, cherry, beech, lime, willow and poplar. Evenly-grained timbers like walnut, pomegranate, maple and pear were specially favoured for carving. In the arid Arabian peninsula the range of woods was narrow; palm and tamarisk and imported teak and sandalwood from India.

The function of wood in the Islamic world was primarily architectural. The brilliance and versatility of its ornament was essentially a means of making the utilitarian pleasing – a tendency which runs through all media of Islamic art. Wood was also a practical material allowing of little waste: in the hands of a skilled joiner even small fragments could be made into an attractive and functional object.

Both external and internal units of religious and secular architecture were fashioned from wood and in areas where it was in plentiful supply either entire buildings or major parts of them were constructed of timber. Turkey furnishes several splendid examples with wooden mosques of 14th and 15th century date. Similarly in domestic architecture a lavish use of wood is shown by the timber-frame houses with overhanging upper storeys found throughout Ottoman Turkey and the Balkans. In the Caspian region of Persia, buildings, such as the houses raised on platforms of Gilan province, were constructed entirely of wood. Where the main structure was of stone or brick substantial wooden fittings were added; houses and country mosques in north Persia today have deep porches with wooden pillars which are directly related to the ornate colonnaded porches or *talars* of the Chehel Situn and Ali Qapu palaces of 17th century Isfahan. Wooden fretwork windows filled with stained glass which served as sliding partitions separating rooms from each other or from the garden court were an important feature of Persian domestic architecture. In Egypt houses were given a distinctive character by the use of wooden doors and projecting balconies with windows made of turned lattice work.

Inside mosques, structural features like ceilings, domes, doors, screens isolating the sanctuary, mihrabs such as the one in the mausoleum of Sayyida Rukhayya in Cairo built between 1154 and 1160, carvings on tombs, and furniture such as pulpits or mimbars, lecterns and Koran boxes were made of wood. Domestic interiors made extensive use of wood. An essential feature of a Moslem house is the lack of specialised furniture in the Western sense. Rooms were flexible in function as they were carpeted and could be turned to different uses at will; for example, a dining-room was created by serving food on a cloth spread out on the floor. Furniture consisted of wooden chests for storing bedding and occasionally small tables and stools. Most of the woodwork therefore was structural. Ottoman houses of Turkey and the Balkans demonstrate the use of wood for elaborately decorated ceilings and panelled walls set with the cupboards and niches essential for storage purposes in the absence of wardrobes, bureaux, etc. Similar

cupboards and niches were set into the walls of Cairene houses observed during the last century with the addition of a wooden shelf running along the sides of some rooms, see Lane (1908, pp. 14–18).

Several woodworking techniques were widely practised. Common to them all is the use of small panels joined together to make items of the required size: the reasoning behind this is sensible – there was no waste of wood and the distortion caused by warping and shrinking in hot climates was minimised by being evenly distributed over smaller units. Perhaps the most widespread and earliest technique of woodworking was carving in relief which reached a high level of achievement in Egypt, Persia and Turkey. Here methods were used such as undercutting and slant-bevelling to exploit the decorative potential of wood. Another widely used technique was the synthesising of a design by applying wood strips to a foundation of beams. This was particularly favoured for ceilings of which excellent examples can be seen in Cairene and Ottoman houses. Wood worked in the carved and strip-appliqué techniques could be further embellished by painting. Some 15th century pieces from Persia show traces of paint while elaborately painted ceilings are a distinctive feature of the Safavid palaces of Chehel Situn and Ali Qapu, and of Ottoman and Cairene houses. As the use of painting developed, carving inevitably became less ornate as the painted elements supplied the decoration. Wood was also decorated by the technique of inlay in different coloured woods, ivory and bone. Two 12th century pulpits from North Africa have inlay in other woods and bone, and the 15th century pulpit from Qāyṭbāy's mosque in Cairo has ivory inlay. The use of mother-of-pearl inlay became widespread in Ottoman woodwork from the 17th century onwards while in contemporary Persia there developed a specialised inlay work known as *khātām-kārī* in which fine strips of wood, etc., are glued together to form meticulous geometrical patterns. These are then sliced horizontally into layers which are then stuck to a wooden foundation. Finally the technique of shaping wood by turning it on a lathe was practised: this is seen at its best in the lattice windows (*mashrabiyya*) of Cairene houses.

Islamic woodworkers were respected for their expertise and many were known by name since they signed their works, see Mayer (1958). They had the heritage of a venerable pre-Islamic tradition. Carpenters in Persia had played an essential role in building in Achaemenid times since they constructed wooden roof beams at Persepolis and Susa, and the bas-reliefs at Persepolis showing Darius and Xerxes seated on elaborate thrones are a witness to the woodturner's mastery of his craft. This skill was to continue into Islamic times. Egypt's experience included both the tradition of woodwork from Pharaonic times and the comparatively recent work of the Copts which provided much inspiration in technique and design. In Turkey carpenters had a special position closely related to that of architects; it is in fact known that several architects started their careers as carpenters. Apart from such specialised branches of the woodworker's craft such as that of the turner and inlay-worker carpenters, joiners and cabinet makers were not specifically differentiated: the term *najjār* generally covered all



444

these trades in Arabic, Persian and Turkish.

Islamic wood illustrates the emergence of the characteristic idiom of Islamic ornament based on interlaced geometrical patterns, the complex foliate motif known as the arabesque which was often enriched with a teeming floral life, and the exploitation of the decorative possibilities of the many styles of Arabic calligraphy. A further significant contribution was made by figural representation.

The earliest Islamic wood consists of a group of panel fragments from 7th century Egypt deeply carved on one level of relief. The designs influenced by Coptic models, are variations on the trefoil-leaved vine whose stems frame figural motifs such as birds and lions. In another group of fragments of 8th century date the carving is still on one level of relief but is more shallow, while the vine scrolls are more elongated with leaves showing a tendency towards the stylisation of Sasanian half-palmettes. Carved wood panels from Takrit dated to the 8th century (no. 658) show further stylistic evolution. Their decoration consists principally of vine scrolls disciplined into deeply spiralling bands and circles in which heart-shaped palmettes with schematically rendered veins replace leaves and pine cones grow out of the tendrils. Contemporary Egyptian woodwork illustrates a more abstract style in which overlapping arches and circular motifs often enclosing palmettes are reserved against bands of deeply-cut continuous lozenges confined within dog-tooth borders. One example is a key piece as it shows the synthesis of Sasanian and Byzantine elements (no. 434). It is a frieze carved with panels containing pairs of curved Sasanian wings enfolding three globes flanking a scalloped panel containing a vine foliage tree. All these motifs are set against a background of vine trefoil worked in the Byzantine manner. The frieze is additionally decorated with bands of Arabic inscription in a squat kufic script with elongated horizontals, a form which was current in the 9th century.

Abbasid woodwork of the late 8th and 9th centuries (see no. 431) witnessed the appearance of a new style in wood carving which has close parallels in the contemporary stone and stucco work from Samarra. The technique used is slant-bevelled relief carving to give an almost padded or quilted effect. The motifs are realised on a large scale and generally consist of generous spirals, comma-like volutes, and pear-shaped drops all combining to form a smooth and symmetrical pattern; another variant employs the same vocabulary of ornament but

picks out the shapes in raised outline only. This style is closely paralleled in Tulunid Egypt (mid-9th to early 10th centuries) where it may have been introduced from Mesopotamia. Hints of the bevelled technique are already seen in early 9th century panel fragments where large circular motifs with concentric circles appear. The style developed fully to blend the Abbasid repertoire with animal motifs such as pairs of streamlined doves carved on a frieze in which traces of paint have also been found (no. 436). Deeper undercutting of the motifs modified the style in the early 10th century. It is interesting to note that the Tulunid bevelled technique continued in Egypt along with the innovations of the Fatimid period. The doors of the Al-Hākim mosque in Cairo are a good example of this survival since although they are carved with bevelled arabesques the foliate kufic inscriptions bear the date 1010.

Fatimid Egypt (mid-10th to mid-11th centuries) saw a great flowering of the woodcarver's art while material for comparison has survived from Persia, Turkey and North Africa. Excellent examples of both Islamic and Coptic wood have survived characterised by a great vitality which pervades a much enriched decorative vocabulary. A logical development can be traced from the Tulunid style as the softly textured bevelled motifs take on a new energy by a combination of deep undercutting and outlines picked out in bands of beading. The use of figure motifs was greatly developed either formally as in the adorsed horses' heads which appear to metamorphose out of lobes of the symmetrical arabesque foliage which entwines around them (no. 443) or in an almost naturalistic way as in the friezes of 11th century date (no. 442) from the Fatimid palace site of Dar al-Qutbiyya in Cairo. Here are a profusion of figure scenes – hunters, dancers, musicians, and merchants with camels all set within interlaced compartments on a background of spiralling trefoil scroll. Certain motifs have parallels in other Islamic art forms; the winged harpies, for example, are found on Fatimid lustre-painted pottery and in the designs of the Seljuq pottery of contemporary Persia. Comparable treatment of arabesque motifs is found in Syrian woodwork (no. 448). Fatimid woodwork of the 12th century shows increasing elaboration of detail. Two mihrabs from the mosques of Sayyida Nafisa (1138–45) and of Sayyida Rukhayya (1154–60) are carved with continuous patterns in which geometrical interlacing is combined with small units such as hexagons and stars each enfolding a separate foliate motif. This style of ornament increasingly tended to replace the lively figural decoration.

While wood from other regions of the contemporary Islamic world is less well-documented than in Egypt some general features can be deduced from the surviving pieces. In Persia few examples at present can be attributed with confidence to a 10th century date. The earliest pieces of carved wood of 10th to 11th century date include the doors from the tomb of Maḥmūd of Ghazni (998–1030), whose kingdom fell within the sphere of Persian cultural influence, and show some resemblance to the carving of early Fatimid work in their use of curved arabesque scrolls, beaded bands, and inscriptions in kufic. Some 12th-

century pieces, such as a mimbar dated 1151 in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, demonstrate a continuous decoration of geometrical motifs and palmettes. Where foliage scrolls occur the forms of the leaves show their origin in the Sasanian half-palmette.

A relatively large amount of wood has survived from Turkey attributed to the 12th to 13th centuries including doors, pulpits, and Koran stands carved with geometrical and arabesque devices and representational motifs of lions, griffins, peacocks, and human figures which can be paralleled in Turkish Seljuq ceramics, tilework and stone. Although there is little contemporary woodwork extant in North Africa, there are a few important pieces of late 11th to 12th century date such as the mimbar of the Great Mosque of Algiers dated 1082 and two Moroccan mimbars from the Koutoubiya and Kasba mosques constructed between 1150 and 1160, all in carved wood using a repertoire of designs of geometrical patterns, palmettes and arabesque scrolls.

During the long period following the Fatimids, Egypt was ruled successively by the Ayyubids and the Mamluks (mid-12th to early 16th centuries). At first the Fatimid woodwork tradition continued but with increasing elaboration in the combinations of tendrils and leaves of arabesque motifs and new palmette forms. Gradually figural representation gave way to a composite style in which small interlocking polygonal panels were filled with interlaced arabesque foliage in carved relief. Inlay in different coloured woods, bone and ivory was increasingly used. One of the most distinctive features, however, of Mamluk woodwork and indeed of Mamluk decorative arts is the replacement of kufic script by a bold variant of the cursive naskhi script known as thuluth. Here the script is the main element of the design which is formally divided into sections. A ceiling fragment of carved wood from the restorations to the Al Azhar mosque of Cairo made by the Mamluk Qāyṭbāy in 1494–5 shows how the treatment of calligraphy in wood resembles that of contemporary metalwork and ceramics. Here a large roundel with scalloped edge contains a thuluth inscription quoting Qāyṭbāy's name which is arranged as a diametrical chord. The roundel itself is framed in geometrically-shaped panels carved with arabesques reserved in relief on a plain background.

The Mamluk period also witnessed the development of the *mashrabiyya* or turned wood lattice, which continued through to the



19th century. It was used for screens, partitions and windows and is best seen in Cairene private houses. The basic principle is straightforward – a lattice was constructed of turned oval shapes joined together by short turned and ribbed links. An early example of *mashrabiyya* work is seen in diagonal lattice squares set into a carved wooden panel from the Madrasa of Qāyṭbāy at al-Jamaliyya founded in 1480–1. An almost inexhaustible range of patterns could be worked in *mashrabiyya* in varying degrees of lacelike fineness. A technique was also practised which resulted in another pattern at a subsidiary level to the main lattice. If the connecting links were extended in length extra turned shapes could be fitted into the lattice to form designs such as mimbars (no. 455) interlacing cypress trees and kufic inscriptions.

In Persia numerous pieces of a high standard exist from the 14th century onwards. The carved doors from the sanctuary of the mosque of Bayezid Bastami of 1307–9 illustrate a profusion of arabesques with inscriptions in kufic. A particularly elegant and graceful style is seen in late 14th century pieces like the carved wood Koran stand in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, dated 1360, in which the arabesque motifs are enriched by flowers and palmettes of Chinese inspiration such as the lotus and peony, and inscriptions are written in a bold naskhi. 15th century woodwork continued this tradition with an increasing use of exuberant floral ornament which foreshadows the style of the Safavid period (16th to early 18th centuries). Application of painted detail also became more prevalent replacing meticulous carving.

From the 16th century onwards, the dominant influences in Islamic woodwork were those of the Ottoman Turkish empire which controlled formerly independent territories such as Egypt, Mesopotamia, North Africa and Syria, and of the Safavids and Qajars of Persia. Both were characterised by increasing use of colour and flamboyance of motif which are especially seen in the painted floral designs and narrative scenes embellishing the walls of Ottoman houses and in the intricate *khātam-kāri* inlays and painted and lacquered doors and ceilings of Persia.



429

429 Fragment of a wooden cornice carved, painted and gilt
Length 39cm, height 9.5cm.
National Museum, Damascus,
no. A 16582, from Qaṣr al-Ḥayr
al-Gharbi
Syria, Umayyad period, 8th century

Probably part of a lintel or cornice. An identical design is found on the cornice of the Mosque of 'Amr, Fustat, dated to 827. See Creswell (1932, I, pl. 42b). The scroll motif with various fillings, common to Hellenistic and Mediterranean Christian art, survives unmodified, as here, or transformed into a palmette.

Unpublished

430 Panel, probably sycomore
Height 40.5cm, width 21cm
Museum of Islamic Art, Cairo,
no. 15468
Egypt or Syria, Umayyad period,
8th century

This panel is carved in high relief with two circular scrolls issuing from a basket-like vase. The upper scroll contains a bunch of grapes and the lower a palmette vine leaf. At either side of the vase is a pendant cluster of grapes and a squashed leaf. The scrolls have acanthus-like fronds. The panel bears circular dowel-holes and was evidently part of a wooden revetment. The theme, not the style, recalls the wooden revetment panels from the Aqsa mosque in Jerusalem dated to about 715. See Sourdelt-Thomine and Spuler (1973, p. 186, no. 68-9).

Unpublished



430

431 Wooden panel, ? originally attached to beam

Length 74cm, height 18.7cm
British Museum, London,
no. 1944 5-133
Mesopotamia, Abbasid period,
9th century

The bevelled wavy lines edging the main pattern on this panel are an adaption of the scroll motifs and surround a deeply cut pattern of bevelled lances.

Unpublished



431



434

432 Carved panel

Height 36cm, width 24cm
National Museum, Damascus,
 no. 2645/A8498
 Syria, Abbasid period,
 9th–10th century

This panel comes from Qal'at al-Jabar, a site on the upper Euphrates, and consists of a pattern of circular grooves developing out of each other around an axis. The pattern is already recognisable as an arabesque even though its elements are not yet abstract. In the centre, the piled vases of Hellenistic origin have been simplified under the influence of the third Samarran style. The leaves growing out of the vases are bevelled and form complementary semi-circular shapes. The grooved Sasanian palmettes are unmodified. The scoring of these leaves and the beadwork on the vases are typical of the post-Samarran, especially Fatimid, woodwork (compare nos. 443, 447).

Published: Damascus (1969, fig. 125)



432

434 Section of a frieze, probably in teak

Length 192cm, height 32cm
Museum of Islamic Art, Cairo,
 no. 2462, from the Great Cemetery south of Cairo
 Egypt, 9th century

Inscriptions in the upper and lower margins are from the Koran, Suras II, 255 and IX, 13. Sura II, 255, the Āyat al-Kursi, is a particularly common funerary inscription. The script is a squat kufic without dots and is flat carved. The frieze is divided into panels, palmettes and rams' horns carved in high relief alternating with panels of veined trefoil scrolls of which two have a foliate lance in a lobed arch, conceivably intended as a mihrab. The palmette compositions are derived from the elements of Sasanian crowns – the circular diadem, the soaring wings and the horns of Alexander. However, this particular combination does not appear on the coins of any of the Sasanian kings or on pieces of Sasanian silver and is evidently a free composition.

Published: David-Weill (1931, p. 43);
 Pauty (1931, p. 12); Miles (1952,
 pp. 156–71)

433 Wooden panel, ? originally attached to beam

Length 171cm, height 9.5cm
British Museum, London,
 no. 1944 5-13 2
 Mesopotamia, Abbasid period,
 9th century

Lozenges here enclose identical cuttlefish-like motifs. Compare no. 435.

Unpublished



433 detail



435

435 Panel of thin teak veneer
Length 83cm, height 23.5cm
Museum of Islamic Art, Cairo,
no. 3498
Egypt, Tulunid period, 9th century

Inscription

baraka wa yumn wa sa'āda li-ṣā
[ḥibihi]

'blessing and good fortune and
happiness to its owner.'

The veneer is laminated on to a base to which it is fixed by corroded iron nails. This panel has a bevelled palmette scroll with the elements in highest relief shaved flat. A second panel in the Museum of Islamic Art, Cairo (no. 3499), is exactly similar except that it is solid teak rather than veneer. Its inscription is almost identical to that of this panel. Both panels have uncarved borders with excised joints where they were keyed into a larger decorative scheme.

Published: David-Weill (1931, pp. 46–7),
Grohmann (1971)

**436 Section of a frieze,
probably of sycomore**
Length 179cm, height 20.5cm
Museum of Islamic Art, Cairo,
no. 6280/2
Egypt, Tulunid period, 9th century

The bevelled frieze shows confronted collared doves with a palmette between and a background of swirling wing-like palmettes. The border above, the left hand end and the carved decoration were thickly painted in red and yellow ochre with highlights in black and white, probably on a deep blue ground. The doves' wings have been flattened and show pairs of dowel-holes to fix embossed plaques which have now disappeared. There are also dowel holes to fix the panel to the wall.

Published: Pauty (1931, pp. 26–7)

**437 Arched panel probably of
teak**
Height 58cm, width 45cm
Museum of Islamic Art, Cairo,
no. 13173, gift of Sir John Hume
Egypt, Tulunid period, late
9th century

This bevelled arched panel in a blank surround has palmettes transformed into confronted birds with their heads drooping on their breasts. The elements in highest relief have been shaved flat. This is a perfect example of the ambiguity of the Samarra bevelled cut design in which the design and ground merge perfectly so that no single line can trace the pattern. There are no indications of painting, but a comparable painted panel was discovered at Samarra. See Herzfeld (1923, pl. XLII).

Unpublished

436





437

438 Fragment of a carved panel with fluted kufic inscription
Length 46.8cm, width 13.2cm
National Museum, Damascus,
no. 14058A
Syria (Raqqa), 11th century

This panel was discovered during the excavation of the Abbasid palace complex at Raqqa to which, however, it did not belong. The inscription reads [a]mir al-mu'm[in], 'Commander of the Faithful.' The lettering and scrolls form distinct planes against the background and together with their unburdened elegance suggest links with the developments in the lettering on the monuments of 11th century Diarbakir in southern Turkey.

Published: Damascus (1969, p. 171, fig. 73)



438



439 Painted corbel in the shape of an eagle's head

Length 70cm, height 15cm

Museum of the Great Mosque, Kairouan

Tunisia (Kairouan), Zirid period, 10th century

The head of the eagle is stylised and combined with an abstract scroll design in red, white, yellow and black. Corbels of this type appear early in north Africa and Spanish Islamic architecture and do not seem related to an eastern prototype. They have not yet been studied in depth.

Unpublished

440 Beam painted with geometric and plant designs on a red ground

Length 135cm, width 27.5cm

Museum of the Great Mosque, Kairouan

Tunisia (Kairouan), ? 11th century

The painted designs on north African beams and corbels appear to be unique in Islamic art. Their dating remains uncertain and their origins unexplored. Compare no. 441.

Published: Marçais (1925)

*British Museum
Centre for the Arts*

441a-b Two beams with painted inscriptions from beams of the Great Mosque, Kairouan

a. length 297cm

b. length 119cm

Museum of the Great Mosque, Kairouan

Tunisia (Kairouan), Zirid period, 11th century

The tree-trunks which form the beams of the transverse aisle of the Great Mosque were part of the 9th century Aghlabid foundation. They were boxed in with planks of cypress wood of which all but six bear later 11th century decoration.

Published: Marçais (1925);
Roy and Poinssot (1958, II, fas. I,
p. 43c, d)



439

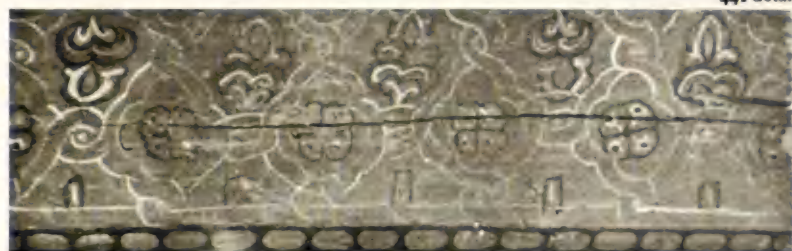
442 Section of a frieze with remains of plaster coating

Length 432cm, height 30cm

Museum of Islamic Art, Cairo, no. 3465, found during excavations at the hospital of Sultan Qalāwūn in Cairo

Egypt, Fatimid period, 11th century

The hospital of Sultan Qalāwūn was built on the site of a Fatimid palace the Dār al-Qutbiyya (before 1063), and this wooden frieze is believed to have come from this palace. The richly varied decoration which includes huntsmen, musicians, dancers, harpies and hares is entirely characteristic of Fatimid court art and was also taken up by the painters who produced the lustre pottery for which Fatimid Egypt is celebrated (compare no. 276). There are also parallels of theme, though not of style, with the paintings on the ceiling of the Cappella Palatina in



441 detail

Palermo, built for Roger II of Sicily (1132–43). See Jones (1972, pp. 41–50). The frieze has traces of paint; the ground is dark blue and the figures are in red.

Published: Herz (1913, pp. 169–74); Cairo (1969, no. 220a)



443

443 Door panel of teak

Height 33cm, width 21.5cm
Museum of Islamic Art, Cairo,
no. 3361

Egypt, Fatimid period, 11th century

This panel is deeply incised with a striking slanting cut, clearly reminiscent of the Samarra bevelled style but without any of its ambiguity of line. The central motif, a pair of bridled horses' heads in a beaded medallion with a palmette between, is almost flat cut. This panel may be compared to another with a pair of horses' heads in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York. See Dimand (1932, no. 112).

Published: Pauty (1931, p. 47); Cairo (1969, no. 219)

442 detail





444

444 Section of a frieze, probably in sycomore

Length 143cm, height 31.5cm
Museum of Islamic Art, Cairo,
 no. 4061, found during excavations at
 the hospital of Sultan Qalāwūn in
 Cairo
 Egypt, Fatimid period, 11th century

This frieze, cut at either end, originally consisted of a pair of hefty gazelles cropping stylised Trees of Life with embossed palmettes fixed by iron dowels between each pair. The eyes, ears and limbs of the animals are enhanced with carved detail, similar to the engraved features of no. 169. The panel was covered with thin gesso which served as a base for painting or gilt, but there are no traces of colour. The frieze was fixed to the wall by dowels in the flat upper border and in the lower chamfered edge.

Published: Pauty (1931, p. 44); Cairo
 (1969, no. 211)

445 Section of a frieze with an embossed inscription

Length 181cm, height 23.5cm
Museum of Islamic Art, Cairo,
 no. 1744, gift of Dr. Kamāl Ḥusayn
 Egypt, Fatimid period, 11th–12th
 century

The inscription

ā wa nī'ma kāmila wa sa'āda
[wa] . . .
 ' . . . and perfect favour and
 happiness [and] . . . '

Though there are traces of plaster covering this beam there is no paint. The final word of the inscription is illegible and the disappearance of part of the inscription may be due to the fact that it was embossed with a thin wooden veneer fixed with dowels. The inscription may be compared to those on the beams of the mosque of al-Šāliḥ Ṭalā'i' in Cairo dated to 1160. See David-Weill (1931, p. 42).

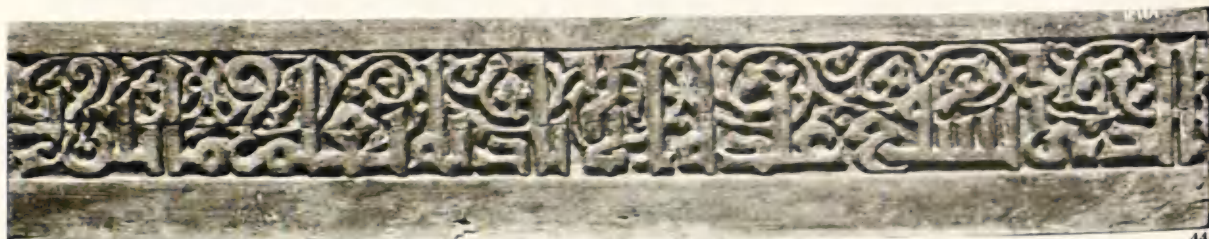
Unpublished

446 Section of a frieze

Length 132cm, height 25cm
Museum of Islamic Art, Cairo,
 no. 13148, purchased in 1935
 Egypt, Fatimid period,
 11th–12th century

The frieze is inscribed with a Koranic text from Sura II, 255, with plaited letters and continuous undulating scroll ground. The inscription was too long for the space available and is completed at the end above the line.

Unpublished



445

447 Carved panel

Height 39.4cm, width 19.1cm
Seattle Art Museum, no. 56. Is 13.2, Eugene Fuller Memorial Collection
 Egypt (Fustat), Fatimid period, 12th century

Despite the foliation, the lines of the design of this panel are abstract. The type of arabesque created was to provide a model for much of Islamic decoration that was to follow.

Published: Bowie (1970, no. 154)



447

448 Panel of poplar wood carved on both sides with kufic inscriptions

Height 248cm, width 292cm
National Museum, Damascus, no. A97, from the mosque of Muṣallā al-ʿIdayn, Damascus
 Syria, Fatimid period, 1103

The outer face is carved with the basmala in plaited kufic and with a dedicated inscription in unornamented kufic

Abū Jaʿfar Muḥammad b. al-Ḥasan b. ʿAlī ṣāfiy Amīr al-muʾminīn taqabbala Allāh minhu wa dhālika fī ashḥur al-sana 497
 'Abū Jaʿfar Muḥammad b. al-Ḥasan b. ʿAlī, favoured by the Commander of the Faithful, God accepted his offering of this screen in the course of the year 497 [1103 AD].'

The centre panel of the inner face is carved in plaited kufic based on circular instead of rectangular figures, with the words *Allāh* and *al-salām*, 'peace'. The surrounding frieze is taken from the Koran, Sura III, 18. The depth of the scrollwork brings out the relative importance of the inscription which is pierced in the central panel, in the background of the Koranic quotation but in the same plane as the dedication which surrounds this panel. The frieze of three-lobed



448

leaves around the centre panel on both sides derives from the first Samarran style. The small vase from which springs symmetrical foliated arabesques is a vestige of the Hellenistic artistic tradition.

Published: Damascus (1969, fig. 124)

449 Carved panel with inscription

Length 310cm, height 16cm
British Museum, London, no. 41618
 Egypt, Fatimid or Ayyubid period, 12th century

The inscription is from the Koran, Sura II, 264, in a stiff plain kufic script on a regular background of slender foliated scrolls. The words are grouped logically in cartouches, some letters being elongated to fill the space available. Two factors make the simple pattern lively, the axis of the inscription is off-centre and the solid eight-pointed star which forms the smaller cartouches is doubled and expanded at the centre.

Unpublished



449 detail



450

Centre for the Arts

450 a-b *Two panels*

Height of both 66cm, width 67cm and 79cm

Museum of Islamic Art, Cairo, nos. 408-9, from the cenotaph inside the mausoleum of the imam al-Shāfiʿi in Cairo, dated 1211

Egypt or Syria, Ayyubid period, about 1200

These panels are of wood inlay with grooved strapwork forming a skeleton inset with carved polygonal panels, the latter are mostly teak and show traces of black paint. Both panels have been slightly cut down at the sides and have a polygonal panel missing. Inscriptions are from the Koran, Suras XXI, 101 and LIX,

22-3, in the characteristic compressed Ayyubid naskhi script. The angular interlacing strapwork radiating from central stars creating regular or irregular polygons is first known from the Fatimid minbar presented in 1091 to the shrine of Ḥusayn at 'Asqalān in Palestine and now in the Ḥaram al-Khalil, Hebron. The technique was developed subsequently in Syria under the Zengids and Ayyubids but was well established in Egypt by the late 12th century. Some of the inset panels bear vine-clusters.

Published: Herz (1907, p. 140);
David-Weill (1931, pp. 1-2)



451

451 Pair of doors in plane wood decorated with arabesques and kufic inscriptions

Each door, height 230cm, width 61.5cm

Iraq Museum, Baghdad, no. A677, from the mosque of Nabī Jurjis, Mosul Northern Mesopotamia (Mosul), Atabegid period, 12th century

Each leaf consists of two large upright panels of almost identical design between three small horizontal panels. The whole is surrounded by a frieze on which the shahada is repeated in foliated kufic. Of the horizontal panels, the two lower bear a design of repeated arabesques. The richest scheme is reserved for the topmost panels which are inscribed in foliated and almost illegible kufic.

jihād yukāfi [?] *thawāban*
'pious exertions [which] will be duly rewarded.'

The upright panels consist of a central panel surrounded by a frieze with plaited patterns in the corners.

al-mulk lillāh al-wahid [repeated irregularly]

'sovereignty belongs to the sole God'

The central column bears an undeciphered motto.

Published: Fransis and Naqshabandi (1949, p. 61); Dihwajī (1961, pp. 100–12, pls. 1–4)



452

452 Mimbar with kufic inscriptions and carved inlays

Height 250cm, width 96cm

Iraq Museum, Baghdad, no. A7209 from the mosque of al-'Amādiyya, Mosul

Northern Mesopotamia (Mosul), Atabegid period, 1153

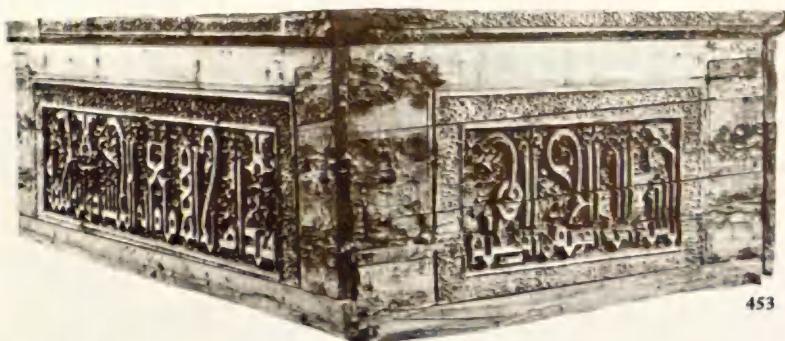
The inscription on the hand-rails begins with the basmala, then reads *hādha mā taṭawwā 'a bi-'amalihi mawlānā al-amīr al-ajall al sayyid ... Hishām al-dīn Najm al-Islām imām al-dawla* [?] *Sharbār Beg Qarāja b. 'Abd Allāh sayf amīr al-mu'minin dāma 'izzuhu* 'In the name of God, this (mimbar) is what was offered by our lord, the most illustrious amir, the master ... Hishām al-Dīn, Star of Islam, leader of the state [?], Sharbār Beg Qarāja b. 'Abdullāh, sword of the Commander of the Faithful, may his glory be perpetual.'

The inscription on the panels parallel to the hand rails

Kāna al-qawwām 'alā 'amalihi wa'l-nāḍir fī maṣlahatihi al-qādī al-ajall Fakhr al-dīn 'Abd Allāh b. Yahyā wāfaqa farāghuhu sana thamān wa arba'in wa khamisa mi'a ... raḥama Allāh man tarahḥama alayhimā wa 'alā [?] hādha 'amal 'Ali b. Abū [sic] al-Nahī wa Ibrāhīm b. Jāmi' wa 'Ali b. Salāmā al-jurjiyyin

'The manager of the work and the superintendant of its affairs was Fakhr al-dīn 'Abd Allāh b. Yahyā. Its completion corresponded to the year 548 [1153 AD]. May God show mercy to him who prays for God's mercy on them and on [?]. This is the work of 'Ali b. al-Nahī and Ibrāhīm b. Jāmi' and 'Ali b. Salāmā, the Georgians.'

Published: Fransis and Naqshabandi (1949, p. 58, pl. facing p. 64); Miles (1952, 72–83, pl. IX)



453

453 Cenotaph of mulberry wood inscribed on the sides

Length 262cm, width 195cm

height 95cm

Iraq Museum, Baghdad, no. A. 623, from the mosque of Salmān al-Fārisī, near Baghdad Mesopotamia (Baghdad), 1227

This cenotaph was ordered by the Abbasid caliph al-Mustanşir for the tomb of the seventh imam of the Twelver shi'ites, Mūsā al-Kāzīm (died 799). The presentation of a cenotaph to the tomb of a saint or local hero was a way of annexing his popularity, and the tomb of Mūsā was endowed by successive conquerors of Baghdad who relegated al-Mustanşir's offering to the tomb of Salmān al-Fārisī. The inscription on the lid is taken from the Koran, XXXIII, 33. As well, the patron and date are given

Hādhā mā taqarraba ilā [Allāh] ta'ālā bi-'amalihi khalifatuhu fi ardhihi wa-nā'ibuhu fi khalqihī sayyidnā wa-mawlānā imām al-muslimin al-mafrūḍ al-tā'a 'alā al-khalq ajma'in Abū Ja'far al-Mansūr al-Mustanşir billāh Amiral-Mu'minin thabbata Allāh da'watahu sana sitti mi'a wa arba' wa 'ishr . . .

This is what was done to seek God's favour by his vicar on earth and the regent over His creation, our lord and master, the imām of the Muslims, to whom is due obedience from all mankind, Abū Ja'far al-Mansūr al-Mustanşir billāh, Commander of the Faithful, may God approve his prayer in the year 624 [1227 AD].'

The plaited kufic inscription on the sides starts with the basmala and continues

hādhā ḡariḥ al-imām Abi al-Ḥasan Mūsā b. Ja'far ibn Muḥammad b. 'Alī b. al-Ḥusayn b. 'Alī b. Abi Ṭālib 'alayhim al-salām
'This is the tomb of the imām Abū al-Ḥasan Mūsā b. Ja'far ibn Muḥammad b. 'Alī b. al-Ḥusayn b. 'Alī b. Abi Ṭālib upon all of whom be peace.'

As with other tombs of saints, the lettering of the genealogy of the saints provides the decoration, softened here and there by a frame and a background of scrolls. The late plaited kufic is simple compared to eastern prototypes but unusually eclectic in its combination of straight and rounded elements.

Published: Fransis and Naqshabandi (1949, pp. 55-6 and pl. facing p. 64)



454

454 Cenotaph of sandalwood with inscriptions and traces of paint and gilding

Length (including frame) 217cm,

width 116cm, height 136cm

National Museum, Damascus, from the mausoleum of Khālīd b. al-Walid, Homs

Syria (Homs), Mamluk period, 13th century

Commemorative plaques found in this mausoleum date the cenotaph and show it to have been ordered by the Mamluk sultan al-Zāhir Baybars (died 1277) on his passage through Homs to celebrate his victories in Armenia. See al-Ush (1963, pp. 35, 115). The cenotaph is incomplete as there is no lid or base. The date, names of artist and patron are missing on three sides representing mihrabs in which hang long lamps (an allusion to Koran, Sura XXIV, 35); the fourth side is incised in thuluth with Koran, Sura, II, 255. The top frieze is inscribed in thuluth. Only two sections survive taken from the Koran, III, 185 and XXXI, 33. Below it runs a frieze in plaited kufic on a background of scrolls. The body of lettering is cramped against the lower border and the scrolls emphasise the monotony of the upright strokes. The inscription quotes verses from the Koran, Suras IX, 22; XXXIX, 73; and CXII, 21. The body of the cenotaph is divided into panels on three sides representing mihrabs in which hang lamps. On the fourth side is an inscription from the Koran, Sura II, 255.

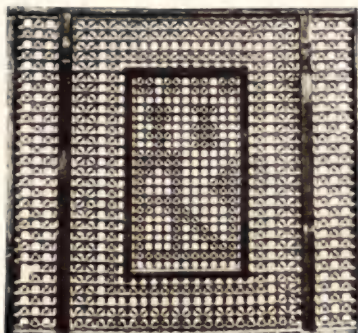
Published: al-Ush (1963); Damascus (1969, p. 218, fig. 121)

455 Window screen (mashrabiyya) of squares with beaded diagonals

Height 142cm, length 152cm
 Museum of Islamic Art, Cairo,
 no. 526, from the mosque madrasa of
 Sulṭān Ḥasan
 Egypt, possibly Mamluk period,
 mid-14th century

The interior of this panel is a rectangle of finer work showing in silhouette a minbar and mosque lamp. The provenance is not certain since the mosque of Sultan Ḥasan was formerly a depot for woodwork collected from ancient monuments which were in danger of ruin or destruction. Mashrabiyya work is a typically Egyptian craft which was much stimulated by the shortage of fine wood for panelling and which, from the mid-12th century, developed rapidly. While there is no precisely dated material from the 14th century, such an early date for this section is by no means improbable.

Published: Wiet (1930, no. 37); Cairo
 (1969, no. 232)



455



456

456 Pair of window-shutters with identical kufic inscriptions

Height (of each) 68.2cm, width 49cm
 Iran Bastan Museum, Tehran,
 no. 3283
 Persia (Fars), Buyid period,
 10th century

The inscriptions in arabic, unread,
 are set in mihrab-shaped scrollwork
 borders.

Unpublished



457a

457a-b Two carved triangular capitals

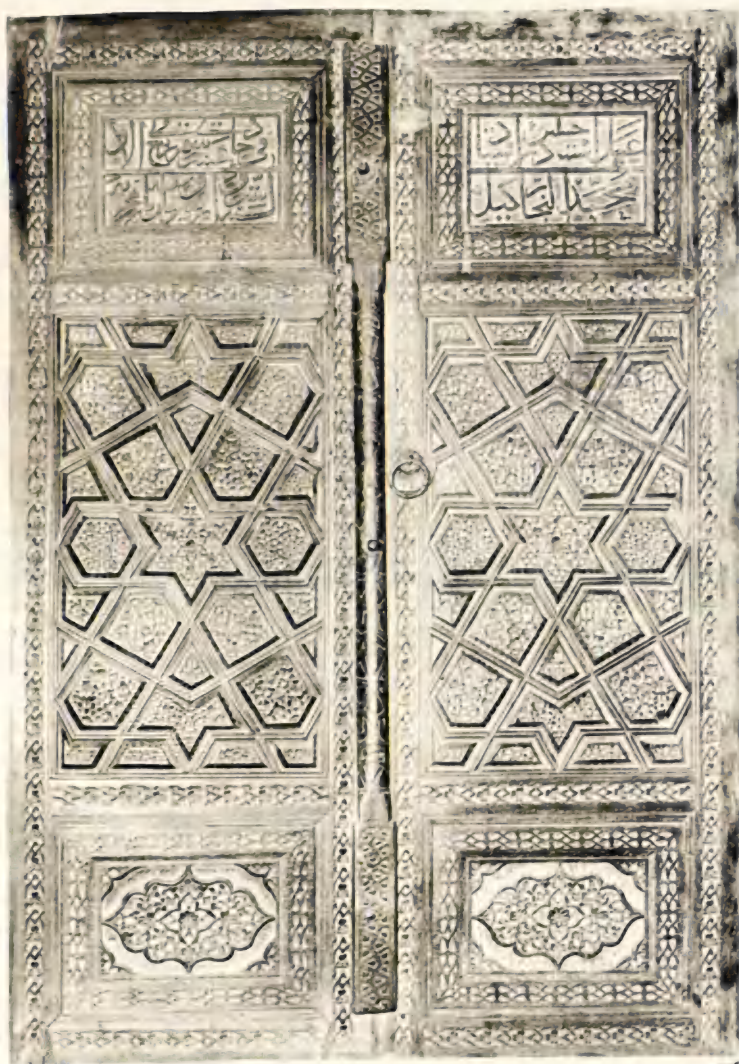
a. Height 24.5cm, width 75.5cm
 b. Height 36cm, width 74cm
 Iran Bastan Museum, Tehran,
 nos. 1165-6
 Persia (Azerbaijan), early 14th
 century

The advantages of building in wood are elasticity in earthquake zones and cheapness. In the early centuries of Islam, wood was used in public architecture to an extent which present remains scarcely indicate and on a grander scale than contemporary illustrations usually suggest. The carved decoration derives from Abbasid and Fatimid models. The inscribed capital b has the words *al-ghalab, lillāh al-wāḥid*, 'victory belongs to God, the One...' inscribed in naskhi on two registers. The capitals have outer bands of a rolling wave motif which runs up the sides. On the back capital is a six-pointed star set in an arabesque decoration.

Unpublished



457b



458

458 Pair of doors with geometrical and floral carving and inscriptions

Height 206cm, width 148cm
Iran Bastan Museum, Tehran,
no. 1135/3308
 Persia, 1442

These doors are probably from a mosque though they are not inscribed with sacred texts. The outer frame is restored. Fastening is secured by a central column in a bronze sheath and a bronze ring-handle. Each leaf is divided into three panels, the two uppermost inscribed

*'amal[?a] ustādh Ḥasan/Husayn
 ibn ustādh Muḥammad al-Najjār
 ?kumila*

*'the work of master Ḥasan/
 Husayn, son of master
 Muḥammad the carpenter, it was
 completed'*

*fi ḥādī ashār shahr Rabi' al-Awwal
 fī al-sanna sitt wa-arba'in wa
 thamān mi'a hijriyya*

*'on the 11th of the month Rabi'
 al Awwal in the year 846 of the
 hijra [1442 AD].'*

The large panels consist of small interlocking pieces of wood set in raised wooden mouldings. At the centre of each is a six-pointed star enclosing a six-petalled flower set with a decorative boss, a vestige of the large nail heads used to strengthen the doors. The remaining pieces radiate from the central star and enclose fragments of a floral pattern. The patterns throughout recall contemporary book-bindings, decorated manuscript margins and floral carpets.

Unpublished

460a detail



459 Panel inscribed on two lines
Length 110cm
Imam Riza Shrine Museum, Mashhad
Persia (Mashhad), Safavid period,
1554

Inscription unread

Unpublished

460a-b Two horizontal carved panels
a. length 370cm, width 24cm
b. length 210cm, width 26cm
Museo Frederico Marés, Barcelona
Spain (Toledo), ? Almoravid period,
11th–12th century

The animal medallions suggest
Fatimid stylistic influence.

Published: Terrasse (1963, p. 425, pl. 23)

**461 Carved panel with foliated
kufic inscription**
*Archaeological Museum, Province of
Toledo*
Spain, Almohad period, 12th century

The inscription is from the Koran,
Sura XV, 48. A monotonous central
axis is here avoided by partitioning
off the upper portions of the panel and
filling it with patterns unrelated to the
inscription. The kufic shows affinity
with contemporary north African
scripts while the foliation above is
related to simpler and bolder
Egyptian forms (compare no. 446).

Unpublished

**462 Carved panel from a private
house**
Length 300cm
*National Museum of Hispano-
Moresque Art, Granada*
Spain, Almohad period, 12th century

Beams inscribed with devotional
quotations and ciphers are found
both in mosques and in private houses.
This beam is decorated with a
foliated kufic inscription from the
Koran, Sura VII, 54. The problem of
how to transform an inscription into
decoration was seen and solved in
much of the Islamic world by filling
the whole surface. Thus, scrolls,
leaves and flowers were made to grow
out of the letters into the spaces
between. This mass of foliage was
contained by establishing a number of
horizontal axes marking off the body
of lettering, which remains legible.
In this example, one such axis is
explicitly marked by an unbroken
horizontal axis about three-eighths of
the way up the panel.

Published: Puertas (1971, XX, fas. I, pp.
109–12, pls. 1–2)

**463 Carved panel from a private
house**
Length 200cm
*National Museum of Hispano-
Moresque Art, Granada, no. 3.981*
Spain, Almohad period, 12th century

The beam is decorated with a foliated
kufic inscription reading

al-karāma wa'l-surūr al-dā'im
liṣā [ḥib . . .]

'Honour and perpetual joy to its
owner . . .'

The style of the kufic, with acorn
finials, broad, knobbed leaves in
profile describing near circles or
slanting sharply backwards. Here, the
round letters are not voided and there
is no marked horizontal axis. The
motto may also be compared to those
found on ivories, ceramics and other
objects.

Published: Puertas (1972, XXI, fas. I,
pp. 161–5, pls. 1–2)

464 Beam with foliated kufic inscription

Length 310cm, width 10.2cm,
height 14cm
*Instituto Valencia de Don Juan,
Madrid*
Spain (Toledo), Almohad period,
?13th century

Inscription unread.

Unpublished



466a

465 Beam with foliated kufic inscription

Length 127cm, width 5.2cm,
height 9.8cm
*Instituto Valencia de Don Juan,
Madrid*
Spain, Almohad period, ?13th
century

Inscription unread

Unpublished

466a-d Four roundels carved in relief, painted and inscribed

Diameter of each 63cm
*Joseph and Jean Soustiel Collection,
Paris*
Turkey, Ottoman period,
18th century

Roundels of this sort are found in most Ottoman mosques, usually suspended from columns or set in the pendentives beneath the dome. These four form part of a series which should also include 'Umar, 'Ali, Husayn and Fāṭima. They are inscribed in thuluth jalli.

Published: Soustiel (1973, pp. 4, 37, no. 44)



464 detail



465 detail

Marble and Stucco



490

In Islamic times, at least in the early and medieval periods, the supreme art among the Muslims was their calligraphy. The Arabic script proved a heaven-sent tool in the hands of Muslim artists and considerable effort went into the production of masterpieces of calligraphy, both that inscribed in stone and that written in ink in manuscript material. It is the former type, the lapidary, which concerns us here and some fine examples of which can be seen in this Exhibition.

To speak in the broadest terms, the scripts used in Arabic epigraphy are two: the early, square script, called kufic, and the later cursive, naskhi. From its name the first would appear to have connections with the city in Mesopotamia named Kufa, though any direct link with that city is impossible to prove. The meaning of the second, naskhi, is basically that of copying, that is writing at some speed and therefore naturally in a less square script. The former, dating from the very early Islamic times, and possibly earlier, began in a simple style and gradually over the years became more and more elaborate, until virtually none but the artist himself could read the inscription. It finally gave way to the cursive naskhi about the end of the 12th century, though kufic continued to be used in some places, particularly in the east of the Islamic empire, for some time alongside the cursive. Naskhi was also to develop over the centuries, reaching great heights of elaboration and artistry, though again leaving the reader with a difficult task of deciphering.

Apart from its purely decorative role, particularly as part of mosque architecture in Islam, Arabic epigraphy was put to other uses. Most importantly it was employed on tombstones, especially those of the famous and the influential and these inscriptions are therefore often of great interest to the historian. There is a third less common, though perhaps equally valuable type of Arabic inscription, that which commemorates the construction of some building or something similar.

As for the contents of these various kinds of inscriptions written in Arabic, certainly the first two, the decorative mosque inscription and the funerary inscription, will make use of Koranic quotations. Indeed mosque inscriptions are generally found to contain little else except perhaps a date of building. Funerary inscriptions begin with pious phrases and other relevant citations from the Koran before the scribe

comes to the essentials of his inscription, the name and titles of the deceased and the exact date of his death, even these containing fixed pious phrases and wishes for his safe entry into heaven. Commemorative inscriptions generally come straight to the subject and give the name and title of the builder, perhaps also the name of the man who actually undertook the work of construction. Apart from the date of construction, mention might sometimes also be made of the source of the funds from which the work was carried out.

How do the exhibits listed below in this Catalogue fit into the general remarks above? The earliest inscription, no. 470, cannot be regarded as typical of the simple epigraphic kufic, since, rather than being inscribed, it has been written onto the stone. It is therefore to be seen in the context of the written material of the early period and, while the script can still be referred to as kufic, it is inevitably more cursive than the inscribed type. The text is too fragmentary to permit comment.

Examples of simple lapidary kufic are to be found in no. 474, (probably 10th century), no. 477 (10th century), the three line inscription of no. 478 (10th century), the first band of no. 488 (10th century), and no. 487 (10th century). No. 477 also has a *basmala*, i.e. the Koranic phrase 'In the name of God, the Compassionate . . .', in what is termed foliated kufic, a term to be discussed below. No. 477 is a magnificent piece of craftsmanship and falls into the second group outlined above, the funerary inscription. No. 478 also indicates the beginnings of foliation in the second band. The simple kufic set in the arch of the mihrab in no. 474 fulfils a decorative use inside the mosque and bears the *shahāda*, the Muslim profession of faith, 'There is no god but God; Muḥammad is the Prophet of God'. Both nos. 488 and 487 show simple kufic inscriptions on columns. Whereas the latter clearly is commemorative, for the names of the ruler and the builder of the palace are given, the former is probably purely decorative.

But kufic did not remain simple in style. The beginnings of foliated kufic have already been noted above in nos. 477 and 478. Foliated kufic may be defined as having leaf-like decorations of the apices of the letters. Apart from the examples given above of this foliated script, no. 476 (14th century) should also be cited here. It is almost certainly of a purely decorative type.

Apart from foliated kufic, what is generally called floriated kufic also

developed and this kind is represented in this collection. Floriated kufic has the same basic decoration as foliated and in addition floral motifs grow out of the letters. No. 478 (10th–11th century) shows this in its fairly early development, while the inscriptions of no. 475 (11th–12th century) all show a much more advanced form. These are also mihrab inscriptions and decorative.

A further development of the kufic script was the plaited variety, even more decorative than the types described above and probably the most difficult of all to read. No. 481 (11th century) is a combination of the foliated type and the plaited – a combination perhaps typical of North Africa only. Although primarily a decorative script it is here used on a tombstone.

The only example of the cursive script, naskhi, is no. 496, dating from the 14th century and therefore showing an already fairly well developed form, carrying too all the letter dots, unlike the early simple type of naskhi and the later which became very elaborate. This is a funerary inscription.



473 detail



468

467 Slab of marble carved with a chalice or vase with leaves
Height 43.5cm, width 22.5cm
National Museum, Damascus, no. A 17989, from Qaṣr al-Ḥayr al-Gharbi
Syria, Umayyad period,
8th century

The chalice and leaves on this slab are related to the basket or cornucopia and sheaf theme, also known from the mosaics of the Dome of the Rock, Jerusalem. See Creswell (1942, pls. 17b, 23a, c, 26d). Here the corresponding elements are absolutely uniform and symmetrical, the 'eyes' and axial stem-and-ball so stylised that their prototypes can no longer be recognised. The combination of abstract and naturalism forms in the loose curves of the chalice set against the well-defined scrolls of fig leaves below and oak leaves above produces interacting rhythms.

Unpublished



467

468 Rectangular panel of marble carved with geometric and vegetal motifs
Length 162.5cm, width 45cm
National Museum, Damascus, no. A 11, from the Great Mosque, Damascus
Syria, Umayyad period,
8th century

This is the only surviving panel from a series. The framework of the design consists of an elongated lozenge enclosing a circle and inscribed in a rectangle accentuated by a raised border whose modelling recalls the 'jewellery' techniques of the tie-beams of the octagonal arcades of the Dome of the Rock, Jerusalem. See Creswell (1932, pls. 25b, c, e, 26a, c, d). The elements of the pattern are taken from the Hellenistic and early Christian repertoire of Syrian art such as vine leaves with 'eyes' and veins, grape clusters, palmettes and half-palmettes, stylised flowers and acanthus leaves enclosed in scrolls. Though naturalistic, these elements are treated as geometric units, all growing from the same scroll regardless of species. The scrolls order the pattern by grouping the elements into self-contained compartments, absolutely symmetrical in this panel. The surface is completely covered, those elements which are not identical are complementary. The scroll-motif is organised on an axis around a focal point, the central acanthus crown. This scroll motif is one of the most enduring and adaptable themes in Islamic design.

Published: Creswell (1932, pp. 176–7, pls. 62A, a, d, c); Damascus (1969, fig. 146)

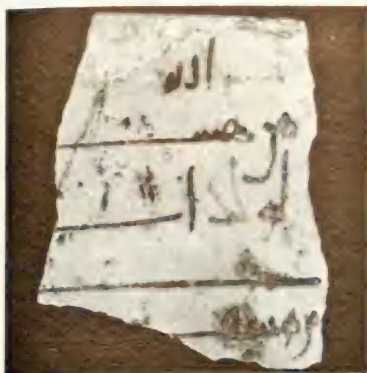


469

469 Stucco fragment with spray of leaves, fruits and grapes
Height 110cm, width 78cm
National Museum, Damascus, from the façade of Qaṣr al-Ḥayr al-Gharbi
Syria, Umayyad period,
8th century

Extensive use of stucco in architectural decoration was a novelty introduced by the Umayyads into Syria from recently conquered Mesopotamia. The newly rich ruling classes built themselves a series of pleasure palaces and in order that these palaces could be more quickly and completely decorated, easily worked plaster with wall paintings was preferred to the more expensive mosaics and stone facings. The technique used in the stuccoes from this castle seem to have been moulding followed by hand carving of the partly set plaster. These fragments when excavated were so fractured that it was not possible to determine the precise position of all of them on the building façade. In this spray can be seen a combination of stylisation in the uniformity of detail combined with a semi-naturalistic treatment in the freedom of rhythm.

Unpublished



470

470 Fragment of a marble plaque with cursive kufic lettering

Height 7.5cm, width 6.5cm
National Museum, Damascus,
no. 17978A, found at *Qaṣr al-Ḥayr al-Gharbi*

Syria, Umayyad period,
early 8th century

This plaque has been described as a fragment of a 'letter', as neither the dimensions, lettering or wording indicate a monumental architectural function. Schlumberger (1939, p. 373) has reconstructed the inscription

bismillah . . . min Hish[ām Amīr al-Mu'minin ilā] . . . [a]l-Walid A[b]i [al-'Abbās] [a]h[ma]du Allāh ilayka [al-Ḥajjāj] ibn Yūsuf 'In the name of God, from Hish[ām, Commander of the Faithful, to al-Walid Abi al-'Abbās] [nephew and successor of the caliph Hishām], I thank God . . . [al-Ḥajjāj] ibn Yūsuf.'

Hishām died in 714. This fragment displays distinct decorative features such as the horizontal elongation of the script and is comparable to the kufic of contemporary Korans and papyri, as well as with contemporary coins and other epigraphic fragments. See Grohmann (1971, XVI, 4; XV, p. 2).

Published: Schlumberger (1939, pp. 366–7, fig. 21)

471 Mihrab of white marble

Height 205cm, width 114cm
Iraq Museum, Baghdad, no. A 1185, taken from the mosque of al-Khāṣṣaki, Baghdad
Mesopotamia (Baghdad), Abbasid period, 9th century

Possibly of Syrian workmanship. The scallop shell of the niche, the piled vases of the central panel, the acanthus frieze around the hood with its bead-and-reel moulding and the Corinthian capitals are all copied from Hellenistic models. The palmette at the centre of the scallop and the fluted columns, however, are Persian while the top frieze of pineapples and palmettes is a precursor of the first Samarran style (see no. 473).

Published: Sarre and Herzfeld (1911–20, II, pp. 139–45, figs. 185–7, pls. XLV–I); Baghdad (1973, p. 60, no. 11, pl. 42)



471



472

472 Capital of marble

Height 42cm, width 32cm (maximum)
National Museum, Damascus,
no. 9558A
Syria (Raqqā), Abbasid period,
late 8th century

This probably dates from the same period as no. 471 and constitutes an important stage in the generally undated process of evolution from the naturalism inherited from Hellenistic art to the abstract theme of the bevelled style of Samarra (see no. 473). Herzfeld suggests that this capital and other related examples may derive from Byzantine rather than Classical models. Instead of superimposed rows of acanthus leaves, a single row of stylised spiny acanthus develops here out of palmettes. The decorations mostly occupies a single plane, steep cut against the body of the capital whose shape it emphasises.

Published: Sarre and Herzfeld (1911–20, II, pp. 352, 356ff, fig. 320)



473

473 Stucco moulded and carved panelling

Length 392cm, height 65cm

Iraq Museum, Baghdad, no. A 10481, found at Uskaf Bani Junayd Mesopotamia, Abbasid period, 9th century

suggesting the motif and its reverse.

The linear pattern is filled out by gentle swellings in the wood, stone or stucco. While the second style evolved out of the first, the second and third styles did not supersede the first at Samarra; all three are found together at other sites.

Unpublished

This piece comes from an Abbasid site that probably predates the foundation of Samarra. In 836 the eighth Abbasid caliph, al-Mu'tasim moved his capital up the Euphrates to avoid the chronic riots roused by his Turkish mercenaries in Baghdad. His successors, deprived of the political power provided by their bodyguard, turned their energies to building. Three decorative styles grew out of their projects. The earliest style, of which this stucco is an example, actually pre-dates the founding of Samarra and is clearly derived from the Syrian Umayyad tradition. It employs stylised compartmented but naturalistic motifs, especially the vine scroll, steep cut in stucco or wood with incised details. As the scope and pace of building operations demanded more rapid methods of decoration, stucco designs began to be cast in moulds and only finished by hand. Steep cutting was replaced by piercing and incising and the voids between motifs and compartments eventually disappeared as stylisation becomes abstraction. This second style witnesses the appearance of motifs without apparent fore-runners, bringing about the break with Hellenistic models of the first style. In the third style, voids and compartments totally disappear, and abstract and complementary motifs are defined by a continuous line by isolated strokes, simultaneously



474



475

474 Stucco mihrab

Height 142cm, width 106cm
Iraq Museum, Baghdad, no. A 1376
 Mesopotamia, Abbasid period,
 ? 10th century

This carved stucco mihrab has traces of red and green paint on a blue ground. The arch of the mihrab spans two semi-engaged columns with bell capitals and bucket-shaped pedestals and is carved with the shahada in simple kufic. Below the niche as it was *in situ* ran a frieze, carved in variant forms of the same kufic with the word *Allāh*, extending beyond the mihrab. The niche is filled with a continuous pattern, in the bevelled Samarran style, of addorsed half-palmettes developing into and alternating with bulbous vase-like motifs. In each side two steep-cut intertwining scrolls run the length of the columns and develop into an arabesque pattern of stylised leaves over the shoulders of the arch. The whole is enclosed in a rectangular frieze of two intersecting wavy tendrils joined in a double loop over the centre of the arch. The frieze extends above the niche forming a second frame filled with the same arabesque elements. On the basis of the Samarran influences, Sarre dates the mihrab to the 10th century. Equally striking, however, is its stylistic affinity to Persian stucco and faience mihrabs of the Seljuq periods and later, many of whose features this mihrab contains in germ.

Published: Sarre (1908, pp. 63–76)

475a, b Two fragments from a marble mihrab with inscription in foliated kufic

a. Length 176cm, width 38cm
 b. Length 164cm, width 40cm
Iraq Museum, Baghdad, no. A9886,
from the Nūri mosque, Mosul
 North Mesopotamia, Zengid period,
 late 11th–early 12th century

The inscription on these two fragments is from the Koran, Sura II, 144. These fragments were taken from a mihrab and then incorporated in the late 12th century Nūri mosque in Mosul. The balance between the lower and upper registers is maintained by the ogee-shaped linking strokes and the S-shaped *ha* and final *mim*. Typically, the relatively sober floriations of these letters and of *alif-lām* draw upon Persian models where their possibilities were exhaustively explored. The spreading of the last two words over three registers dictated by the limitations of the slab is an early and perhaps unintentional instance of lettering used in combination with scrollwork to fill the background void.

Published: Sarre and Herzfeld (1911, I, p. 7, fig. 10); Fransis and Naqshabandi (1951, p. 215, no. 5)



476

476 Fragment of a slab inscribed in foliated kufic

Height 77cm, length 78cm
Iran Bastan Museum, Tehran,
no. 3280, found at Sarmāj
 Persia (Kurdistan), 10th–14th
 century

Hasanawayh was a robber chieftain who compelled the reigning Buyid dynasty to recognise his claim to most of Kurdistan until his family's usefulness as holders of this buffer zone was exhausted in 1015. Little is known about Hasanawayh but the reputedly splendid nature of his reign seems to be reflected in this stone slab which may have formed part of a triumphal inscription over the doorway of his castle at Sarmāj. While the merlons and criss-cross border with its regular pattern of stud-shaped flowers are in the Sasanian tradition of grand architectural ornament, the uncouth foliation of the kufic makes the body of the lettering illegible. The details of the lettering may derive from tribal rather than urban sources. A companion piece has been published by Dimand (1952, pl. XIV-2).

Unpublished



477

477 White marble slab, inscribed on both sides

Height 39cm, length 75cm

British Museum, London, no. 1975

4-151

Egypt, Ikshidid or Fatimid period, 9th-10th century

This slab bears two inscriptions in kufic, both simple and foliated

Bismillāh al-rahmān al-rahīm
hadhā qabr Muḥammad b [?] Fātik
Ashmūni tuwaffiya fi shahr
Jumādā al-ākhir sana sitt
wa-khamsin wa-thalātha mi'a
ḥasbunā Allāh

'In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate, this is the tomb of Muḥammad b [?] Fātik of Ashmūni who died in the month of Jumādā II in the year 356 [967 AD], God is our sufficiency.'
Bismillāh al-rahmān . . .
 'In the name of God, the merciful . . .'

Ashmūni refers either to a small town in the Nile delta (Ashmun) or a town in Upper Egypt (al-Ashmunain). The vertical edges of the slab are cut back towards one side. This, together with the scale and incompleteness of the second inscription, suggests that this slab once formed part of a cenotaph, perhaps of a child, which was later dismantled and re-used to make a funerary stele. If so, the second inscription would provide a terminating date for three other fragments, related in epigraphic style in the Museum of Islamic Art, Cairo. The unique kufic may be an upper Egyptian derivative, its sculptural quality stems from the bevelled Samarra style of stucco and wood carving imported by the governor Aḥmad b. Ṭūlūn (ruled 868-84). On stylistic grounds, therefore, the second inscription seems to require a dating in the 9th century.

Unpublished

478 Border of a marble cenotaph inscribed on three sides

Length 193cm, height 13cm

Museum of Islamic Art, Cairo, no. 2908, acquired from the Ministry of Waqfs in 1901

Egypt, Fatimid period, 10th century

Inscription on the upper surface is from the Koran, Sura III, 16-17. On the side

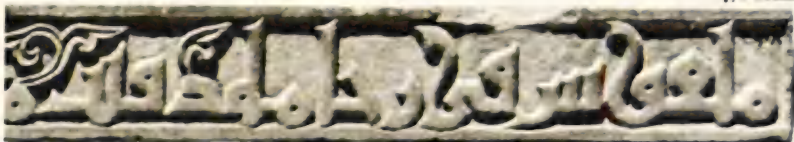
. . . [a] l-mu'minin saławāt 'alayhi wa'alā abā'ihī al-ṭāhirin wa ibnā'ihī al-akramin wa li-rabibihi al-amin . . . manqūsh fi rukhāma dufinat ma'hum tārikh al-maktūb fihā Shawwāl sana khams wa . . .

'[Commander of] the Faithful, may God's blessings be upon him and his pure ancestors and upon his most honourable descendants and upon his trusted step-son [or father], carved on a [piece of] marble buried with them and with the date, Shawwāl of the year . . . 5 written.'

This is the only inscription known relating to the burial of the relatives of a Fatimid caliph, though it is unclear why the marble column was buried as well. The cenotaph must either be from a family tomb, the Turbat al-Za'farān, on the site of the present khan al-Khalili, which was destroyed in 1170, or else from the mosque of al-Qarāfa in the great cemetery south of Cairo, founded in 978 by the wife of the caliph al-Mu'izz' in which some of his relatives are buried. The kufic inscriptions are flat-carved with smoothed sides and with sparse grooved foliations to some letters.

Published: Wiet (1971, pp. 34-5, no. 51)

478 detail





479

479 Frieze from a marble cenotaph

Height 40.5cm, width 55.5cm
Museum of Islamic Art, Cairo,
 no. 15551/3
 Egypt, Fatimid period,
 10th–11th century

The inscription is from the Koran, Sura CXII, 3. The flat uncarved margins of the panel enclose a high-relief kufic inscription, almost in the bevelled style, with one letter in the form of a five-petalled rosette with a plumed leaf above. A second panel from this cenotaph, also in the Museum of Islamic Art, Cairo (no. 15551/1), bears an elegant funerary graffito on the reverse, though without a date. The earliest specimen of such finely carved friezes is in the cenotaph of Khadija bint Muḥammad (died 939) in Cairo near the mausoleum of the Abbasid caliphs. In the present case, the personage was evidently a Shi'ite, hence the Fatimid dating.

Published: Cairo (1969, no. 188)



481

480 Relief in marble of a ruler drinking and a musician

Bardo Museum, Tunis
 Tunisia, Fatimid period,
 (?) 10th century

Though wine drinking and its depiction are blasphemous in Islam, representation of the ruler drinking are frequent in Fatimid art (compare no. 276). This motif seems to have been an ancient central Asian symbol of sovereignty and appears in Abbasid paintings and coins as well as in Persian miniature paintings and ceramics.

Unpublished. *Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique*
Centre for the Arts



480

481 Fragment of a marble funerary stele with foliated kufic inscription

Length 60cm, height 34cm
Museum of the Great Mosque,
Kairouan
 Tunisia (Kairouan), Fatimid period,
 1048

This fragment is only part of a stele. The inscriptions are from the Koran, Suras I, III, 18 and 185, and XXXVIII, 67–8. As well, a date is given

min sana arba'in wa arba' mi'a
wa-huwa shahida
 'of the year 440 [1048 AD], [he died] bearing witness [that there is no god but God].'

The other half of the fragment gives the names of the deceased and of the craftsmen. See Roy and Poinssot (1958, pp. 622–3, no. 474). The two friezes of stylised acanthus leaves are a feature peculiar to Spain and North Africa. The alphabet is closely related to that of an inscription on a screen in the al-Mu'izz in Kairouan. See Flury (1920, Anhang). Unusual are the pendant foliations with curling ends, the palmette-like foliations of *ha'* and the circular knots in the upwards strokes of *wāw* and final *mim*.

Published: Roy and Poinssot (1958, pp. 622–3, no. 474, pls. 71–3)

482 Carved marble panel

Height 127cm, width 31.5cm
Museum of Islamic Art, Cairo,
no. 7049
 Egypt, Ayyubid period,
 13th century

This half-panel is decorated in high relief with pointed oval compartments containing harpies, a winged sphinx and two human figures holding beakers and bottles while being swallowed (or regurgitated) by scaly fishes. This suggests an allusion to Jonah and the whale, though the pair of figures drinking is difficult to explain. The border consists of a frieze of fishes alternating gaping and with closed mouths. The aquatic character of these themes suggests that this slab may have been a *shādurvān*, 'weir', or an inclined slab over which water trickled from a wall fountain into a pool. Many comparable Ayyubid and Mamluk panels survive in Cairo, though they mostly have a chevron pattern designed to enhance the rills of water. Such slabs are a common feature of domestic and palace architecture throughout the Islamic world.

Published: Cairo (1969, no. 193)



482

483 Window grille of marble

Archaeological Museum, Province of
Cordoba
 Spain (Cordoba), Umayyad
 Caliphate, late 8th–9th century

This grille is probably one of a series of different designs copied from earlier Syrian models. They may be compared with stucco door and window grilles from Qaṣr al-Ḥayr al-Gharbi and Khirbat al-Maḥjar.

Published: Torres-Balbás (1965, figs. 392–3)



483



484

484 Corinthian marble capital with kufic inscriptions
National Archaeological Museum, Madrid
 Spain (Cordoba), Umayyad Caliphate, 10th century

Classical capitals from sites in North Africa and Spain were re-used extensively by Umayyad builders in their own structures. The corinthian capitals from Spain remain close to classical models in that they retain the superimposed rows of acanthus leaves, distinct volutes and abacus, which mask their underlying forms but emphasise their weight carrying function. In this early example, the modelling of the acanthus leaves is still naturalistic but the volutes have undergone a considerable degree of stylisation. The addorsed palmettes beneath the inscription, a motif of Sasanian origin, and the symmetrical design of flowers and scrolls, on the opposite side, are purely surface decoration. The fragmentary inscription has been reconstructed by Gómez-Moreno (1952, p. 51)

'In the name of God, blessing on the amir 'Abdulrahmān [II], son of al-Ḥakam, may God confer honour upon him.'

Published: Gómez-Moreno (1941, no. 6, pl. 2a, and 1952, p. 51); Terrasse (1963, pl. 15)



485

485 Rectangular marble basin with chamfered sides and carved scrolls
National Museum of Hispano-Moresque Art, Granada, no. 3.669
 Spain, Umayyad Caliphate, 10th century

The Archaeological Museum, Toledo, has a Visigothic basin of similar design, see de Aragones (1958, pl. 10). The problem of the stylistic relationship between Visigothic and Islamic art in Spain still remains to be investigated.

Published: Maldonado (1968, pls. 8a, b, c)

Centre for the Arts

486 Panel of marble from wall or door surround

Archaeological Museum, Province of Cordoba
 Spain (Madinat al-Zahra), Umayyad Caliphate, 936–76

The palace complex at Madinat al-Zahra, on which the caliph 'Abd al-Rahmān III is said to have spent a third of his annual revenue over a period of thirty years, has still not been completely excavated or reconstructed. The evidence suggests that the Umayyad prince was attempting to recreate in some way the desert palaces of his ancestors in Syria. The wall decorations are particularly reminiscent of Syrian models.

Published: Sourdél-Thomine and Spuler (1973, p. 282, pl. 96)



486



487

487 Base of marble with kufic inscription

Site Depot, Madinat al-Zahra
Spain (Madinat al-Zahra),
Umayyad Caliphate 953-4

Inscription reads

bismillāh baraka min Allāh li-'abd
Allāh 'Abd al-Rahmān amīr
al mu'minin abqāhu Allāh mimmā
'umila 'alā yadāy Shunayf fatā'ihī
wa-mawlihi ithayn wa arba'in
wa-thalāthamī'a 'amal Sa'd
'abdihi
'In the name of God, God's
blessing on God's servant
'Abdulrahmān, Commander of the
faithful, may God give him long
life One of the things made with the
help of Shunayf, his young slave
and servant [in the year] 342
[953-4 AD]. The work of his
servant Sa'd.'

The construction of the palace at
Madinat al-Zahra (see no. 486)
stimulated a process of artistic
synthesis which affected the designs
of column capitals and bases
especially. The distinct areas of the
Corinthian capital are retained and
even accentuated, but the naturalism
is eliminated, as the surface is evenly
patterned. The modelling of the
palmette seems to be a conscious
blending of classical and eastern
motifs.

Published: Ocana-Jiménez (1945, no. 1a,
p. 155); Sourdél-Thomine and Spuler
(1973, p. 203, pl. 98b); Torres-Balbás
(1934, pp. 342-3)



488

488 Capital of marble with kufic inscription

National Archaeological Museum,
Madrid
Spain (Segovia), Umayyad
Caliphate, 960-1

The dated inscription is unread. The
basket work technique of this capital
suggests a Byzantine rather than a
classical model.

Published: Torres-Balbás (1958, pl. 424)



Indira Gandhi National
Centre for the Arts

489 Rectangular marble ablution basin

Archaeological Museum, Province of
Seville
Spain, Umayyad Caliphate,
10th century

One of a number of early
undocumented basins and fragments
with animal motifs. The detail and
naturalism of this basin (the gait of
the ducks, the scoring of their
feathers and of the turtle's scales, and
fishes' fins) set it, and contemporary
examples, apart from earlier Fatimid
models and the vogue for animal
sciences as does the unexplained
plant motif of the lower frieze.

Published: Gómez-Moreno (1952,
p. 191, fig. 251)



489



490

490 Carved panel of marble from wall or door surround
Height 148cm, width 49cm
Archaeological Museum, Province of Toledo
Spain, Muluk al-Tawa'if period, third quarter 11th century

This panel is decorated with scrolls, palmettes, pine-cones and birds. Here the paramount stylistic influence seems to be that of Syrian decorative art of the type employed at Mshatta.

Published: Gómez-Moreno (1952, p. 214, fig. 272); Sourdél-Thomine and Spuler (1973, pl. 183)

*Centro de Estudios Islámicos
Centro for the Arts*

491 Capital and base of marble with kufic inscriptions
Archaeological Museum, Province of Toledo
Spain (Toledo), ?Almoravid period, 11th century

The inscription is unread. The process of stylistic synthesis initiated at Madinat al-Zahra (see no. 487) continued to make vigorous progress in provincial workshops after the fall of the Umayyads and the political fragmentation of the Iberian peninsula. Characteristic are the use of bead-and-reel mouldings and the prominence given to the abacus.

Published: Maldonado (1966, pp. 360-2, fig. 9)



492

492 Mihrab-shaped marble funerary stele of a princess
Height 36cm, width 32cm
Archaeological Museum, The Alcazaba, Province of Malaga
Spain (Cordoba), Almoravid period, 1103

The niche of the mihrab is inscribed after the basmala

wa šallā Allāh 'alā Muḥammad hādḥā qabr badr bint al-amir Abi al-Ḥasan 'Ali b. Tā'shā al-Šanhāji tuwuffiyat rahimaha Allāh laylat al-ithmayn niṣf Rabi al-ākhir sana sitt wa-tis'in wa-arba'mi'a

'God's blessings on Muḥammad, this is the tomb of Badr, daughter of the amir Abū'l-Ḥasan 'Ali b. Tā'shā al-Šanhāji. She died, may God have mercy upon her, on the night of Sunday 14th Rabi' II in the year 496 [27th January 1103].'

On the columns is the signature of the sculptor al-Ayyād. The frieze which surrounds the columns is inscribed with verses from the Koran, Sura III, 18 and 95. The dead are buried with the head towards Mecca, hence the significance of the mihrab, giving the direction towards Mecca. The ornaments of the spandrels are classical scallops widely used in western Islam. The decorative effect of the inscription depends on slight exaggerations typical of Spanish and North African kufic and on a consistent treatment of recurring and related letters and combinations.

Published: Lévi-Provençal (1931, pp. 30-4, no. 24); Sourdél-Thomine and Spuler (1973, p. 257, pl. 185)



493 Column base of alabaster with interlace pattern and inscription

Height 19cm, width 29cm
Instituto Valencia de Don Juan, Madrid
 Spain (Toledo), Almoravid or Almohad period, 12th century

Inscription unread

Published: Torres-Balbás (1958, p. 424)

494 Sections of a stucco panel with traces of paint

Length 132cm, height 63cm
Museo Frederico Marés, Barcelona
 Spain (Toledo), Muluk al-Tawa'if or Almoravid period, ?12th century

Alternate medallions are here filled with animal paintings a few traces of which may still be discerned. Terrasse dates these panels later than the 12th century and dates their geometric characteristic to conscious archaism.

Published: Terrasse (1963, p. 426, pl. 20, 2)



495 Octagonal capital
Archaeological Museum, Province of Granada Museum, Granada,
 no. 2091
 Spain, Umayyad period, 14th century

Foliage decoration surmounts a series of eight niches.

Unpublished



496 Tombstone of marble with cursive inscription

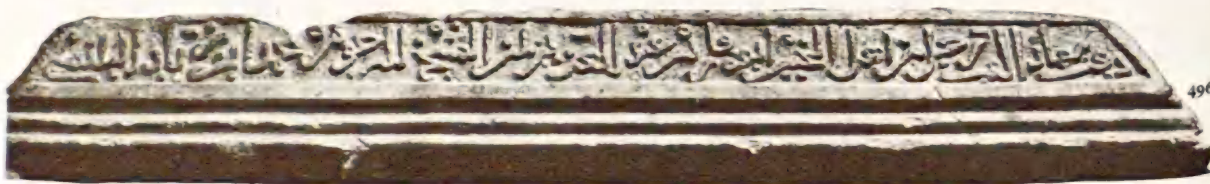
Length 150cm, height 23cm
Instituto Valencia de Don Juan, Madrid, from Niebla (Hueva)
 Spain, Nasrid period, 1328-9

This prismatic stele presents a shape common throughout the Islamic world. It is inscribed on four sides, one line on each side. The text is highly unusual as it contains no Koranic formulas.

dufina bi-hādhā al-qabr rajul min ahl al-khayr Abū Fāris 'Abd al-'Azīz bn [sic] al-Shaykh al-marhūm Muḥammad ibn [sic] Ziyād al-Balānsī sana tis'at [sic] wa-'ashrin wa-sab' mi'a rahmat Allāh 'alayhi wa katabahu ibnuhu Faḍl [sic] wa hājja 'anhu nafa 'aḥu Allāh bihi wa bi-barakat riḍāhu [sic]

'Beneath this tombstone was interred virtuous Abū Fāris 'Abd al-'Azīz, son of the late shaykh Muḥammad b. Ziyād al-Balānsī [of Valencia] in the year 729 [1328-9 AD]. God's mercy be upon him. This was written by his son of Faḍl who performed the pilgrimages [to Mecca] on his behalf [after his death], may God grant him the benefit of it and the blessing of this approval.'

Published: Lévi-Provençal (1931, no. 146, pl. XXXI)



Arts of the Book



565 detail

In the general introductions the unique status of the Arabic script in Islamic society has been stressed both as a bond uniting all Muslims in all periods and also as the most important and universal language for artistic expression and decoration. This status derives from the belief that it was the chosen medium for the recording of the Word of God in the Koran. The special exhibition in the Kings Library at the British Museum, London, organised by the British Library Authority, displays the full story unfolding through history of the copying of the Koran in an impressive sequence. But it would not be possible to do justice to the artistic progress of calligraphy and illumination without including here other manuscripts of the Koran since these represent so large a proportion of surviving evidence for these arts up to the 12th century and some of the noblest and most monumental examples of book production in the later centuries.

The measured dignity of the early vellum Korans with their sparse gold and polychrome enhancements appropriately opens the sequence (nos. 498–9) in a style which was practised throughout the community so that it is not possible to discriminate between one centre and another of the Islamic world in the attribution of these early 8th–9th century oblong kufic pages. They are followed by the simultaneous development under Fatimid and Seljuq rule in the 10th–11th centuries of a more sophisticated and self-conscious style of kufic in upright pages with geometric title pages of great abstract beauty, bound in leather covers over wood in a similar style (nos. 501 and 504). With the irruption of the Seljuq Turks a fresh interest in pattern whether in building or in the book is shown in various kinds of interlacing in brick vaulting and stucco decoration. But nowhere is this kind of art so immediately available as in the illumination of manuscripts (nos. 508, 513–4).

The next high point is in the Ilkhanid period in Persia after the conversion of Ghazan to Islam in 1295, rivalled by the contemporary work in the Mamluk centres in Cairo and Damascus (nos. 527–8) which continues into the fifteenth century. The Mongol invasions of 1222 to 1258 for all the immense damage inflicted on the cities of Persia, Mesopotamia and Syria led on the one hand to dispersal of refugee craftsmen and so to wider diffusion of the arts and on the other to far closer and more direct contact with the art of China at the other end of the Mongol empire. Here was an old and mature culture in which the first and greatest art was painting.

The great minister of the Ilkhanids Ghazan and Uljaytu, the Jewish doctor administrator, theologian and historian, Rashīd al-Dīn, himself a convert to Islam, was fascinated by Chinese science, printing, historiography and painting. In his time there started in the Mongol capitals of Tabriz and Sultaniyeh the practice of ordering fine books of history with illustrations which added to the interest of the text by vivid pictures of events which could be projected into contemporary idiom dress and architecture in landscape (no. 530). Hitherto only limited categories of books had been illustrated in the Islamic world, mainly scientific where they had inherited from Greek practice a tradition of astronomical, botanical and medical books or bestiaries. This continuous aspect of the book is a major feature of the special exhibition of Islamic science at the Science Museum, South Kensington. Here we show a few examples for the sake of their artistic merit and interest. However even works like the book on the Fixed Stars by al-Šūfī (no. 500) based upon the Greek of Ptolemy has illustrations redrawn in an Islamicised style; and the same is true of the translations of the *Materia Medica* of Dioscorides (nos. 518–23). In all these, the foreign realism or illusionism has been modified to admit the patterning and symmetry which was a constant bias in Islamic art, but vitalised also by touches from direct observation of nature especially in a feeling for animals. But all remained conceptual with no concession to the passing moment. None the less there was already a tendency to add to these works unnecessary detail of figures or trees and plants for the sake only of decoration. A special instance of such irrelevant adornment is to be seen in the frontispieces prefixed to each volume of the great collection of Arabic songs the *Kitāb al-Aghānī* (nos. 515–7). These may be inspired by the example of author and patron portrait in Byzantine manuscripts; but these are more hieratic and correspond more closely to a Sasanian tradition of royal portraits of which no example survives: they are there to claim royal protection even when the work was probably not a royal commission. The Caliph at first, and thereafter all Muslim rulers, claimed to have inherited the wordly as well as the civil and military authority of their predecessors in the Mediterranean and the old Persian empire, and thus to have appropriated all outward panoply of crown, throne, and the courtly style of the hunt and the luxuries of pages, musicians and dancing girls. This kind of frontispiece was later modified and henceforth became stylistically no different from the other illustrations, only preserving the tradition of depicting the patron in suitable princely occupation, hunting or receiving the book commissioned from the author or copyist.

Very different was the new tradition inaugurated under the later Ilkhanids, in which the sense of space and movement was adapted from the great vertical or horizontal paintings of China to the framed area of the book, by the device of ruthless cutting off of the composition both at the top and sides. A generation after Rashīd al-Dīn (died 1318) this new concept was extended to include the dramatic treatment of the great Persian epic, the *Shāhnāma* or 'Book of Kings' (nos. 533–4) and before the end of the 14th century to lyric and romantic poetry, especially the 'Quinter', *Khamṣa* of Nizāmī and his imitators like



509 detail

Khawājū of Kirman and Amir Khusraw of Delhi, none of whom had anticipated that their poetry would be illustrated but realised on their own descriptive and metaphorical powers. When this final step was taken the painters had a rather different task, although they might still be called on to illustrate an event from the legend of Alexander the Great or an exploit of Bahrām Gūr the great hunter. Now all was to be conceived on a visionary plane where the natural setting was as important as the action in achieving the mood of the poet. Although history was still illustrated by the Persian or Turkish or Mughal miniaturist, he was now free to show the world as the mirror or expression of the divine creation. This stage of development in the art of the miniaturist like all periods of transition is one of special interest and this is reflected in the fullest possible representation which has been sought through the selection of the exhibits (nos. 548, 550–1, 555).

After the decline and break up of the Ilkhanid empire in 1336 the greatest patrons of the arts are remembered to have been the Jalayrids, rulers of a Mongol succession state based on the twin capitals of Tabriz and Baghdad. The most important of these reigns for the arts of the book were those of Uways (1358–74) and Aḥmad (1382–1410). The surviving work of the first reign is almost entirely preserved in Istanbul and is therefore unfortunately not represented in this exhibition; but for the second we have the evidence of four key manuscripts (nos. 541–5) to show the break through, from the mixed tradition of illustration tied to the text to a penetration into the world of imagination equal to that of the poet, as shown in one of the masterpieces of the time and the earliest to contain the authentic signature of a painter, Junayd, whose fame is recorded in a text of 150 years later (no. 544).

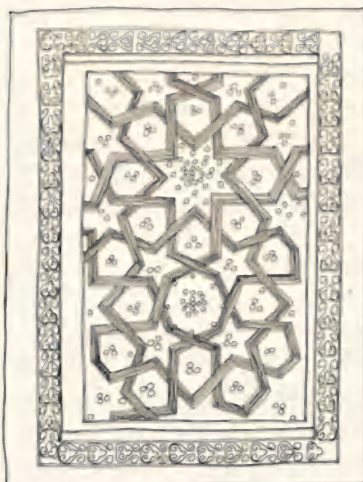
By this date 1396 we have already reached the age of Timur, that great and ruthless conqueror who in all his savage campaigns took care to save the leading artists and craftsmen. Many were removed to his capital Samarkand, including calligraphers and painters; but it has yet to be shown that this capital was a major centre for the arts of the book as it was for architecture and its decoration with tilework. His son and successor Shāhrukh was a generous supporter of scholarship and book production at his capital Herat, but it was the next generation which produced a crop of princely connoisseurs who were artists themselves. We are privileged to see for the first time since the 15th and 16th centuries juxtaposed such masterpieces as the two anthologies prepared in Shiraz for Iskandar Sultān (died 1414) with other examples of his workshop (nos. 550–5) and the actual hand of his cousins Ibrāhīm and Baysunghur (nos. 554, 558) who were both accomplished calligraphers. It was Baysunghur who founded in Herat in a brief fifteen years a school that remained for generations the standard to which artists aspired in Persia, Turkey, Transoxiana and the Sultanate and Mughal realms of India. Baysunghur is explicitly said to have recruited his library staff from Tabriz, including the painters Sayyid Aḥmad and Khawājā ‘Alī and the bookbinder Qiwwām al-Dīn who is said to have invented filigree cut-out work. Two early examples are shown in the exhibition (nos. 559 dated 1431 and 564 dated 1448) both

from Herat. Another technique was also developed in Herat, the use of moulds in decorating the outer covers instead of laborious hand tooling (no. 549). By the second half of the 15th century large moulds were in use with pictorial designs covering the main field of the cover first found about 1446 (nos. 607–8). Again, the use of painted lacquer on binding seems to have begun in Herat in the time of Sultan Ḥusayn at the end of the 15th century: but the wider use of this practice came in the first half of the 16th century when they became very close to miniature painting (nos. 602, 605–6).

Nos. 556–7 represent the work of the two greatest scribes of the time in Herat, 'Alī Ja'far who was pupil of Mir 'Alī of Tabriz the inventor of nastaliq script, and Muḥammad b. Ḥusayn called Shams al-Dīn Baysunghūrī who taught fine writings to the prince himself and designed monumental inscriptions on the mosque of Gawharshad wife of Shāhrukh at Mashhad. The school is equally noteworthy for its illumination. But for this art the finest period may well be under the Turkman rulers of Western Persia and Mesopotamia who after 1453 absorbed the greater part of the Timurid empire except for Khurasan (nos. 572–3), and after the revival of Timurid art in Herat under Sultan Ḥusayn Bayqara (1470–1506).

This is the classic age of the arts of the book in Persia, when the school achieved perfect balance between the miniature and the writing and illumination of the manuscript and when relation between figures, architecture and landscape were harmonious without insipidity. Sensibility assured the perfection of gesture to convey relation and choice of colour to give emotional warmth. How great a part was played by the master Bihzād will never now be known but his is the name which has eclipsed all others of his contemporaries in reputation. Three of the most famous of the manuscripts containing his best attested work are shown together with several other candidates for consideration as his work or at least as being near to him in style (nos. 580–3).

Although the 'classic' Persian style of miniature painting was formed in Tabriz under the Jalā'ir, it reached maturity in Herat after a short honeymoon period in Shiraz under the impetuous prince Iskandar. Shiraz was an old centre of Persian culture, lately the home town of Ḥāfiz, greatest of lyric poets, and of new developments in architecture. Herat though long a large and wealthy city standing at the gateway from Persia and the West to Central Asia had not previously been capital of a major state, as it became under Shāhrukh in 1405 on the death of his father Timur. He had been governor in Herat since 1397 and never deserted it until his own death in 1449. It immediately outshone Timur's capital of Samarkand. All the Timurids were steeped in Persian culture and art; and although themselves Turks by race and speech, they had whole-heartedly accepted both Islam and the heritage of Persian poetry and architecture. At the same time Turkish poetry was encouraged and Turkish scholarship protected (no. 561). After 1449 there were bitter internal feuds in the Timurid family and much territory was lost to the Turkman including the Persian heartland of Shiraz and Isfahan; but there was no complete breach in Herat where



575

Abū Sa'īd was in control almost throughout this time until his death in 1468. Then it entered on a second period of flowering under Sultan Husayn, who still controlled the area of greater Khurasan stretching from the south-east corner of the Caspian to Ghazni and Kandahar, to Merv and Balkh, some 750 miles from east to west and 400 from north to south, now divided between Afghanistan, Persia and Soviet Turkmenistan. Thus Herat in the 15th century in many ways resembled the contemporary city states of Italy both in their patronage of humanism and the arts and in internecine violence and political intrigue, but where scholarship, witty talk and fine penmanship were equally esteemed.

However there was a serious undercurrent to life in Herat; these same circles built and endowed large numbers of religious foundations mainly for the benefit of the Sufi teaching orders. Shāhrukh himself had built a shrine complex at Gazur Gah a few miles from the city of Herat which had grown up around the tomb of the mystic 'Ansari (1006–81) and he visited it as a pilgrim once a month.

What is the secret of this classic art of the Persian miniature? The effect is built up from a combination of closely focused, intensely felt images, some human, some architectural, some of natural life, plants or animals. The essence of each of these is seized at its most typical, that is its most complete position, so as to exhibit its qualities fully displayed – a flower in bloom, a horse in action, girls in graceful pairs bathing or picking flowers; men as heroes or experiencing extremes of grief or concerted action; the saint Yūsuf fleeing from Zulaykhā through miraculously opening doors (no. 581). Here the architecture is rich and complex, arranged in a pattern which has only as much structural coherence as can be accepted by the willing mind. So none of the images is as much an illustration of a particular subject as something to be enjoyed purely for design, colour and association. The compositions are combinations of visual types, just as the poems are built up of an infinite variety of individual images, all conventional but felicitously united so as to form a new harmony. This persistent and sometimes repetitive use of single figures or groups thus corresponds to a literary usage; but the miniature is not literary: its beauties are formal, patterns of line and colour covering the whole surface of the picture space which is often enlarged freely outside the framed area of the text pages into the margins, but never so violently as to break the unity of the book. This unity was helped by the identity of design used in buildings and their pictures and in manuscript decoration by the illuminator.

But the miniature had a deeper significance in this classic age; it expressed more immediately than the poetry the Sufi view of art. Jāmi, the great exponent of the concept of beauty as the essence of the Creator and therefore as source of all love and devotion, could write (in E. G. Browne's translation)

"Tis love alone from thyself will save thee
Even from earthly love thy face avert not
Since to the Real it may serve to raise thee."

And again:



616

“Each mundane atom He a mirror made
And His reflection in each one displayed”.

So each human face is a faint reflection of the divine face. So in no. 581 Yūsuf is presented as the ideal of human beauty taken as a type of celestial beauty (hence his halo) while Zulaykha is the personification of overmastering love and so can represent the soul of the mystic. For at the end of the poem when Zulaykha and Yūsuf are finally united she has a vision of celestial beauty and so passes over the bridge (a common Sufi metaphor) to love of divine perfection which eclipses her earthly love.

Sharing in this same cultural life during the second half of the 15th century were the courts of the Turkman princes first of the Black Sheep branch and then of the White. They inherited some of the tradition of book production from the Herat of Shāhrukh and some of the older artists of the Jalayrid period in their capitals of Baghdad and Tabriz (nos. 568–74). This north-western school is of special significance for the future because the Safavid house which ruled all Persia during the 16th and 17th centuries sprang from Ardabil north of Tabriz and in the furthest corner of Azerbaijan and they were moreover closely related to the White Sheep Turkman. Consequently when Shāh Ismā'il I was able to establish a court it was at Tabriz where he had conquered the White Sheep family, whose library staff he inherited. The young Safavid school thus started with a style of rich and exuberant brilliance (nos. 590–1) that made a lasting contribution to the great painting school of his successor Shah Tahmāsp (1524–76).

In the first half of this long reign the Persian arts of the book reached their highest point of excellence in professional control and richness of invention. Organisation of the library allowed of a great level of production and the accomplishment of such extraordinary achievements as the completion of a *Shāhnāma* with no less than 258 whole page miniatures: of these only two carry signatures while the names of many artists of the time are recorded: so here is an opportunity for endless attribution, but the greatest praise must still go to the two successive masters of this team Sultan Muḥammad who had taught the young Shah as prince to draw and understand the art; and after about 1540 Mir Musawwir (nos. 595–6, 600).

These manuscripts were written by the best calligraphers of the age, Sultan Muḥammad Nūr and Shah Maḥmūd of Nishapur who was surnamed Zarīn Qalam (Golden Pen): both were pupils of leading scribes of the previous generation, the first of Sultan 'Alī of Mashhad and the second of 'Abdī of Nishapur, thus demonstrating the chain of artistic descent which permitted the maintenance of such standards of excellence. In addition two of them (nos. 596, 599) also bear the signatures of masters of illumination, while we have already praised the technical achievements in binding at this time and especially the pictorial bindings in lacquer and moulded leather. Around 1545 the Shah began to lose interest in the book arts and although other members of his family stepped in to provide patronage, especially Ibrāhīm Mirzā the Shah's nephew and governor of Mashhad until his murder in 1577 (see no. 614); but Qazvin as the royal capital still

claimed the top artists, such as those represented in the recently discovered manuscript of 1573 (no. 613).

There is some evidence that this was however fading before the brilliance of the younger team of artists who worked in no. 613 who also had started to show their virtuosity in a number of separate figure studies which were to claim an increasing share of their time in the new reign of Shah 'Abbās I (1587–1629). One of these artists Sādiqī Beg was named head of the court library in 1596 and no. 621 may well have been offered to him by his pupils as a splendid tribute to him on that occasion. The son of the second of these older artists 'Alī Asghar was to earn an even greater reputation under the name of Aqā Rizā as a figure painter.

In him we can see the flowering of this elegant and often exuberant line in compositions where figures combine in intricate patterns of an almost abstract beauty (no. 620); in later life Riza seems to have found court patronage too restrictive and to have given full reign to this tendency to mannerism in figure drawings of great virtuosity either in ink (no. 631) or colour (no. 632). Thus did the formal qualities of design always strong in Islamic painting become dominant in later Safavid work. Riza was the man of the hour and he was followed by his son Shafī' and his pupil Mu'in, a master of a more fluid, less staccato line. This was indeed an individual expression of a more general less extreme tendency, to which manuscripts such as nos. 633–4 bear witness. In them what had been pattering of margins with designs called descriptively *abri* (literally cloud forms) and a special technique of book adornment invaded the field of the miniature and becomes dominant, so that the figures look as though they were themselves wind-borne.

Here we see the link between calligraphy and two of the other major themes illustrated in Room I of the exhibition – the arabesque and the figure – also shown in the arts of the book. We have some examples of more or less fully developed sketches in which designers have shown how the modulated line articulates an action-picture of a bird (no. 641), or can become a full-blown design for use in the applied arts (no. 627). How calligraphy itself can develop into a regulated kind of decoration is seen in the Turkish imperial *ṭughrā* (nos. 622, 637) with a degree of control beyond any craft today, yet with a free interpretation within the stated bounds. The popular counterpart may be seen in the frequent formation of calligraphy into bird or animal forms animating the slogans of sectarian propaganda or charm. So the example of the 19th century resembles that of a thousand years earlier on the Samanid pottery (no. 295 compared with no. 641).



578a detail



497c

497 a-d Four fragments from painted floor compositions

Overall dimensions

a height 22.5cm, width 11.5cm

b height 21.5cm, width 23cm

c height 41.7cm, width 41cm

d height 28.5cm, width 25cm

National Museum, Damascus, from *Qaṣr al-Ḥayr al-Gharbi* Syria, Umayyad period, about 730

In 1936, at the palace of Qaṣr al-Ḥayr al-Gharbi not far from Damascus, Schlumberger discovered substantial remains of wall and floor paintings which had once decorated two large halls. The two large compositions which were found there and which are now housed in the National Museum, Damascus, are of the earth goddess with tritons, and of musicians and a hunter pursuing gazelles. The goddess is eastern Roman in style but the hunting scene displays strong Sasanian influences. These four fragments are from unidentified subjects but they all are eastern in style, displaying the strength of Persian influences in matters of artistic production under the caliph Hishām (ruled 724–43). Fragments b and d represent floral



499

499 One page with gold heading, a rosette and 5 lines of kufic from a Koran on vellum

Height 23.5cm, width 34cm

Iran Bastan Museum, Tehran, no. 4289

Persia, 9th–10th century

This Koran consists of 154 folios with gilt Sura headings. In the colophon is written *katabahu wa dhahhabahu* [copied and gilt by] ‘Alī ibn Abī Ṭālib. No date is given. ‘Alī, the fourth caliph (ruled 656–61), is traditionally credited with the invention of the kufic script, named after his capital, the newly founded city of Kufa. No Koran manuscript of such an early date has survived and ascriptions to ‘Alī found in colophons are undoubtedly apocryphal. All early Korans are written on vellum and are oblong in shape. The earliest known paper manuscript is dated 972 and the present fragment is certainly earlier than this though it is difficult to be certain of its place of origin since there is little if any stylistic differences between Korans produced in Syria, Mesopotamia and Persia at this time.

Published: Bahrami (1949a, no. 2)

and vegetal decoration and are outlined in a darker colour so that the design may be distinguished from the background. The design contains a straight line suggesting that it may have belonged to a border decoration. Fragments a and c are parts of figures. The bushy eyebrows and beard imply that a is a figure of a man, whereas c seems to be that of a woman wearing a three-lobed earring and a headdress which passes beneath the chin.

Published: Schlumberger (1946–8, pp. 86–102); Ettinghausen (1962, pp. 33–6)

Institute for the Study of the Arab World

498 Double-page from a Koran on vellum

Height 31cm, width 81cm

National Library, Tunis, no. 197

Rudbi

Mesopotamia (?Baghdad), Abbasid period, 9th century

The text is from Sura XXXIII, and is written in kufic in gold on a blue background. Similar pages are in the Fogg Art Museum, Harvard (no. 1967, 23), the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston (no. 33.686) and the Chester Beatty Library, Dublin (MS 1405) and these pages are said to have come from a Koran presented to the mosque of Mashhad by the caliph al-Ma’mūn (ruled 813–37). Closer to the style of this double page is a small leaf in the Freer Gallery of Art, Washington (no. 45.16) though this leaf has lost most of the blue pigment and the writing is in black ink. See Atil (1975, no. 2).

Unpublished



501 Double-page from a Koran
Height 45cm, width 30.8cm
National Library, Tunis
Tunisia (Kairouan), Zirid period,
early 11th century

The text of this Koran is written in kufic, of the rihani type, in black ink with coloured vowels. This is one of the first known examples of vowelling according to the method of the grammarian al-Khalīl b. Aḥmad. This Koran was copied and bound by the calligrapher 'Alī b. Aḥmad al-Warrāq and this double page has the verses from Sura II, 255. Another page of the same manuscript contains a text which indicates that the Koran belonged to Fātima, governess of prince Abū Mannad b. Bādis b. al-Manṣūr b. Zīri (ruled 996–1016), who gave it to the Great Mosque at Kairouan in 1020. See Roy and Poinssot (1950, pp. 28–31).

500 Šuwar al-Kawākib al-Thābita, 'Forms of the Fixed Stars', by 'Abdulrahman al-Šūfi

Height 26.3cm, width 18.2cm
Bodleian Library, Oxford, MS.
Marsh 144
Persia (Shiraz), Buyid period,
1009–10

This manuscript consists of 419 folios with 75 drawings bound in plain 17th century leather. The colophon indicates that the book was copied and illustrated by al-Ḥusayn b. 'Abdulrahmān b. 'Umar b. Muḥammad, the son of the author. This illustration represents a figure of the constellation Sagittarius. The linear quality of the illustrations of this manuscript may perhaps be explained by their having been

originally traced from a celestial globe with engraved figures. The work was commissioned from al-Šūfi by the Buyid amir 'Aḥud al-Dawla in about 960. This copy was probably made in Shiraz, the Buyid capital, and its style is a fusion of Abbasid Mesopotamian influences with the older Sasanian Persian traditions. 'Aḥud al-Dawla also commissioned al-Šūfi to make a large silver celestial globe. This manuscript is the earliest known example of al-Šūfi's work and is also one of the earliest examples of Islamic book illustration.

Published: Wellesz (1959, pp. 1–27);
Ettinghausen (1962, pp. 50–3);
Robinson and Gray (1972, no. I, p. 9);
Jones (1975, pp. 10–2)

Unpublished



502

502 Page from a Koran

Height 26cm, width 33cm

*Museum of the Great Mosque,
Kairouan*

Tunisia (Kairouan), Zirid period,
about 1048

This page comes from a koran dedicated to the Great Mosque at Kairouan by the Zirid prince al-Mu'izz b. Bādīs (1015–61) and was found in an abandoned room in the mosque. Within an ornate border is the Koranic text which is inscribed in kufic beginning with the word *bismillāh*, 'in the name of God.' The words are surrounded by gilt vegetal motifs.

Unpublished

503 Double-page from a Koran written on vellum

Height 14.5cm, width 20.7cm

*Museum of the Great Mosque,
Kairouan*

Tunisia (Kairouan), Zirid period,
10th–early 11th century

These two pages are decorated with two semi-circles and an interlacing border which is an unusual design to find on a Koran. On the reverse of one of these pages is an inscription in gilt on a background of vegetal motifs. The inscription consists of two words of which only the first is legible and reads *huwa*, 'he is...'. Like no. 502, this is one of the many pages found in the Great Mosque at Kairouan.

Unpublished



504

504 Double-page from a Koran

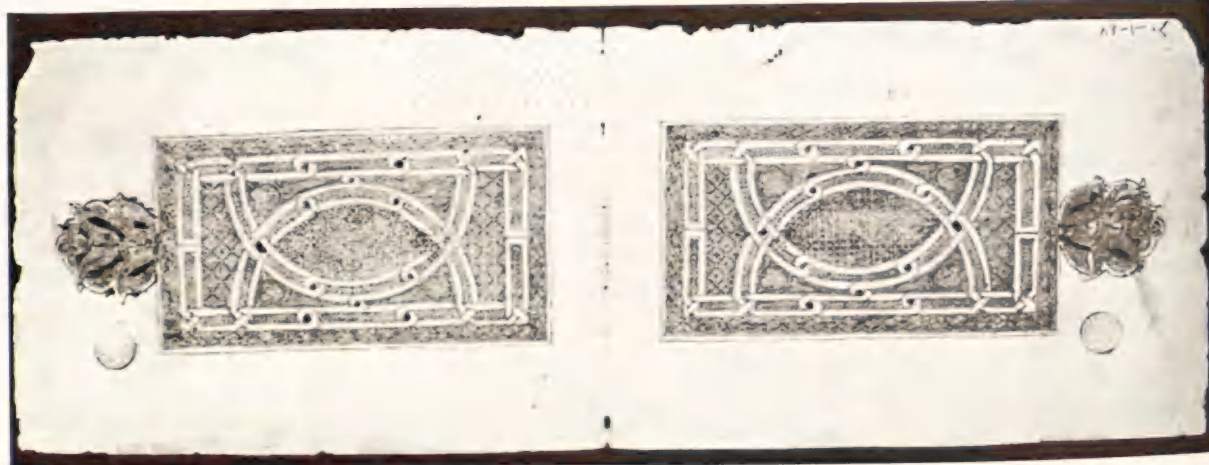
Height 26cm, width 20.5cm

*Imam Riza Shrine Library,
Mashhad, no. 71*

Persia (Khurasan), Seljuq period,
1073

This Koran is one of sixteen parts copied and decorated by 'Uthmān ibn Ḥusāyn al-Warrāq with an illuminated frontispiece, dated to 1073. The headings at the top of these pages are decorated with kufic on a floriated ground, below which are four lines written in Samanid kufic script. In the margins are two gold illuminated palmettes. This manuscript is a classic example of early Persian paper Korans. By 1073 Khurasan was under Seljuq rule but the style of the script used here is conservative.

Published: Bahrami (1949a, no. 47);
Ma'ani (1966, nos. 70–1)



503

505 Cover from a leather binding

Height 11.3cm, width 17cm

Museum of the Great Mosque, Kairouan

Tunisia (Kairouan), Zirid period, 11th century

This is the upper cover from a binding of reddish brown leather placed on a poplar wood board. Its decoration is hand tooled and consists of two rectangular fields inside one another containing interlacing geometrical designs. This conforms with the decoration of other bindings which were found in the Great Mosque at Kairouan.

Published: Marçais and Poinssot (1948–52, p. 197, pl. XXIIb); Peterson (1954, pp. 41–64, pl. 17)



505

506 Part of a leather binding

Height 22cm, width 14.3cm

Museum of the Great Mosque, Kairouan

Tunisia, Aghlabid period, 10th century

This is part of a binding in which the decoration was applied by blind tooling on leather placed on a wooden board, compare no. 505. The border consists of interlacing circular shapes with a dot in each. This is a characteristic motif which recurs in many of the bindings found in the Great Mosque at Kairouan. The central field is occupied by intricately braided or plaited bands. The reverse of this side would have functioned as the bottom of the box or cover and consists of a piece of leather on which a dedication is written in kufic letters stating that it was a gift to the mosque made by an Aghlabid princess.

Unpublished



506



507

507 Lower side of a leather binding

Height 11.5cm, width 18cm

Museum of the Great Mosque, Kairouan

Tunisia, Fatimid period, 9th–10th century (perhaps 11th century)

The decoration of the raised central palmette is placed horizontally with scroll-like leaves emerging towards the four corners. The design of the interior of the palmette is also found on capitals of late Sasanian buildings and in the mosaics of the Dome of the Rock, Jerusalem. The raised technique of decoration was achieved by glueing cords on to the poplar wood board on which was placed the leather which was then tooled. The other side is covered with parchment. This binding is one of several found in an abandoned room of the Great Mosque at Kairouan (see also nos. 505–6). This example, however, differs from the others in its technique which is of Coptic origin and is related to the 7th century Anglo-Saxon binding of the St. Cuthbert gospel at Stonyhurst College.

Published: Marçais and Poinssot (1948–52, pp. 56, 231); Peterson (1954); Miner (1957, no. 43, pl. XIII); Ettinghausen (1959a, pp. 113, pl. b)

508 Koran

Height 41.5cm, width 28.5cm
University Museum, Philadelphia,
MS. NE-P27
 Persia (Hamadan), Seljuq period,
 12th century

This Koran consists of 215 folios copied in naskhi script, illuminated by Maḥmūd Ibn al-Ḥusayn al-Kātib al-Kirmānī in Hamadan in 1164. Between each two lines of the text is an arabic commentary written in red on the slant in smaller naskhi script. The Sura headings are heavily decorated with a different design for each. The binding is later. This manuscript was given as a donation to the Azhar mosque in Cairo by the amir Aḥmad Jāwīsh (died 1786). The first page is elaborately decorated with a geometrical pattern of intersecting white lines forming 21 medallions, six of which have a blue ground, the others a gold ground. The last page, shown here, contains the colophon and is decorated with a large diamond-shaped figure filled with a rosette of intersecting circles. The four sides of the diamond are also intersected by half circles. The colophon is contained in the rectangular field at the top and bottom of the page. The scribe-illuminator Maḥmūd is not otherwise known, but he completed his work in one of the Seljuq capitals, Hamadan. The illumination and decoration are of the highest quality and Ettinghausen has compared them with the architectural decoration of the mosque at Qazvin, slightly earlier in date.

Published: Ettinghausen (1935,
 pp. 92–102)



508 see colour plate, page 52

**509 Double-page from a Koran**

Height (of each page) 41cm,
 width 33cm
Iran Bastan Museum, Tehran,
no. 3496
 Khurasan, Ghurid period,
 12th century

This Koran is in four volumes with interlinear commentary and Persian translation. It was copied in thuluth by Muḥammad bin 'Īsā bin Muḥammad 'Alī Nishāpūri Lithi for Ghiyāth al-Dīn Muḥammad bin Sām Amīr Ghūr in 1188, presumably in his capital Firuzkhuh in Khurasan (now in Afghanistan) the site of which is unknown, but may be marked by the famous minaret of Jam which bears the name of this sultan. The manuscript was given as a donation by Shaykh al-Islām Aḥmad Jāmī in 1256 and was preserved in his tomb at Turbat-i-Shaykh Jam until 1898 when it was removed to the Museum. The leather binding is contemporary with the manuscript.

Published: Bahrami (1949a, nos. 30–3 and 1949b, no. 52); Ettinghausen (1954, p. 470); Golombek (1971, p. 31)

510 Binding of leather

Height 17.4cm, width 14.5cm
*Staatsbibliothek Preussischer
 Kulturbesitz Orientabteilung, Berlin,
 Or. Oct. 3196*
 Syria (Damascus), Ayyubid period,
 12th century

This binding contained the manuscript *Riyāḍat al-Muta'allimīn*, 'Exercise of the Instructed', by Aḥmad b. Muḥammad ibn al-sanā, dated 1182 by two attestations. Only the back and flap of the binding are preserved. The tooled decoration is created by three different units repeated in two complete borders, the central one appearing only at the sides. Corner pieces and flower in the central field.

Published: Weisweiler (1962, 52, fig. 60, pl. 41)

512 Page from the Mufid al-Khāss (second part), by Abū Bakr Muḥammad b. Zakariyā al-Rāzī

Height 24cm, width 16cm
*Imam Riza Shrine Library,
 Mashhad, no. 103*
 Mesopotamia (Mosul) or Persia,
 Seljuq period, about 1200

This manuscript was dedicated to the ruler of Mazandaran and was illustrated with human, animal and plant figures. It was formerly in the possession of the Mamluk sultan al-Malik al-Ṣālīḥ Ismā'il (ruled 1342–5) and was given by Nādir Shāh to the shrine of the imam Riza at Mashhad. This page (folio 31) depicts three medicinal plants. The human figures between have haloes typical of manuscripts illustrated in Mesopotamia in the late 12th and early 13th centuries. The line of foliage forming the ground line also occurs in paintings of this school and period. Pre-Mongol miniatures from Persia are so scarce that it has not yet been possible to assign this manuscript to Mesopotamia or Persia.

Published: London (1931, no. 535c); Binyon, Wilkinson and Gray (1933, no. 7); Pope and Ackerman (1938–9, pl. 514); Bahrami (1949b, no. 50)

513 Koran

Height (of each page) 39cm,
 width 31cm
Imperial Library, Tehran, no. 55–60
 Persia (Khurasan), Seljuq period,
 1209–11

This Koran, with translation and commentary of Ṭabari in thuluth, was copied by As'ad b. Muḥammad b. Abū Khāyir b. Aḥmad b. Abū al-Ḥusayn Sahlawiyya of Yazd and illuminated by Aḥmad b. Abū Naṣr b. Abū al 'Umar b. Abū 'Atiq. The title page has a rare example of the signature of the illuminator whose work is characteristic of the late Seljuq style of south-east Persia.

Published: Bahrami (1949a, no. 36–41 and 1949b, no. 53, pl. 25); Atabay (1974, no. 53, pp. 110–3)



514

514 Koran with commentary by Tabari

Height 39cm, width 30cm
Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris,
Cabinet des Manuscrits, Sup.
Pers. 1610
Persia, Seljuq period, 13th century

This Koran is in 310 folios and was copied in Azerbaijan in 1220–5 for the library of Abū al-Qāsim Hārūn ibn ‘Alī ibn Zafar Dindān. This patron was minister of Uzbek, an atabek of north-west Persia. The binding is in black leather. The frontispiece to the commentary is decorated with a geometric design contained within three borders. On the left, outside the borders, is a medallion. This style was later to influence the heavily decorated Korans copied in Egypt in the 14th–15th centuries for the Mamluk sultans. This Koran is the first of seven volumes which Ettinghausen (1935, p. 101) has judged to be among the finest examples of pre-Mongol Persian manuscripts.

Published: Blochet (1926, p. 138, pl. 97);
Paris (1973, no. 170)

515 Kitāb al-Aghānī, ‘The Book of Songs’, by Abū al-Faraj al-Iṣfahānī, volume 2

Height 26.5cm, width 20.5cm
National Library, Cairo, Adab fārsī
579/2
Mesopotamia (Mosul), 13th century

Abū al-Faraj al-Iṣfahānī (897–967), a descendant of the last Umayyad Caliph, was patronised by the Buyyids and Hamdanids and collected the songs chosen, at Harūn al-Rashīd’s command, by famous musicians, adding many others, and assembling information about the Arab poets, the ancient Arab tribes and the court of the Umayyads and Abbasids, thus giving a conspectus of Arab society from pre-Islamic to Abbasid times. This work was, in fact, an invaluable source for quotations by historians and philologists of the 8th century though the work was neither systematically nor chronologically organised. It was many times copied, though most surviving copies are 13th century and later and no other manuscripts appear to be illustrated. This example was in 20 volumes only seven of which are known to have survived but of which only six retain frontispieces. These frontispieces have nothing to do with the text but illustrate princely themes such as hunting, enthronement or listening to music and dance. The enthroned ruler has often been identified as Badr al-Dīn Lu’lu’, ruler of Mosul from 1218, largely on the basis of an inscription on the *tirāz* arm band in several of these frontispieces. Ettinghausen (1962, p. 64) accepts the identification but argues that these volumes are at a remove from royal manuscripts. Badr al-Dīn



515

Lu’lu’ ruled at Mosul from 1218 but had to wait until 1231 before he was recognised by the Caliph as a reigning prince. The 2nd volume is written in black thuluth script in 174 folios but the headings of each song are in fat black-edged gold naskhi. This frontispiece is arranged in four registers and shows women dancing. In the centre in a rectangular panel are women treading a water-wheel over a pool with ducks and fishes. See also nos. 516–7.

Published: Rice (1953b, p. 128)



516

516 Kitāb al-Aghāni, 'The Book of Songs', by Abū al-Faraj al-Iṣfahāni, volume 4
Height 26cm, width 17cm
National Library, Cairo, Adab fārsi
579/4
Mesopotamia (Mosul), 13th century

This frontispiece (folio 2a) represents a ruler enthroned with genii above surrounded by emirs or soldiers bearing symbols of their office. The colophon (folio 198) names the scribe Muḥammad b. Abi Ṭālib al-Badri.

Published Rice (1953b, p. 128);
Ettinghausen (1962, p. 64) *Iranian Centre for the Arts*

517 Kitāb al-Aghāni, 'The Book of Songs', by Abū al-Faraj al-Iṣfahāni, volume 20
Height 28.6cm, width 21.5cm
Royal Library, Copenhagen, Arabic Ms. 168
Mesopotamia (Mosul), 13th century

This volume was copied by Muḥammad b. Abi Ṭālib b. al-Badri and is dated 1219. The presence of the two flying genii above the rider's head in this frontispiece indicates a clear relationship with classical victories even if they do not hold wreaths. Such flying figures are also found in the spandrels of the Sasanian relief of Khusraw II at Taq-e-Bustan in Persia. The rider with a falcon is framed in a double border and probably represents Badr al-Din Lu'lu' whose name appears on his arm band. However, such depictions should not be regarded as portraits, but as ideal effigies of rulers.

Published: Stern (1957, pp. 501-3);
Melikian-Chirvani (1967, p. 19)



518

518 Khawass al-Ashjār, 'The Properties of Plants', by Dioscorides
Height 46cm, width 30cm
Imam Riza Shrine Library, Mashhad
Mesopotamia, early 13th century

The *Materia Medica* of Dioscorides was translated from Greek into Arabic in the 9th century, probably in Baghdad, the seat of the Abbasid caliphate. The original type of scientific illustrations which accompanied the text were transformed by Islamic artists into genre scenes. This manuscript consists of 284 folios with 677 figures of plants and 284 of animals. The original Greek names of the plants are indicated by notes in Syriac. This volume was presented by Shāh 'Abbās to the shrine of the Imam Riza in 1608. The binding is new. The plants depicted here are drawn in a manner not far removed from the Greek originals with fully displayed roots as is appropriate to a scientific work but the human figures are in a Mesopotamian style. This miniature is of the Euphorbia tree. Grube attributes the manuscript to about 1155-65 antedating the miniatures from the manuscript of 124 (see nos. 520-1).

Published: London (1931, no. 535a);
Binyon, Wilkinson and Gray (1933, no. 6, p. 25); Bahrami (1949a, no. 51);
Grube (1959, IV, p. 171, pls. 12-4)



519 Miniature from the Khawāṣṣ al-Ashjār, 'The Properties of Plants', by Dioscorides
Height 28.7cm, width 19.9cm
Dr. Richard Ettinghausen Collection, New York
Mesopotamia (Baghdad), about 1200

This miniature is a true botanical illustration, similar to those of no. 518 and represents the plant *sesamoides*. The tendency towards decoration and the making of symmetrical patterns is well illustrated in this miniature.

Published: Binghamton (1975, no. 33)



519

520 Page from the Khawāṣṣ al-Ashjār, 'The Properties of Plants', by Dioscorides
Height 32cm, width 23cm
Private Collection
Mesopotamia (Baghdad), 1224

This miniature and no. 521 were among 31 cut out from a manuscript now in the Hagia Sophia Library, Istanbul (no. 3703), some time before several of these were included in the Munich exhibition of 1910. The manuscript now contains 202 folios and one figural miniature as well as numerous plant illustrations; it is dated 1224. This miniature shows a boat with oars on the river Gages and a two-storeyed arcade with a face peering through each arch. The text describes the use of amber for uterine pains.

Published: Munich (1910, pl. 4); Marteau and Vever (1912, I, p. 49); Martin (1912, pl. 5a); Migeon (1927, pp. 124-6); Buchthal (1942, no. 22); Grube (1959, no. vi)

521 Page from the Khawāṣṣ al-Ashjār, 'The Properties of Plants', by Dioscorides
Height 32cm, width 23cm
Private Collection
Mesopotamia (Baghdad), 1224

See no. 520. This miniature depicts the patient consulting with two physicians. The text discusses the cure for aconite poisoning (leopard's bane).

Published: Munich (1910, pl. 4); Marteau and Vever (1912, I, p. 49); Migeon (1927, pp. 124-6); Buchthal (1942, no. 23); Grube (1959, no. vi)



520



521



522

522 Khawāṣṣ al-Ashjār, 'The Properties of Plants', by Dioscorides

Height 24.6cm, width 17.2cm
Bodleian Library, Oxford, MS. Arab. d. 138, gift of Sir William Osler in 1926

Mesopotamia (Baghdad), 1240

This manuscript consists of 210 folios with illuminated medallions and headings at the beginnings of maqalas 3, 4 and 5. It was copied by al-Ḥasan b. Aḥmad b. Muḥammad al-Nashawī in 1240. The binding in embossed leather is 17th century Persian work. The numerous coloured drawings of plants are contained mostly in maqalas 3 and 4 and are not exceptional though they display a greater degree of realism as a result of a direct observation of nature than other examples (compare no. 519). This miniature (folio 120a) shows a plant at the stages before and after flowering. The plant is known as *luffāḥ* or *yaqṭīnī* and resembles the aubergine when it becomes yellow. *Luffāḥ* is also the fruit or produce of the mandrake tree. See Lane (1863, I, p. 2666).

Published: Dubler and Teres (1953–9, II, introduction and pp. 237–442); Grube (1959, pl. ix, fig. 9); Robinson and Gray (1972, no. 2, p. 9)



523

523 Manāfi' al-Hayawān

Height 23cm, width 15cm
British Library, London, Or.2784
Mesopotamia (Baghdad), about 1250

This manuscript is an Arabic treatise on animals and on the medicinal properties of various parts of their bodies compiled from the works of Aristotle and 'Ubaydullāh ibn Jibril ibn Bakhtishū'. The latter came from a family of Syrian Christian doctors who worked for the Abbasid caliphs in Baghdad in the 8th century. This manuscript is written in the *naskhī* script and has its text pages out of order. There is, unfortunately, no colophon to give the date, scribe or place of execution. The paintings illustrate the sections on birds, animals, fishes and crustaceans and there are also portraits of Aristotle and ibn Bakhtishū' (see folios 96r and 101v, respectively). The style of the paintings is old-fashioned, preserving the conventions of the earlier Mesopotamian school. They must have been completed shortly before the sack of Baghdad in 1258 and display considerable sensibility and liveliness in their execution. This miniature (folio 228v) illustrates a bustard and falcon. The text states that the bustard is proverbially the most stupid of birds and there is a saying 'he is more stupid than the bustard.'

Published: Rieu (1894, no. 778, p. 531); Martin (1912, I, figs. 5–6, II, pls. 17–20); Buchthal (1942, p. 34, figs. 34–6, 39, 41); Ettinghausen (1962, p. 136)

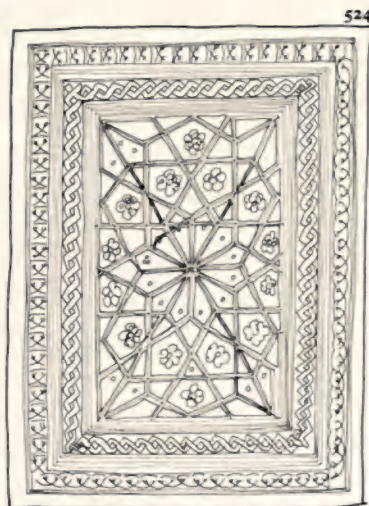
524 Binding of Muḥtaṣar Gharīb al-Ḥaḍīth 'A Summary of Strange Tales,' by Abū 'Alī al-Ḥusayn b. Aḥmad al-Astarābādī

Height 28.5cm, width 17cm
Staatsbibliothek Preussischer Kulturbesitz Orientabteilung, Berlin, Or. Oct 3162

?Egypt, manuscript dated to 1071, binding probably 13th century

This binding has a design of geometric interlacing enclosing rosettes with a double border of stamped units. The flap is stamped with different stamps to make up the design. This binding was probably made for the manuscript at a later date. It is also partly restored.

Published: Weisweiler (1962, no. 51, fig. 5, pl. 3)



524

525 Binding of a manuscript by Abū Dāwud Sulaymān b. al-As'ad

Height 26.5cm, width 17.5cm
Staatsbibliothek Preussischer Kulturbesitz Orientabteilung, Berlin, Or. Quart 1210
Syria, Mamluk period, manuscript copied in 1099, binding late 13th century

This binding is made of one piece of leather and the decoration has been stamped. The flap and spine are damaged and the back has been restored.

Published: Weisweiler (1962, no. 20, fig. 38, pl. 24)

526 Double-page of a Koran

Height 50.5cm, width 38cm
Iran Bastan Museum, Tehran, no. 3550
Persia (Tabriz), Ilkhanid period, 14th century

This opening is of an incomplete Koran illuminated by Muḥammad b. Ibāk, copied in thuluth by Aḥmad b. Suhrawardī, and dated to 1304–5. The leather binding is contemporary; it is blind tooled and stamped and is signed 'Abd al-Raḥmān. Aḥmad b. Suhrawardī was one of the best pupils of the great calligraphic master Yāqūt who served under the last Abbasid caliph, Musta'ṣim. He survived his master, who was killed by the Mongols in 1258, and designed monumental inscriptions for several mosques in Baghdad. Afterwards he worked at the Ilkhanid court in Tabriz. The cover of this manuscript is the oldest signed Persian binding. This frontispiece is created by a

complex geometric interlace pattern, the interior of which and surrounding band are in arabesque decoration.

Published: Bahrami (1949a, nos. 51–4 and 1949b no. 56, fig. 26); Ettinghausen (1954, pp. 462–3, fig. 350)



526 see colour plate, page 53



527

527 Koran

Height 48.5cm, width 35cm
British Library, London, Add. 22409
Egypt, Mamluk period, 1304

This Koran is the fourth of seven volumes written in thuluth by Muḥammad ibn al-Wahid in 1304 and gilded and illuminated by Muḥammad ibn Mubādir and Aydughdi ibn 'Abd Allāh al-Badri for Rukn al-Din Baybars who became sultan of Egypt. The script used here is written against a finely drawn hexagonal design and enclosed in ornate borders of gold interlacing bands. Between the borders, above and below, are gold arabesque designs decorated with red, each with a rounded palmette extending into the margin. The same arabesque design is used, enclosed in plain gold borders, in these four palmettes as well as in the central ansa on each page. The entire design is predominantly gold upon a blue background. The three small rosettes within the text mark the verse divisions and are of different designs throughout the Koran. It is instructive to compare this Koran, copied and illuminated in Cairo under the Mamluks, with contemporary Ilkhanid examples from north-west Persia (see nos. 528–9, 532). There is much in common, especially in the use of Chinese floral elements in the decoration, but the Mamluk style is more architectural and therefore more explicitly worked out. Nevertheless, it is possible to speak of an 'international style' in the manuscripts of this period. See Ettinghausen (1962, p. 175).

Published: Arnold and Grohmann (1929)



528a see colour plate, page 50

528 a-b Two volumes of a Koran
Height 55cm, width 38cm
National Library, Cairo, no. 72
Persia, Ilkhanid period, 1314–5

This Koran was copied in thirty parts for Uljaytu by ‘Abdullāh Muḥammad b. Maḥmūd al-Hamadāni in 1314–5. Both volumes are in stamped and gilt leather bindings of the period with a decorated flap, the inner faces covered with stamped and foliate arabesque. The two volumes a-b, are of 37 and 36 folios, respectively, with five lines of thuluth script in gold with black outlines. The illuminated double-page frontispieces, Sura headings and end-pieces are in blue black, white and gold. Volume a is part 15 of the Koran and here shows the opening Sura of the text (folio 31). Volume b is part 21 of the Koran and here shows the illuminated frontispiece in alternating octagons of gold, black, blue and

white (folios 31–4r). On the medallion illuminated in gold there is further illumination in gilt overlaying the name of the calligrapher ‘Abdullāh Muḥammad b. Maḥmūd al-Hamadāni and the date 1314–5. This frontispiece, like those of the other volumes, bears a dedication *waqf* dated 1326 in favour of the domed mausoleum attached to the funerary foundation of Bektimur al-Sāqī in the southern cemetery, Cairo. Ibn Iyās recounts that Sultan al-Ghūrī installed the Koran in his own madrasa inside Cairo and that Bektimur paid 1,000 dinars for it. See Wiet (1945, p. 66). There are few more important Koran manuscripts, either historically or aesthetically.

Published: Wiet (1932, pp. 68–73);
Ettinghausen (1954, pp. 461–2);
Cairo (1969, no. 281)



529

529 Majmū‘a al-Rashīdiyya, ‘Theological Works’, by Rashīd al-Dīn
Height 53cm, width 36cm
Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris, Cabinet des Manuscrits, Arabe, 2324
Persia (Tabriz), Ilkhanid period, 14th century

This manuscript in 376 folios was copied in 1309–10 in Tabriz by Muḥammad ibn Maḥmūd ibn Muḥammad al-Amin al-Baghdādī who was also known as Zūd navīs, or ‘one who writes fast’. It was illuminated with the help of Muḥammad ibn al-‘Afīf al-Kāshī who also signed it. The frontispiece which is shown here has a wide border decorated with vegetal motifs enclosing a central space filled with decorated octagons. Above and below the enclosed space is a blank area. The ansae contain the signatures of the two illuminators. The interlaced knot here first employed in manuscript decoration is found in earlier metalwork and is also related to contemporary architectural decoration.

Published: Martin (1912, pl. 238);
Pope and Ackerman (1938–9, pp. 1956–8, pl. 936b); Blochet (1926, pp. 139–140);
Paris (1973, no. 209, p. 76)



532

530 Jāmi' al-Tawārikh, 'World History', by Rashīd al-Dīn
Height 43.5cm, width 30.5cm
Royal Asiatic Society, London,
no. A26
Persia (Tabriz), Ilkhanid period,
14th century

This manuscript copied in 1314 consists of 59 folios and 35 miniatures and contains fragments of the history of the Prophet, the history of India, with the account of the Buddha, part of the history of the Jews, and of the history of China. On folio 11a is the seal of Shāhrukh, son of Timur. Another large portion is in the University of Edinburgh Library (no. 20) and is dated 1307–8. It is difficult to overemphasise the importance these manuscripts, although fragmentary, as an authentic survivor from the famous scriptorium established and endowed by Rashīd al-Dīn in a suburb of Tabriz called 'Rashīdiyya' when he was vizier to the Ilkhanid ruler Uljaytu. The author was commissioned by his master to produce a world history and had at his command scholars and artists from all over the wide Mongol dominions. The miniature shown here (folio 34a) depicts Śākyamuni holding out two pomegranates to the devil who appears as an ascetic. The Chinese influence in the style of the painting dominates.

Published: Morley (1854, no. 1, pp. 1–11); Martin (1912, I, p. 17, II pls. 27–32); London (1931, no. 537b); Binyon, Wilkinson and Gray (1933, pp. 45–6); Gray (1961, pp. 24–6 and 1976); Meredith-Owens (1970, p. 195)

531 Binding of the al-Risāla al-Sayfiyya, by al-Urmāwī
Height 26.5cm, width 18.5cm
Staatsbibliothek Preussischer Kulturbesitz Orientabteilung,
Berlin, Or. Quart 2008
Syria (Damascus), Mamluk period,
14th century

This manuscript was completed in 1314 or shortly afterwards. It was copied by a pupil of the author who was living in Damascus and who died there in 1315. The binding is decorated with tooled and stamped designs and gilt. There are double border lines with plating designs. The back and spine have been restored.

Published: Weisweiler (1962, no. 34, fig. 18, pl. 12)

532 Koran
Height 31.1cm, width 23.6cm
Museum of Fine Arts, Boston,
no. 29. 58, Helen and Alice Colburn Fund
Persia (Maragheh, Mongol period,
14th century

This Koran was copied by 'Abd Allāh ibn Aḥmad ibn Faḍlallāh ibn 'Abd al-Ḥamid and is dated 1338. The title page shown here comes from the thirteenth section of the Koran and is elaborately illuminated. The top and bottom fields have stylised lotus flowers on either side of kufic script. The text in the middle is written in naskhi reserved in a background of stylised wave pattern. There is a triangular ansa at the side. Contemporary binding is tooled and partly gilt. 15th century Turkish Korans clearly derive from Korans of this type, especially in the designs of the binding and illumination. See Ettinghausen (1954, p. 465). The Mongol vocabulary of design is still dominant with its use of Far Eastern lotus and peony and the Chinese wave convention as a background pattern. Another section of this Koran is in the Chester Beatty Library, Dublin.

Published: Pope and Ackerman (1938–9, pl. 938b)



533 Miniature from Shāhnāma, by Firdawsī

Height 21 cm, width 21 cm
Musée d'art et d'histoire, Geneva, Pozzi Collection, formerly in the Demotte Collection
 Persia (Tabriz), Ilkhanid period, 14th century

This miniature and no. 534 once formed part of a manuscript of the *Shāhnāma*, the greater part of which is lost. The sixty known miniatures from it are scattered among public and private collections of Europe and America. They are universally recognised as marking the final evolution of the Mongol style under the Ilkhanids in Persia and as the most dramatic and moving illustrations to the great epic which exist. Although some authorities attribute their production to a period of fifty years or more, it seems best to envisage the sustained impetus of their production as belonging to the single reign of the last effective Ilkhanid ruler, Abū Sa'īd (died 1335), at his capital Tabriz. This miniature depicts an encounter

between Zāl, father of Rūstām, and Bahmān, son of Isfandiār, prince of Persia. Zāl is always recognisable because of his albino colouring. The composition of the miniature is unusually symmetrical and the rendering of perspective by means of the stepped grassy ridges is skilful. The colour scheme with the gold background is brilliant in effect. The special quality of this manuscript, as with other pages of this great series, lies in the pathos of the embrace between the heroes of different generations. The artist would have expected his readers to recall the subsequent rift between the two families here represented. The title of the miniature is inserted in a label above.

Published: Schulz (1914); Blochet (1928, no. 4, pl. IV and 1929, pl. XLVI); Brian (1939, no. 18); Stchoukine (1958, pp. 83–96); Robinson (1974, no. 2)

534 Miniature from Shāhnāma, by Firdawsī

Height 21.9 cm, width 19.6 cm
Worcester Art Museum, no. 1935.24. Jerome Wheelock Fund, formerly in the collection of Demotte
 Persia (Tabriz), Ilkhanid period, 14th century

See no. 533. This miniature represents Bahrām Gūr hunting onagers. The surrounding text describes his ability to shoot the onager so that the arrow strikes the buttocks and passes through the breast. The miniature, however, does not agree. Stories of princely or heroic hunting feats long preceded the Islamic period in Persia. Bahrām, the historic Vahrām V (421–39), the Sasanian monarch who had been brought up in the hard life of the north Arabian court, was still popularly remembered for his bravery in war and chāse.

Published: London (1931, no. 218a); Binyon, Wilkinson and Gray (1933, no. 29, p. 47); Brian (1939, pp. 97–112); Grube (1962a, pp. 13–20, no. 13 and (1968a, p. 185, no. 12)



534 detail



535

535 Miniature from *Kitāb fi Ma'rifat al-Ḥiyal al-Handasiya*, *Treatise on Automata*, by *Ismā'il b. al-Razzāz al-Jazarī*
Height 31.2cm, width 17cm
Musée du Louvre, Paris, no. 7875
Egypt (Cairo), Mamluk period,
14th century

This manuscript was copied in 1354 by Muḥammad b. Aḥmad al-Ismirī at the order of the amir Naṣr al-Dīn Muḥammad b. Tulak al-Ḥarrānī who was in the service of the sultan Salāḥ al-Dīn Ṣāliḥ (ruled 1351–4). At least three of the illustrations from this manuscript have inscriptions in the name of this sultan. This page comes from the manuscript once in Hagia Sophia Mosque Library, Istanbul (no. 3606), now in the Suleyman Library, Istanbul, which contains 246 folios and 14 miniatures. This miniature, like others from the same manuscript, is less instructive concerning the operation of the clocks than those depicted in an earlier manuscript dated 1315 and now dispersed but excels in decorative design and monumental quality. See Atil (1975, pp. 102–1). al-Jazarī wrote his work on automata for Nāsir al-Dīn Maḥmūd, the Urtuqid ruler of Diyarbakir (died 1222). The different clocks are described in the first section.

Published: Munich (1910, no. 577);
Martin (1912, pl. 4);
Blochet (1923, pp. 210–7); Sakisian
(1929, p. 20, pl. 21); Paris (1971, no. 322)



536

536 *Koran*
Height 73cm, width 50cm
National Library, Cairo, no. 8
Egypt (Cairo), Mamluk period,
mid-14th century

This *Koran* dated 1356 consists of 413 folios and was presented as a donation by sultan Sha'bān to the madrasa of his mother, Khwānd Baraka, in the Khaṭṭ al-Tabbāna in Cairo in 1368. It was probably commissioned for the mosque of Sulṭān Ḥasan, Cairo. There seem to be at least two hands employed in spite of the colophon which names

the copier as Ya'qūb b. Khālid b. Muḥammad b. 'Abdulrahmān al-Ḥanafī. The double-page frontispiece shown here (folio 2) consists of a central twelve pointed star in gold and blue with white outlines and a little green. The inscriptions are in round ended oblong panels with a ground of rich chinoiserie foliage. These panels are the same on all the illuminated pages but the gold leaf, unlike the 15th century *Korans* of Barsbay is not impressed.

Published: Bourgoin (1892, pls. 23–4)



537

537 Koran

Height 72.8cm, width 52cm
National Library, Cairo, no. 10
Egypt, Mamluk period, 1372

This Koran consists of 217 folios of fine Mamluk thuluth script. The colophon (folio 216) gives the date as 1372 and the name of the copier 'Ali b. Muhammad al-Muktib [sic] al-Ashrafi. The Koran was given as a donation by sultan Sha'bān in 1376 to his *khānāh*, mosque and madrasa in the Khaṭṭ Bāb al-Wazīr near the citadel of Cairo. Compare no. 536. The double-page shown here (folio 3) is inscribed with Sura I and the opening verses of Sura II. The headings are in white kufic on gold grounds but the script, black with gold outlines on chinoiserie cloud-scrolls, is enclosed by borders of different colours on each of the two pages.

Published: Cairo (1969, no. 290)



539

539 Koran, first half

Height 50cm, width 35cm
National Museum, Damascus,
no. 13615
Syria (Damascus), Mamluk period,
14th century

This Koran was given as a donation by the Mamluk amir Ibrāhīm ibn Maḥmūd al-Sayfi Manjak. The double page shown here contains the verses from Sura I in thuluth inset within a decorated frame. Above and below the writing are decorated fields. In the outer margins of each page are three ansae.

Published: Damascus (1969, p. 225,
fig. 129)

538 Binding of leather

Height 19.5cm, width 12.5cm
Victoria and Albert Museum, London,
no. 373/1885
Egypt, Mamluk period,
late 14th century

The outside of this binding is of dark brown leather, decorated with star-shaped medallions surrounded by a border, tooled and partially gilt. The inside of the cover is coloured ochre yellow and has a stamped decoration. This binding may be compared to one in the Freer Gallery of Art, Washington, made for the amir Aytmiş al-Bajasi (died 1400) under the sultan Barqūq at Cairo. See Ettinghausen (1954, fig. 356, p. 468) and Atil (1975, no. 40).

Unpublished



538

**540 Koran**

Height 99.5cm, width 78cm
National Library, Cairo, no. 17
Egypt, Mamluk period, 1417

The Koran in 232 folios is written in black thuluth, varying considerably in dimensions and execution, mostly hung from impressed lines. Decoration is in pressed gold leaf and varying tones of red, pink, mauve, blue, green, white and black. The double-page frontispiece (folios 21-r) shown here consists of square panels filled with polychrome stylised chinoiserie buds arranged in fours with a red central medallion and gold crosses between. Above and

below are long panels of highly mannered kufic in gold on a blue ground with polychrome floreated scrolls. On the upper margin of folio 21 is a short record of a donation in a later hand stating that this Koran was given to the mosque-madrasa of al-Mu'ayyad Shaykh at the Bab Zuwayla in Cairo in 1419. There is no marginal ornament but the crenellated border is particularly sumptuous. The final page bears the scribe's signature Mūsā b. Ismā'il al-Kinānī al-Ḥanafī al-shahīr [known as] bi'l-Hijjīnī and dated 1417.

Published: Cairo (1969, no. 292)



541 Kalila wa Dimna, Fables by Bidpai with Persian translation
Height 24cm, width 16cm
National Library, Cairo, Adab fārsī 61
Persia, Timurid period, 14th century

This manuscript consists of 116 folios; the colophon contains the date 1343-4 but no scribal signature. The manuscript is modestly illustrated with miniatures of which only the last two scenes are full-page. The miniatures appear to be rather later in date than the colophon. Though they show some influences from the contemporary Jalayrid school they are better attributed to the school of Shiraz at about the time of Timur's conquest of that city in 1387-8. Ettinghausen suggests that they date from 'several decades after the colophon' and implies a Turkish connexion for the carpets depicted. However, Duda attributes them to Tabriz in the 1390s. In any case, the miniatures demonstrate an interesting stage in transition to the Timurid style of Shiraz. The miniature displayed here (folio 85) depicts the emperor of India having a learned discussion.

Published: Stchoukine (1935, pp. 140f);
Ettinghausen (1959a, pp. 105-8);
Duda (1972, pp. 153-220).



542

542 'Ajā'ib al-Makhlūqāt, 'The Wonders of Creation', by an unknown author

Height 31 cm, width 22 cm
Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris,
Cabinet des Manuscrits, Sup. Pers. 332
Baghdad, Jalayrid period,
14th century

This manuscript consists of 248 folios with 95 miniatures and an illuminated frontispiece. It was copied by Aḥmad al-Harawī for the library of the Jalayrid Sultan Aḥmad Khān ibn Uways and was completed in 1388. This anonymous work follows in part the tradition of Mamluk illustration of Qazwīnī but also conforms to the new style which was being evolved under the Jalayr rulers at their capitals in Tabriz and Baghdad. Stchoukine has suggested that most of the miniatures of this manuscript were added later but this seems an unnecessary complication for a work produced in a transitional period when divergencies of style between different artists might be expected. This miniature (folio 160b) depicts the harvesting of pepper.

Published: Blochet (1926, p. 79); Massé (1944); Stchoukine (1954, pp. 32–3); Paris (1973; no. 237, p. 91)



543

543 Kalila wa Dimna, Fables by Bidpai, Persian translation of Naṣrullah b. Muḥammad b. 'Abdulḥamīd

Height 23.5 cm, width 17 cm
Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris,
Cabinet des Manuscrits, Sup. Pers. 913

Baghdad, Jalayrid period,
14th century

This manuscript consists of 217 folios with 74 miniatures. The colophon states that it was copied by Ḥāfiẓ Ibrāhīm and completed in 1392. It is bound in a Persian embossed and gilt leather binding and was once in the library of Shah Wallād, the son of Aḥmad Jalayr. Without a doubt, this manuscript is a product of the school promoted by the leading art patron of the day, sultan Aḥmad Jalayr (ruled 1382–1410). As with the illustration for a *Khamṣa* of Niẓāmī now in the British Library, London (Or. 13297), produced in 1386–8, the miniatures in this manuscript are, for the most part, somewhat pedestrian. However, they occasionally display a vitality and sensibility. This miniature (folio 54b) shows fishing at night.

Published: Stchoukine (1954, p. 33, no. V, pls. 2–3); Walzer (1969, p. 72); Paris (1973, no. 236)

544 Mathnawī poems by Khwājū Kirmānī

Height 32cm, width 24cm
British Library, London, Add. 18113
Baghdad, Jalayrid period,
14th century

The three poems in this manuscript were copied for the last Jalayrid ruler, Aḥmad Jalayr, by the famous calligrapher Mir 'Alī ibn Ilyās Ṭabrizī at Baghdad in 1396 and illustrated by Junayd al-Sulṭānī. An inscription on folio 45 gives the name of this artist and it is likely that he was responsible for the nine miniatures in this manuscript. The calligrapher is remembered as being the inventor of the nastaliq script. This manuscript is a landmark in the history of Persian painting as the

earliest major example of the classic style of the 15th century. Illuminations within the text, whether of headings or of frontispieces, are of arabesque designs and are of superb quality. The compositions take up the entire page with a few lines of poetry enclosed in a frame which is set within the miniature. The miniature shown here (folio 40) depicts Humāy, son of Shah Hūshang, and Humāyūn, the Chinese princess, being entertained with wine and music in a garden. It is a fine example of the romantic and delicate art of Persian miniature painting which evolved at this time. Chinese elements are still strongly visible in the features of the faces and in the ceramic flasks on the table. The landscape, however, is purely Persian in spirit.

Published: Martin (1912, II, 45–50); Barrett (1952, pls. 8–9); Stchoukine (1954, pls. IV–VIII); Gray (1961, pp. 46–7 and 1940, pl. 4); Meredith-Owens (1973, pl. I)

545



545 Kitāb al-Bulhān, Astrological Work, by Abū Ma'shar al-Balkhī

Height 24.1cm, width 16.5cm
Bodleian Library, Oxford, MS. Bodl. Or. 133
Baghdad, Jalayrid period,
end of 14th century

This manuscript consists of 176 folios with 83 miniatures and a modern European binding. It was copied for Ḥusayn of Irbil in 1399 and the illustrations were painted during the reign of the last ruler of the Jalayrid dynasty, Aḥmad ibn Uways (ruled 1382–1410), renowned as a patron of the arts. In the miniatures illustrating the original section of this composite work, conflicting artistic traditions may be seen at work. The international Islamic tradition of scientific illustration is modified here by the artistic sophistication of the Jalayrid court. Rice believed that Italian influences might here be detected, not unlikely in cosmopolitan Ṭabriz, but the Western influence is more likely to be Byzantine. 128 of the folios belong to the first period of 1399 and include 78 miniatures, eleven of which are of the Seasons. This miniature (folio 38b) is entitled *al qawl 'alā faṣl al-rabī'*, 'speaking of the season of Spring'. Beneath the chapter heading is a figure sitting beneath a tree playing an instrument surrounded by trees, flowers and birds.

Published: London (1931, no. 534a, and 1951, no. 7); Binyon, Wilkinson and Gray (1933, no. 13, p. 26); Rice (1954b, pp. 3–7); Robinson and Gray (1972, no. 3)

544





546

546 Page from the 'Ajā'ib al-Makhlūqāt, 'The Wonders of Creation', by al-Qazwini
Height 29.2cm, width 19cm
Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, Gerald Reitlinger Collection, no. Ash. 25
Syria, Mamluk period,
early 15th century

This miniature represents the constellations Centaurus and Corvus. It may be compared to another in which these two constellations are depicted (Centaurus in the reverse direction) in the Freer Gallery of Art, Washington. See Atil (1975, p. 121, no. 60). That miniature is now assigned to late 14th century Mesopotamia. Ettinghausen (1962, pp. 178–9) suggests a more precise date, 1370–80. This miniature would appear to be slightly later in date. It combines the heraldic quality of design with a refinement of colouring.

Unpublished

547 Binding of Al-Nahr al-Madd min al-Bahr, 'The River flowing in from the sea', volume 1, by Abū Hayyān
Height 25cm, width 16cm
Staatsbibliothek Preussischer Kulturbesitz Orientabteilung, Berlin, Or. Quart. 2012
Egypt (Cairo), Mamluk period,
15th century

This manuscript is in two volumes. Its colophon states that it was copied in 1400 and it bears a Cairo ownership mark of 1421. The leather covers are decorated with stamped octagons filled with rosettes and gilt. The back spine and edges are new.

Published: Weisweiler (1962, no. 35, fig. 16, pl. II)

548 Detached leaf from a Diwān by Salmān Sawājī
Height 17cm, width 10cm
Musée d'art et d'histoire, Geneva, Pozzi Collection
Persia (Shiraz), Timurid period,
15th century

This is an important addition to the small group of chinoiserie drawings which can be definitely associated with the workshop of the first Timurid patron of book arts, Iskandar b. 'Umar Shaykh, grandson of Timur. It does not seem likely that this was established before 1409 when he was 22 years old and entering on his second governorship of Shiraz, the first having been nominal only, from the age of seven to twelve. He would have been able to recruit trained artists from the school of Sulṭān Aḥmad at Tabriz after his

death in 1410, just as his cousin Baysunghur was to do in 1420, six years after Iskandar's own death in 1414. It is possible that he might have started his patronage while governor of Yazd from 1405 to 1407, see Stchoukine (1966 p. 99) which would permit of his having commissioned the manuscript dated 1407 now in the Topkapi Palace Museum, Istanbul (Hazine 796). This drawing is on tinted paper and shows a landscape with trees, flowers, animals and birds against a high horizon and a gold sky. On the verso of the leaf is an illuminated heading announcing the beginning of the *ghazaliyyat*.

Published: Robinson (1974, no. 6)



548



549

549 Binding of *Zafarnāma* by

Hamdullah Mustawfī

Height 33cm, width 28cm

British Library, London, Or. 2833

Persia (Shiraz), Timurid period,

1405

This chronicle was composed in verse as a sequel to the *Shāhnāma* by Firdawsī which is included in the margins. This copy by Maḥmūd al-Huṣaynī is dated 1405 in Shiraz and consists of 780 folios bound in strong covers of leather on pasteboard. The dark red doublures are plain apart from the gold roll-tooled borders which also decorate the black leather outer covers and flap. These also bear blind-stamped medallions, pendants and spandrels outlined in gold and decorated with an arabesque design. It is reasonable to accept this binding as contemporary with the copying of the manuscript and it may be compared to a binding in the Topkapı Palace Museum, Istanbul (no. H. 976), which is dated 1407 from Yazd, and has filigree work on the inside of the covers, similar to nos. 559 and 564, both of which are Herat manuscripts. These bindings are among the earliest to show the use of moulded designs which were to develop during the second half of the 15th century into pictorial designs.

Published: Rieu (1894, pp. 172-4)



Imam Shari'at al-Din
Centre for the Arts

550

550 Miscellany

Height 19cm, width 13cm

British Library, London, Add. 27261

Persia (Shiraz), Timurid period,

1410-1

This 'pocket encyclopaedia' contains poems in addition to works on religious law, astronomy, astrology and geometry. It is written in naskhi and nastaliq in the margins as well as in the centre of the pages by two scribes, Muḥammad al-Ḥalwā'i al-Jalālī al-Iskandari and Nāṣir al-Kātib ('the scribe'). It was copied for Iskandar b. 'Umar Shaykh, a grandson of Timur at Shiraz in 1410-1 and contains 21 full page miniatures as well as 17 folios of small drawings and some marginal paintings. There are finely illuminated title pages, frontispieces, headings and 'thumb-pieces'. Iskandar b. 'Umar Shaykh was one of the most noted patrons of the arts of the book. He ruled over Fars in the south of Persia with his capital at

Shiraz until his deposition and death in 1414. Artists who had formerly worked for Sultan Aḥmad in Tabriz and Baghdad (see nos. 542-4) moved to the Shiraz academy after the fall of the Jalayrids and produced manuscripts there noted for the small size and exquisite workmanship. The compositions in this manuscript provided models for artists throughout the 15th century. The first 14 miniatures illustrate the *Khamsa* of Nizāmī and others illustrate incidents from the *Shāhnāma* and *Humāy wa Humāyūn*. This double page scene (folio 305v) accompanies a poem in praise of 'Alī and depicts the miracle in which he saved a Christian monk who had flung himself from the roof of a monastery.

Published: Rieu (1881, II, pp. 868-71);
Stchoukine (1954, p. 41, pls. 16-20);
Pinder-Wilson (1958a, pls. 1-2);
Gray (1961, pp. 69-73)



551 a-c Two miniatures and a page of illumination from an anthology of 36 different works in verse and prose

Height 27.4cm, width 17.2cm
Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian
 Lisbon, L.A. 161, formerly in the
Yates Thompson and E. Rothschild
Collections
 Persia (Shiraz), Timurid period,
 early 15th century

This Anthology was copied by Maḥmūd al-Ḥuṣaynī and Ḥasan al-Ḥāfiẓ in Shiraz for Iskandar b. 'Umar Shaykh, in 1410–1. It consists of 440 folios, divided into two volumes, with 34 miniatures and two double-page compositions. The binding is of leather. A rare feature which it shares with nos. 550 and 552 is the triangular decorative thumb piece. This manuscript is a masterpiece of the period and was, without doubt, produced under the personal supervision of the prince Iskandar. There is a lavish use of gold and lapis lazuli and much attention was given to the writing and decoration in light colours of each



551b

page of the text. Miniature a (folio 86) depicts a battle scene between the armies of Alexander the Great and Darius, with the imprisonment of the latter. It is the more traditional of the two miniatures with its chain of mounted knights appearing on the horizon in a cleft of hills. Miniature b (folios 264b–5a) is without close rival in Persian painting, both for its Shi'a spirit and for the extraordinary drama of the inferno on the left-hand page in which the hot flames contrast with the light gold of the heavenly refulgence surrounding the imams standing opposite. Here, eight imams appear on the day of judgement with the prophet Muḥammad, 'Ali, Ḥasan and Ḥusayn to look down from paradise with the kings and queens on earth. c (folio 129) is an illuminated page with drawings of birds, deer and a dragon amid foliage.

Published: Martin (1926, pl. XIX);
 Pope and Ackerman (1938–9, pl. 860);
 Gray (1961, pp. 69–72, pls. 74–7, 79);
 Lisbon (1963, no. 117); Ettinghausen
 (1972, pl. 15)



552

552 Anthology

Height 28cm, width 19.5cm
Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian,
 Lisbon, L.A. 158
 Persia (Shiraz), Timurid period,
 early 15th century

This anthology includes *Mantiq al-Ṭayr*, 'Language of the Birds' by 'Aṭṭār Iqbāl-nāma, 'The Book of (Alexander's) Fortune' by Nizāmi and Rawḍat al-Anwār, 'The Garden of Lights', by Khwājū Kirmāni. It was copied by Ḥasan al-Ḥāfiẓ for Iskandar b. 'Umar Shaykh in 1412–3 probably in Shiraz. The three sections each have an illuminated dedication and an illuminated title page. There are triangular thumb-pieces, a feature it shares with no. 550. This manuscript contains no miniatures but illustrates the wonderful quality of illumination achieved by the school of Iskandar (see also nos. 549–50). The calligrapher is the same Ḥasan al-Ḥāfiẓ and, no doubt, the illuminators are also the same. But here there are no exercises in chinoiserie such as in nos. 548, 550 and 551. At this time, Shiraz was pre-eminent in these arts and a special feature developed at this period was the combination of naturalistic flowers with an almost architectural lay-out to provide a firm structure. This double illuminated title page is written in naskhi and is surrounded by decorated panels with scroll-like motifs. The outer border has ansae.

Published: Lisbon (1963, no. 118)

553 Mathnavi-ye Mathnavi, 'The Rhyme of Rhymes'

Height 20.8cm, width 13.7cm
Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian, Lisbon, L.A. 168
 Persia (Shiraz), Timurid period,
 15th century

The titles of many Arabic and Persian books, as here, are not intended to give any clear idea of the contents. This manuscript, with illuminated rosette and double frontispiece, was copied for Ibrāhīm b. Shāhrukh b. Timur in 1419, the ruler who succeeded Iskandar in power and patronage at Shiraz in 1414. This double-page frontispiece contains the opening of a poem enclosed in panels with scroll-like designs. It is surrounded in the margins by a text written diagonally. The free floral decoration is still prominent here but the framing is more complex and relates rather to carpet design than architecture.

Published: Lisbon (1963, no. 119)

554 Koran

Height 81.7cm, width 61.7cm
Imam Riza Shrine Library, Mashhad, no. 414
 Persia (Shiraz), Timurid period,
 15th century

This Koran was written in thuluth by Ibrāhīm Sulṭān b. Shāhrukh b. Timur in 1424. It was bound in 1886. Only a fragment of 16 folios now survives. Ibrāhīm Sulṭān, like his brother Baysunghur, was a highly trained and skilled calligrapher. He is said to have been a pupil of Mir Muḥammad Shirāzi. See Qadi-Ahmad (1959, p. 69,



553



554

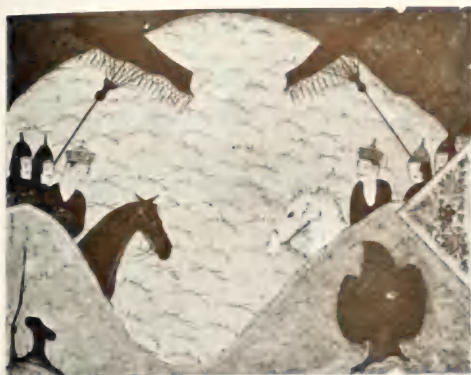
footnote 196). He designed monumental inscriptions for public buildings in Shiraz of which he was governor, and copied a Koran of great size, two cubits high and one and a half cubits wide. During the lifetime of his cousin Iskandar Sulṭān b. 'Umar Shaykh (died 1414), Ibrāhīm was governor of Isfahan. He then took over Shiraz and lived there until his death in 1434. These first two pages of the Koran contain the *fātiḥa* with illuminated headings in kufic on floral scroll ground. The text is on a grisaille ornamented background of lotus flowers.

Published: Pope and Ackerman (1938-9, pl. 940A); Bahrami (1949, no. 62); Ma'ani (1966, no. 61)

555 a-b Two miniatures from an Anthology

Height 24cm, width 15.7cm
Staatliche Museen zu Berlin, Islamisches Museum, no. 1.4628
 Persia (Shiraz), Timurid period,
 15th century

This Anthology with 29 miniatures bears a dedication to prince Baysunghur in an illuminated rosette on folio Iv. It is signed by the well-known calligrapher Maḥmūd al-Husayni of Shiraz in 1420, one of the two scribes who copied no. 551 for Iskandar. Still earlier, he copied no. 549. Since he used the new nastaliq script, he must certainly have been a pupil of Mir 'Alī of Tabriz (see no. 544). Although Baysunghur was settled at Herat at this time, this is a Shiraz manuscript with miniatures in a more traditional Shiraz style than nos. 550-1, harking back to the end of the 14th century in



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its simplified landscape and flat architectural planes. Miniature a (folio 916) shows Iskandar meeting the emperor of China. In miniature b (folio 644) Humāy sees for the first time Humāyūn at the window. The use of coulisses to conceal much of the opposing armies of miniature a recalls epic poems of 1397, British Library, London (Or. 2780).

Published: Kühnel (1931, pl. 133); Pope and Ackerman (1938–9, p. 1847, pls. 862a, 864b); Stchoukine (1954, p. 42); Gray (1961, p. 95); Enderlein (1969)

556 Khursraw and Shirin by Nizami

Height 23.4cm, width 18.3cm
Academy of Sciences, Oriental Institute, Leningrad, no. B 132
Khurasan (Herat), Timurid period, 15th century

This manuscript with illuminated dedication and frontispiece was copied by 'Ali Ja'far, in 1421. The most celebrated calligrapher of his time, 'Ali Ja'far was a pupil of Mir 'Ali Tabrizi (see no. 544) and was brought from Tabriz by the young prince Baysunghur to Herat where he lived under the protection of his father Shāhrukh who made him wazir in order to keep him at his side. In Herat he formed his scriptorium with Ja'far at the head to which he recruited an outstanding team of illuminators, miniaturists and binders. Among the other surviving work of Ja'far is a *Nizami* of 1420 in the British Library, London (or. 12087), a *Bustān* of Sa'di of 1426 in the Chester Beatty Library, Dublin, the famous *Shāhnāma* of 1430 in the

Gulistan Palace Library, Tehran and the *Kalila wa Dimna* of 1431 in the Topkapi Palace Library, Istanbul (no. H. 362). All these books excel in their illumination. Here is displayed the illuminated frontispiece.

Published: Samarkand (1969, no. 53)

557 Humāy wa Humāyūn by Khwājū Kirmānī

Height 25.7cm, width 15.6cm
Österreichische Nationalbibliothek, Vienna, cod. NF 382
Khurasan (Herat), Timurid period, 15th century

This manuscript was copied at Herat by Muḥammad b. Husāyn, called Shams al-Dīn Baysunghuri, for Baysunghur in 1427–8. The three miniatures which illustrate this romantic poem are all more or less



557

severely damaged. This one, depicting prince Humay in the palace of the fairies and beholding for the first time the portrait of princess Humāyūn, daughter of the emperor of China, is the best preserved. As compared with the two manuscripts copied by Baysunghur in 1426–7 the *Bustān* in the Chester Beatty Library, Dublin, and the *Anthology* in the Berenson Collection, Italy, they are somewhat old-fashioned in style but of a quality worthy of the Baysunghur scriptorium in which this copyist was in the front rank. Wellesz has shown that the composition was derived from the Shiraz manuscript (no. 551) made for Iskandar, thus indicating the relation between the workshops of these two Timurid princely patrons.

Published: Flügel (1865, p. 544, pl. 561); Wellesz (1936)



558

558 Two pages from a Koran
Height 177cm, width 101cm
Imam Riza Shrine Library, Mashhad,
no. 89
Persia, Timurid period, 15th century

These two pages come from eight preserved in the Mashhad Shrine Library; there are also other pages in the Malik Library and in the Iran-e Bastan Museum, Tehran. This Koran was copied by Baysunghur Mirzā, a skilled calligrapher as well as being the greatest patron of his time, especially for the arts of the book. He lived in Herat where he was vizier to his father Shāhrukh and died there in 1433 at the age of thirty-eight worn out by an excess of wine. He designed two monumental inscriptions for the Gawharshād mosque and madrasa at Mashhad founded by his mother, but these have not survived. The few remaining pages from this giant Koran were discovered not many years ago in a village near Mashhad. These pages are written in naskhi script.

Published: Ma'ani (1966, no. 59)

559 Binding of 'History of Isfahan', copied by Ja'far al-Baysunghuri
Height 23cm, width 14cm
British Library, London, Or. 2773,
from the Gobineau Collection
Khurasan (Herat), Timurid period,
1431

The outsides of the covers of this binding are decorated with gold roll-tooled frames and have central gold and brown oval medallions and pendants which are stamped with a

floral design. The flap has similar gold frames with a central round medallion. The doublure is decorated with an oval sunk medallion and pendants outlined with gold tooling. The medallions and pendants are inlaid with a design of red-brown leather filigree arabesque tendrils on a blue background. This binding may be compared with others which may be confidently attributed to the library workshop of Baysunghur (see no. 556) such as those which enclose two copies of the *Kalīla wa Dimna* dated 1429 and 1430 in the Tokapi Palace Museum Library, Istanbul (Revan 1022 and Hazine 362).

Unpublished



559



560

560 Khamsa, Five Poems, of Nizāmi
Height 29cm, width 17.5cm
State Hermitage Museum, Leningrad,
no. VP 1000
Khurasan (Herat), Timurid period,
15th century

This manuscript consists of 502 folios with 38 miniatures and was copied by Maḥmūd for the library of Shāhrukh in 1431. Shāhrukh managed to retain control over most of the Persian part of Timur's empire from his capital at Herat. Like so many princes of his family he was a patron of scholars with an important scriptorium. He was able to re-establish the text of the *Jāmi' al-Tawārikh* of Rashid al-Din (see no. 530) whose works had been scattered and also commissioned a continuation of this history from Ḥāfiẓ-e Abrū. Most of the works surviving from his scriptorium are historical. This miniature (folio 393a) depicts Iskandar visiting a hermit in the mountains.

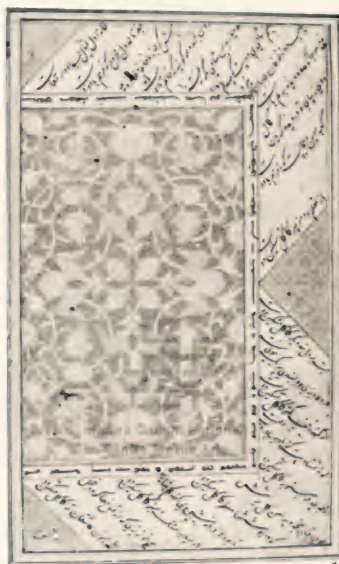
Published: Denike (1923); Akimushkin and Ivanov (1968, pl. 3); Samarkand (1969, no. 10)

561 Anthology written in Persian and Uighur

Height 36cm, width 27cm
British Library, London, Or. 8193,
presented in 1918 by R. S. Greenshields,
formerly in the possession of the Hon.
A. Seton
Persia (Yazd), Timurid period, 1431

This manuscript was produced in Yazd, an important centre of manuscript illumination in the 15th century, and was commissioned by Jalāl al-Dīn Firūz Shāh (1407–44), a minister of Shāhrukh and a principal protector of Turkish cultural interests. See Hofman (1969, pp. 118–21). Manṣūr Bakhshī, who copied the anthology in 1431, was himself a poet and part of this manuscript was also composed by him. Uighur was abandoned by the Turks when converted to Islam in favour of the Arabic script but was revived and used again during the 13th to 15th centuries. The design of this illumination (folios 14b–15a) includes heads of wolves, dragons and birds as well as those of men. The triangles on each of the three sides are decorated with scrollwork. The outline of the designs seems to be carried out with the aid of stencils and colour stippled on in light shades but including gold and silver. This technique seems to have been a speciality of east Persian work in the mid-15th century. Other examples are in the Chester Beatty Library, Dublin (nos. P122 and P127, dated 1432 and 1440).

Published: Clauson (1928, pp. 99–130);
Esin (1972, II, pp. 53–73, pls. VIB,
VIIIb)



561



562

562 Shāhnāma, by Firdawsī

Height 33.5cm, width 22cm
Royal Asiatic Society, London,
no. P. 239
Khurasan (Herat), Timurid period,
about 1440.

This manuscript bears the seals of the Mughal emperors from Bābur to Aurangzeb and an autograph note by Shāh Jahān. There are 31 miniatures in the manuscript and this one (folio 296) depicts the shooting of Isfandiyār by the rival hero Rostam. The painting overlaps the edge and in the top left hand corner are followers carrying a banner on which is written *al-Sultān al-A'zam*, [the most mighty sultan] Muḥammad Jūki. Muḥammad Jūki was a son of Shāhrukh and died in 1445. Compared with the work of the Herat school in the lifetime of Baysunghur, the miniatures in this manuscript give a greater importance to landscape and heighten the romantic feeling. In this miniature the many small mountain peaks, which conceal the greater part of the two armies awaiting the result of the duel, recall the use of the same compositional device in Shiraz miniatures some forty years earlier. Both Robinson and Wilkinson have detected the influence of Shiraz of the period of Ibrāhīm. Here in Herat, however, there is a more brilliant colour employed and, above all, a more imaginative vision as witness the other miniatures from this manuscript.

Published: Morley (1854, no. 18);
Binyon and Wilkinson (1931, pl. 18);
Binyon, Wilkinson and Gray (1933,
no. 67, p. 93); Robinson (1951, pp. 17–23);
Stchoukine (1954, no. XXXVIII,
pp. 55–6)

563 Kalīla wa Dimna by Abū al-Ma'ālī Naṣrullāh

Height 31cm, width 23cm
Library of Sipah-Salar Madrasa,
Tehran, no. 1340
Persia, Turkman period,
15th century

The manuscript of this Persian translation is dated to 1447. It consists of 271 folios copied in nastaliq script by Sharaf al-Dīn Ḥusayn Sulṭānī with 21 miniatures, finely illuminated headings and sarlah with thuluth inscriptions in gold. The calligrapher may be the same as the copyist of no. 570 who is from Shirvan.

Published: Artola (1957, p. 8, no. 10)

564 Binding of Shāhnāma of Firdawsī

Height 35.5cm, width 25.5cm
Bodleian Library, Oxford, MS. Pers.
C.4
Khurasan (Herat), Timurid period,
15th century

After the death of Shāhrukh in 1447, Herat remained in the hands of the Timurid family although its possession was disputed among several of the princes. This binding encloses a manuscript copied in 1448 by 'Abd Allāh b. Sha'bān b. Ḥaydar al-Ashtarjānī which may have been left unfinished at that time. The outside of the binding is black and contains a central medallion tooled with designs of animals with quarter

medallions in the four corners. The interior and flap are maroon and decorated with medallions of filigree work on a blue and gilt background.

Published: London (1931, no. 538c); Binyon, Wilkinson and Gray (1933, no. 65, p. 74); Robinson (1958a, no. 675); Robinson and Gray (1972, no. 27, p. 14)

565 Binding from Kitāb Tāj al-Ma'āthir fī al-Ta'rīkh, 'The Crown of Exploits in History', by Ḥasan Nizāmī

Height 28.2cm, width 19.5cm
Österreichische Nationalbibliothek,
Vienna, no. A.F. 70, acquired in
Cairo in 1749
Turkey, Ottoman period,
15th century

This manuscript is from the library of Sultan Bayezid II (ruled 1481–1512). This binding is in leather with the decoration partly blind and partly gilt. The border is an intertwined geometrical pattern. In the centre is a fine medallion formed of a central blind decorated area and surrounded by a tooled and gilt decoration. Although twice attributed to Samarkand, whether before or after 1455, this binding is not in the Herat style. The Mamluk influence is very strong, thus suggesting that it is more probably a Turkish than a Persian binding. The inner covers are similarly decorated.

Published: Flügel (1865, no. 951); Gottlieb (1910, no. 30)





566 Binding of leather

Height 35.8cm, width 81.6cm
Cleveland Museum of Art, no. 44.495, purchase from the J. H. Wade fund
 Khurasan (Herat), Timurid period, about 1440

This binding is of reddish-brown hand tooled leather, gilt and painted blue and green. It is decorated with a central medallion on each side of the cover. These medallions are decorated with scroll-like designs as are the borders, corners and the flap. The finest example of this type of binding encloses a manuscript of the poems of Farid al-Din 'Aṭṭār copied in Herat in 1438 and now in the Topkapi Palace Museum Library, Istanbul (A III 3059). See Sourdél-Thomine and Spuler (1973, pl. LIV).

Published: Munich (1910, I, no. 631);
 Cleveland (1944, no. 40); Paris (1961,
 no. 1087, p. 194)



565

567 Binding of leather

Height 18.8cm, width 11cm
Staatsbibliothek Preussischer Kulturbesitz Orientabteilung, Berlin, Or. Oct. 3285
 Turkey (Karaman), Ottoman period, 15th century

This binding contains a collection of Persian mystical poems which has a colophon dated 1430. The binding was probably made for the manuscript and is decorated with hand tooled scroll-like vegetal motifs and highly stylised and symmetrical stamped floral motifs in panels above and below. The back edges and spine have been renewed. *Arts*

Published: Gratzl (1928, pls. VIII-IX);
 Weisweiler (1962, no. 53, fig. 22, pl. 15)



568

568 Kalila wa Dimna translated into Persian by Naṣrullāh Abū al-Ma'ālī

Height 29cm, width 20cm
Imperial Library, Tehran
 Persia (Tabriz), Turkman period, about 1460

This manuscript consists of a double frontispiece and 30 miniatures and is illuminated with title headings. No date is given. Ever since its first disclosure to the world in 1931 this manuscript has been saluted for the beauty of its miniatures and especially for the sensitivity of its animal drawings. Recognised as a 15th century manuscript in the Herat tradition, Robinson has convincingly shown its true date to be about 1460. It now falls into place as one of the masterpieces of the library of the 'Black Sheep' Turkman Jahān Shāh (died 1467) established in Tabriz. It shows the survival and even development of the Herat school of the first half of the century. This miniature depicts the four friends; the crow, the mouse, the tortoise and the deer.

Published: London (1931, no. 541b);
 Binyon, Wilkinson and Gray (1933,
 no. 44, p. 65); Pope and Ackerman
 (1938-9, pls. 865-8); Bahrami (1949a,
 no. 61, p. 26); Gray and Godard (1956,
 pls. X-XV); Robinson (1958b, pp. 3-10)

569 Miniature from an unidentified manuscript of Niẓāmī

Height 17cm, width 11cm
Musée d'art et d'histoire, Geneva,
formerly in the Pozzi Collection
Persia (?Tabriz), Turkman period,
15th century

This miniature depicts Iskandar and the seven sages and is unsigned. It probably comes from an *Iskandarnāma*, *Book of Alexander*, copied between 1455–65 under Turkman rule. It may be compared to an illustration of the same subject in the Staatsbibliothek, West Berlin, which is dated 1450–6 at Herat. See Stchoukine (1973, pl. 3). This miniature might well be a Turkman version painted at Tabriz about ten years later under the Qara-Qoyunlu Jahān Shāh (died 1467) or his son Pir Budāq (died 1465). Robinson attributes this miniature to Shiraz, 1475–85.

Published: Robinson (1974, no. 15)



570

570 Anthology

Height 23cm, width 13cm
British Library, London, Add. 16561
Persia (Shirvan), Turkman period,
15th century

This *Anthology* was copied by Sharaf al-Dīn Ḥusayn al-Sulṭānī ("the royal scribe") at Shirwan in 1468. The works included poems by Ḥafīẓ, Amīr Khusrāw, Kātibī, Bisāṭī, Jāmi' and Tūsī and this illustration (folio 60r) accompanies a poem by Naṣīr Bukhārā'i (died about 1370) and represents the Tigris in flood at Baghdad. Other poems are also illustrated and there are seven single miniatures and one double-page painting in all. The text is written in nastaliq on tinted glazed and gold-sprinkled paper with an illuminated

frontispiece. No mention is made in the colophon of the patron of this manuscript, but he may have been the Shirwānshāh, Farrukh Yasār (1462–1501), an independent ruler but subservient to the Aq-Qoyunlu. The manuscript which is of fine quality is one of the few northern provincial Persian works of which the place and date of execution is known. Shirwan on the west coast of the Caspian Sea was under Turkman hegemony and the early stage of the Turkman style is evident in the large turbans, round heads and short figures which appear in these miniatures.

Published: Rieu (1881, II, pp. 734–5); Robinson (1967b, no. 109); Stchoukine 1954, p. 61, no. L)



569



571 Miniature from the Shāhnāma of Firdawsi
Height 34cm, width 23.5cm
Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, no. 60.634, gift of John Goellet
Persia (Tabriz), Turkman period, about 1480

This is a page from a manuscript formerly in the Bektashi Teke, Istanbul, and now in the Turkish and Islamic Museum, Istanbul.

Published: Martin (1912, pls. 65–6); Sotheby (31st July 1971, lots 307–12)

572 Khamsa, 'Five Poems', by Amīr Khusraw
Height 26.5cm, width 16cm
Library of Sipah-Salar Madrasa, Tehran, no. 461
Persia (Tabriz), Turkman period, 15th century

This manuscript with 445 folios was finished in 1480–1 for Ūzūn Ḥasan Aq-Qoyunlu, the Turkman ruler, who, however, died in 1478 before its completion. It may have been finished for his son Ya'qūb (died 1491), presumably in Tabriz. The manuscript has a finely illuminated frontispiece shown here and one miniature added for 'Abd al-'Azīz, the Shaybanid ruler of Bukhara (1540–9).

Unpublished



573 Anthology of Persian poetry
Height 20.8cm, width 8cm
British Library, London, Or. 13193
Persia, Turkman period, about 1470–80

This anthology is in the tradition of the exquisite small manuscripts which were produced in Shiraz during the 15th century. It contains verses by twenty Persian poets, most of whom lived in the 15th century. The small nastaliq script is sometimes written in gold and each folio has decorations and gold or ornamented borders as well as figures of angels, men, dragons or birds. The polished paper is tinted pink, black or blue on some folios while others are of marbled paper in the Turkman style as well as finely illuminated headings in colours and gold with titles on four of them in floreated kufic script. There are two inscriptions written in gold letters on a silver ground (folios 8r and 33r) dedicated to Abū al-'Izz Yamin al-Dīn Yūsuf (died 1490), one of the five sons of Ūzūn Ḥasan the ruler of Persia of the Aq Qoyunlu (White Sheep) confederation of Turkman tribes. The manuscript has a red leather binding decorated with gold tooling. The pages shown here (folios 140v, 141r) are decorated with angels and two seated men, one holding a mace and the other playing a lute.

Published: Meredith-Owens (1969–70, pp. 122–5)

574 a-b Two miniatures from Khawarnāma, 'The Adventures of 'Alī b. Abī Ṭālib', by Ibn Husām

Height 40cm, width 27.7cm
Museum of Decorative Arts, Tehran,
nos. 436/437 and 438/439
Persia (Shiraz), Turkman period,
15th century

This manuscript consists of 645 folios, originally 685, with 155 miniatures of which 115 still remain in the manuscript. The remainder are to be found in collections all over the world. The colophon states that the manuscript was copied in 1450 which makes it the earliest known copy of the work, contemporary with the life of the poet, but illustrated later. On some of the miniatures are found the signature Farhad and the dates 1476–86. There is a committed, passionate quality about this unique illustration of the Shi'a work which suggests that it drew upon popular traditions as its source of inspiration. Although the style of the miniature is characteristic of the school of Shiraz, the principal figures are more expressive and there is a folk-like disregard for the ordinary conventions of scale and perspective. Miniature a represents 'Alī looking over the hill towards mounted horsemen on board a ship arriving ashore. Miniature b depicts 'Alī taking a meal on a carpet out of doors.

Published: Gray (1961, pp. 104–7);
Robinson (1965, pl. 83 and 1967, no. 125)



574a



574b

575 Binding of Thubūt al-Ḥujja, 'The Certainty of Reason', by Abū Bakr al-Ḥamawī

Height 17.6cm, width 14cm
Staatsbibliothek Preussischer
Kulturbesitz Orientabteilung, Berlin,
Or. Quart 84
Egypt, Mamluk period, 15th century

This binding is of one piece of leather with hand tooled lines and dots arranged in a geometrical interlace pattern and with a stylised floral repeat border from stamps.

Published: Weisweiler (1962, no. 13,
fig. 12, pl. 8)

See drawing p. 313

576 Binding of Al-Kawākib al-Thuriyya fi madḥ Ḥayr al-Bariyya, 'The Pleiades in Praise of the Garden of Creation', by Sa'id al-Buṣīrī

Height 42.5cm, width 31.2cm
Staatsbibliothek Preussischer
Kulturbesitz Orientabteilung, Berlin,
Or. Fol. 1623
Egypt (Cairo), Mamluk period,
15th century

This manuscript was written for sultan Qāyṭbāy who gave it in 1476 as a donation to the library of the madrasa he had erected in al-Sahra. The manuscript must have been copied between 1468–76. The leather binding is decorated with a central medallion of gilt and blue lattice work on a background of green silk. The corner pieces are gilt, the edges are stamped gilt with lines painted blue. The flaps are similar.

Published: Weisweiler (1962, no. 6,
pl. 32, no. 51a, b)



577

577 'Ajā'ib al-Makhlūqāt wa Gharā'ib al-Mawjūdāt, 'Wonders of Creation and the Rarities of Things,' by Zakariyā ibn Muḥammad ibn Maḥmūd al-Qazwīnī

Height 34cm, width 27cm
British Library, London, Or. 4701
Egypt, Mamluk period, late
15th century

This undated Arabic manuscript consists of two parts concerned with the heavens and with the earth. It begins with the sun, moon, constellations, and other heavenly bodies, continues with the inhabitants of the heavens, and then goes on to sections on geography and natural history with a final chapter on man. Qazwini used a Persian work of the same title which had been compiled a century earlier and Qazwini's work in turn was translated from Arabic into Persian and other languages. It was a popular book for illustration and some manuscripts have more than four hundred small drawings accompanying the various sections. This manuscript has no colophon and is illustrated with numerous diagrams in the sections devoted to the heavens, oceans, animals, birds, insects and monsters. This double-page miniature (folios 37v, 38r) depicts the angels, man, lion, eagle and cow – which bear God's throne to the right, and the angel al-Rūḥ to the left.

Published: Rieu (1894, no. 1287, p. 829)

578 a-b Two pairs of leaves detached from a Koran

Height 35.4cm, width 25.3cm
Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian, Lisbon, M.20, M27
Turkey, Ottoman period,
15th century

These leaves come from a richly illuminated Koran written for Sultan Bayezid II (ruled 1481–1512). The first double opening a has a frame of kufic script in white superimposed on an arabesque ground with a twelve-petalled central rosette and double border of interlace and lobed medallions. b contains the opening Koran Suras in thuluth script with interlinear Persian glosses set in a floral arabesque ground, with rich illuminated panels above and below, and with borders of more arabesque motifs, thumb pieces and ansae in the outer margins. These leaves are exceptionally fine examples of Ottoman illumination and may be compared with architectural decoration at Bursa and Edirne, earlier in the 15th century.

Published: Martin (1912, p. 102, pls. 264–7); Pope and Ackerman (1938–9, p. 1962); Lisbon (1963, no. 115)



578a

578b





579b

579 a-d Four volumes of a Khamsa by Mir 'Alī Shīr Nawā'ī

a Height 13.5cm, width 20cm

b Height 27.5cm, width 20cm

c Height 13.5cm, width 10.6cm

d Height 20.6cm, width 14cm

Bodleian Library, Oxford, MS.

Elliott, 287, 408, 317, 339

Khurasan (Herat), Timurid period, 15th century

These four volumes are dated 1485 in Herat and have been bound

separately. Volume 1 consists of the *Hayrat al Abrār, The Perplexity of the Pious*, and consists of 57 folios, 4 miniatures, a double illuminated frontispiece and rosette containing

a dedication to the prince Badi' al-Zamān, son of Sultan Huṣayn Bayqarā. These four manuscripts, formed a *Khamsa* with the *Layla wa Majnūn* manuscript now in the John Rylands Library, Manchester (Turk. MS. 3). The miniatures are the work of several painters and the text is written in Chagatay Turkish.

a shows the double illuminated frontispiece which is finely executed. Volume 2 is in 78 folios with one miniature and illuminated heading. This volume contains the *Farhād wa Shīrīn* and miniature b (folio 66a) shows the bringing of news to Farhad of the death of Shīrīn.



579a

Volume 3 consists of 65 folios with 2 miniatures and illuminated headings. Miniature c (folio 21b) shows courtiers waiting around an empty throne from the *Sab'a Sayyāra, The Seven Planets*. Volume 4 consists of 97 folios with 4 miniatures, enclosed in an 18th century lacquer binding with floral decoration. Miniature d (folio 95b) depicts a discussion between mystics in a garden from the *Sadd-e Iskandar, Alexander's Rampart*. This miniature is one of the best of the series and is signed al-'abd Qāsim 'Alī in red between the columns of the text. Stchoukine attributes this painting to Bihzād.

Published: London (1931, no. 543A, D); Arnold (1931, p. 97, pl. 22); Binyon, Wilkinson and Gray (1933, nos. 79–80); Robinson (1954a, pp. 263–70 and 1958a, nos. 606–16); Robinson and Gray (1972, nos. 17–20, p. 11); Stchoukine (1954, pp. 69–70); Gray (1961, pp. 115–21)



579d

580 Double-page miniature from Muraqqa'-e Gulshan, 'The Rose-Garden Album'

Height 41cm, width 26cm

Imperial Library, Tehran, no. 1663
Khurasan (Herat), Timurid period,
about 1485–90

This album was collected and mounted by the masters at Jahāngir's court in India. This double-page miniature depicts a young prince in a garden seated among his harem surrounded by musicians, servants and dancers. An inscription on a book on the right-hand page reads 'portrait of sultan Ḥusayn Mirzā, the work of Bihzād.' This miniature has been accepted as partly the work of Bihzād by Pinder-Wilson and Stchoukine, but both believe that it was completed by pupils of the master. Gray places it not earlier than 1490, perhaps later in spite of the age at which Sultan Ḥusayn (born 1439) is represented. The rayed sun might be later but a similar image appears on folio 273v of the manuscript in the British Library (Or. 6810) which is accepted as by Bihzād by Pinder-Wilson and, alternatively, by Stchoukine, as by a pupil. This double-page must have been executed as frontispiece to a manuscript for Sultan Ḥusayn himself. The figures are all posed with masterly skill, and the scene is informal.

Published: London (1931, no. 601); Binyon, Wilkinson and Gray (1933, no. 163, p. 192, pl. LXVII); Bahrami (1949a, no. 30); Stchoukine (1954, p. 71, 125–6, no. LXXVII); Gray and Godard (1956, pls. 16–7); Gray (1962, pls. 16–7); Atabay (1974, no. 159, pp. 334–368).

581 Bustān by Sa'di

Height 30.5cm, width 21.5cm

National Library, Cairo, Adab fārsi 908

Khurasan (Herat), Timurid period,
15th century

This manuscript with double frontispiece and four miniatures was copied by Sultān 'Alī al-Kātib in 1488 for the Sultan Ḥusayn Mirzā. One page at the end of the manuscript was added later in 1541. A seal at the end of the manuscript is of Yarbūdāq ghulām-e Shāh with the date 1643. There is also an owner's seal of Shāh 'Abbās I. The binding is later. The importance of this miniature and the others in the manuscript lies in the authenticity of the signatures of Bihzād which permits a study of the Herat school of painting in the work of its greatest master under Sultan Ḥusayn Bayqarā. This illustration depicts Yūsuf fleeing from the importunities of Zulaykha who has led him into the innermost room through seven doors which she had locked behind. At his prayer they fly open and he escapes. Signed on the arch by 'the humble' Bihzād with a date equivalent to 1488. This is five years after the composition of the most famous poem on the theme of Yūsuf and Zulaykhā by Jāmi when Herat must have known much of it by heart. The illustration here conforms to the version of Jāmi except that no wall-paintings are shown which Zulaykha had prepared and in which she had herself represented in the arms of Yūsuf. A Bukhara version of this miniature with an attribution to Bihzād is in the Bodleian Library, Oxford (MS. Marsh 517) attributed there to Tabriz 1515–20. See Robinson (1958a, no. 688).

Published: Martin (1912, p. 44); Schulz (1914, p. 112); London (1931, no. 543b); Wilkinson (1931, pp. 61–7); Binyon, Wilkinson and Gray (1933, p. 98, no. 83); Stchoukine (1935, no. 2, p. 140); de Lorey (1938, pp. 25–44); Mustafa (1959, pl. 4); Cairo (1968, pp. 21–7, no. 8); Golombek (1972, pp. 28–9)

581 see colour plate, page 56





582

582 Khamsa by Nizāmī

Height 25cm, width 17cm

British Library, London, Or. 6810

Khurasan (Herat), Timurid period, late 15th century

This manuscript was dedicated to the amir 'Ali Fārsī Barlās. It contains 22 miniatures and fine illuminations and lacks a colophon, but the date 1494–5 and dedication appear in an inscription within a miniature. The attributions to artists in the lower margins of the miniatures were probably added when the manuscript belonged to the library of the Mughal emperor Jahāngir. 'Ali Fārsī Barlās was probably an amir of the Sultan Ḥusayn Bayqara who ruled at Herat from 1468 until his death in 1506 and who maintained a brilliant academy employing the finest artists headed by Bihzād. This miniature (folio 190r) maintains the large composition with lines of verse set in a frame within the painting, similar to that seen a century earlier. It depicts the owner of a garden discovering maidens bathing in the pool, and is probably by Bihzād. This story of the discovery was told to Bahrām Gūr by the Greek princess in the white pavilion on Friday. It comes from the fourth of the five poems which make up the *Khamsa*, namely the *Haft Paykar*, 'Seven Pavilions.'

Published: Martin and Arnold (1926); Stchoukine (1950, pp. 301–13 and 1954, no. LXXXI, pp. 131–6); Pinder-Wilson (1958b, columns 600–4); Gray (1961, pp. 113–24); Robinson (1967b, no. 29)

583 Khamsa, 'Five Poems', of Nizāmī

Height 19cm, width 12cm

British Library, London, Add. 25900

Khurasan (Herat), Timurid period, late 15th century

This manuscript is dated 1442–3 but of the nineteen miniatures it contains only one is of the same date as the manuscript. The scribe of the minute and exquisite nastaliq script is unknown. Fourteen of the miniatures are later Herat work and three bear the signature of Bihzād between the lines of the text. The date of these later Herat miniatures is undoubtedly the same as that given in the inscription of folio 77v, that is 1492–3. The remaining four miniatures are in the Tabriz style of about 1535. The illumination of the title pages, frontispieces and headings as well as that within the miniatures is very fine. The exhibited miniature (folio 110v) depicts a madrasa and bears geometric and arabesque designs. It is an interesting study of a mosque with the mimbar on the left.

Published: Martin (1912, I, fig. 249); Stchoukine (1954, pp. 76–8, pls. 77–82); Gray (1961, p. 112); Robinson (1967b, no. 24)



583



584

584 Mantiq al-Tayr, 'Language of the Birds', by Farid al-Din 'Attar

Height 24cm, width 16cm
British Library, London, Add. 7735
Khurasan (Herat), Timurid period,
about 1500

This manuscript is a mystical poem describing man's search for God, told as an allegory of the birds led by the hoopoe, who set out to seek the *simurgh* or phoenix whom they had elected as their king. The work has many anecdotes including the short story of two foxes, of only three couplets, in which the female fox asks the male when they will meet again, to which he replies that if they live long enough, it will be in the furrier's shop. The miniature illustrating this story (folio 84r) depicts the two foxes running out of the frame across the margin, one looking back at the prince who sits, falcon on wrist, on his horse watching. The attendant huntsman has a cheetah sitting behind him on his piebald horse's quarters which he holds with a chain and which looks disdainfully away from the fleeing foxes. The manuscript is without a colophon so that the place, date and patron are not known. The nine miniatures are in the later Herat style and display the influence of Bihzād. The simpler version of this style suggests a date of about 1500.

Published: Robinson (1967b, no. 31)

585 Binding

Height 23.1cm, width (total) 35cm
Victoria and Albert Museum, London,
no. 423/1896
Persia or Turkey, about 1500

The outside of this binding is of black moulded leather gilt and decorated with floral motifs. The centres of the moulded flowers are painted blue. The interior is of brown leather decorated with a medallion and cornerpieces of black and gilt lattice work on a blue background.

Unpublished

Indira Gandhi National
Centre for the Arts



585



586

586 Khamasa, 'Five Poems', by Amir Khusraw

Height 27cm, width 18cm
British Library, London, Add. 24983
Khurasan (Herat), Timurid period,
early 16th century

This manuscript is a fine example of the style of illumination connected with Herat under the patronage of Sultan Husayn Bayqara (died 1505–6). This frontispiece is painted in two tones of gold against a background of lapis lazuli with an arabesque design in colours covering the entire surface. The heading, written in white kufic script against a gold background, is surrounded on all four sides by arabesques on blue to form a rectangle enclosed within borders of intricate geometrical designs. The wider of the two main borders is of a 'plaited' design in gold and that on the outer edge is a 'braided' design in pale blue. Above the rectangle the predominant colour is blue covered with similar arabesque scroll work and enclosed in a gold border with exaggerated arabesque tendrils and leaves and with a small medallion painted in red and blue. In spite of the dedication the dates given in the colophon are 1511–2, six years after the death of Sultan Husayn.

Unpublished

587 Khamsa, 'Five Poems'
by Jāmi

Height 34.2cm, width 23.5cm
Imperial Library, Tehran, no. 709
Central Asia (Bukhara), Shaybanid
period, early 16th century

This manuscript of 203 folios was copied, the first poem for Sultan Ḥusayn Bayqara in 1481, the remainder by 'Alī al-Ḥusāynī al-Harawī in 1522. Each poem has a double-page frontispiece miniature within an illuminated border. The second frontispiece depicts dancing dervishes and is attributed to Ḥaydar 'Alī, son of the sister of Bihzād. The style points to its having been executed in Bukhara.

Published: London (1931, no. 544b); Minorsky (1931, pp. 71–5); Binyon, Wilkinson and Gray (1933, no. 129); Bahrami (1949a, no. 68).

588 Bustān by Sa'dī

Height 23.4cm, width 14cm
Imperial Library, Tehran, no. 2197
Central Asia (Bukhara), Shaybanid
period, 16th century

This manuscript was copied by Mir Ḥusayn al-Ḥusaynī al-Kātib al-Sulṭānī in 1554 at Bukhara. It has an illuminated frontispiece and four miniatures, of which the third carries a dedication to 'Abdullāh Munshī, the head of the royal library, evidently of the Uzbek ruler Yar Muḥammad of Bukhara (1550–7). It depicts the reception of two dervishes by Malik Šāliḥ, the Ayyubid ruler of Damascus. This scene is also represented in the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris, *Bustān* (Supp. Pers. 1187) of the following year. See Blochet (1929, pl. CXVII). This manuscript was later in the Mughal



589

imperial library and carries an autograph of Jahāngir dated 1605.

Published: Bahrami (1949b, no. 81); Gray (1961, p. 151).

589 Illuminated frontispiece from an unknown manuscript

Height 31.5cm, width 21.5cm
Musée des Arts Décoratifs, Paris, no. 27. 658–7
Bukhara, Uzbek, Shaybanid period,
16th century

In the early 16th century, first at Herat then afterwards at Bukhara and Shiraz, there grew up the practice of adorning manuscripts with double frontispieces which combined traditional illumination with figures of angels (*parī*), generally in flight. This example is from the school of Bukhara probably belongs to the period 1525–30. It may be compared to another from Shiraz dated 1529 now in the Chester Beatty Library, Dublin (P 196) and one from Herat dated 1523. See Binyon, Wilkinson and Gray (1933, pl. LXXVIIIb). The Bukhara school of painting excelled in complex arabesque patterns while preserving the figural style from Herat.

Unpublished



587



590

**590 Miniature from a *Shāhnāma*,
by Firdawsī**

Height 31.8cm, width 20.8cm

British Museum, London, 1948

12-11 023, Bernard Eckstein

Bequest formerly Schulz and Martin
Collections

Persia (Tabriz), Safavid period,
early 16th century

The sleeping Rostam is saved from a lion by his horse Rakhsh. The text and miniature are not internally margined. This miniature was formerly part of a group of four, the other three of which have now been lost. The Safavid *kulah* or turban base appears in two of the other

miniatures of this small group, thus providing a *terminus a quo*, while the luxuriant foliage indicates a date not far from no. 591. The miniature is not quite finished, especially in the area of the chinar tree, up which a snake is climbing towards a bird's nest. Pigments as well as design and drawing are of the highest quality and indicate a preparation for a court library. The date is probably not later than about 1505.

Published: Munich (1910, nos. 650-5); Martin (1912, I, fig. 23); Schulz (1914, II, pls. 36-7); Kühnel (1922, pl. 42); Gray (1940, pl. 10); Robinson (1954a, p. 105, and 1967b, p. 99, no. 137)



591

**591 *Dastān-e Jamāl wa Jalāl*,
'Story of Jamāl and Jalāl',
by Muḥammad Asafī**

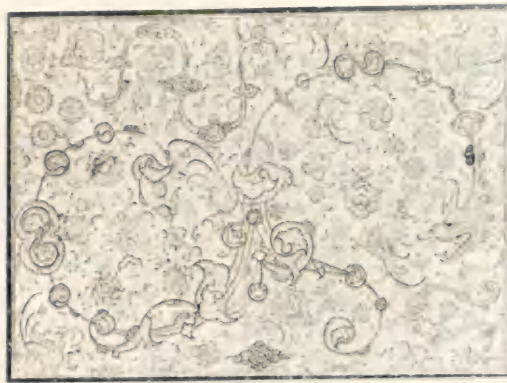
Height 30.5cm, width 20cm

University Library, Uppsala, O Nova 2

Persia (Tabriz), Safavid period,
early 16th century

Apart from the miniatures in this important manuscript there are few others which can be attributed without question to the period of the first Safavid ruler, Ismā'il I. This manuscript is distinguished as being the earliest known from the Safavid period and is dated in the colophon to 1502. Two of the miniatures are dated 1503 and 1504. This miniature (folio 5a) depicts Dindār giving advice to Jalāl. It shows a continuation of the Turkman court style in Tabriz and is probably painted by the same hand as are the other miniatures from this manuscript, though they are all unsigned. They may be compared to the earlier miniatures of the great Rothschild-Houghton *Shāhnāma* which are in a similar rich style with great tufts of vegetation. It seems that some painter of Tabriz, trained at the Aq-Qoyunlu court, may have been working on these miniatures as early as 1510. See Martin (1912, p. 127).

Published: London (1931, no. 715c); Binyon, Wilkinson and Gray (1933, no. 119, p. 126); Zettersteen and Lamm (1948); Welch (1972a, pls. 22v, 23v)



593

592 Kulliyāt, by Sa'di

Height 23.8cm, width 14.5cm
Bodleian Library, Oxford, MS.
Fraser 73
Persia (Shiraz), Safavid period,
early 16th century

This manuscript is the first volume of this three volume work and consists of 177 folios with double frontispiece and contemporary leather binding. It was copied at the foundation of Ḥaḍrat Mawlāna Ḥusām al-Dīn Ibrāhīm at Shiraz in about 1516–22. This illuminated title page is signed Rūzbahān who was among the leading calligraphers in Shiraz. That he was also an illuminator is not unusual.

Published: Robinson (1958a, no. 695);
Stchoukine (1959, no. 96, p. 101);
Qadi-Ahmad (1959, p. 67); Robinson and
Gray (1972, no. 30, p. 15)

593 Chinoiserie scrollwork drawing

Height 13.2cm, width 18.5cm
Fogg Art Museum, Harvard
University, Cambridge,
no. TL 21022.12, *Anonymous Loan*
Persia, Safavid period, early 16th
century

This exercise in decoration illustrates admirably the impact of Chinese influence on the arabesque tradition in Persia. Here the terminal dragon head and the cloud patterns are almost purely Chinese motifs but they are combined in an un-Chinese way into an overall formal design which negates their independent validity. Such work, known in Persian as *abri* or cloud design, was the work of specialist illuminators working mainly in the margins of manuscripts.

Unpublished

594 Selected works of Niẓāmī

Height 19.5cm, width 25.5cm
Victoria and Albert Museum,
London, no. 618/1886
Persia, Safavid period, 16th century

This manuscript with contemporary binding is dated 1522. The double page illumination is signed by 'Abd al-Laṭīf

Unpublished



594



595b

595a-b Two miniatures from a Khamsa, 'Five Poems', by Nizāmī

Height 17.3cm, width 12.1cm
Metropolitan Museum of Art,
New York, no. 13.228.7
Persia (Tabriz), Safavid period,
16th century

This manuscript was copied by Sultān Muḥammad Nūr in 1525 with 14 miniatures and contemporary moulded and gilt binding. The scribe was son and pupil of Sultān 'Alī Mashhadī. Miniature a (folio 207a) depicts Bahrām Gūr in the Black Pavilion on Saturday from the Haft Paykar. Miniature b (folio 279a) shows a battle between Alexander the Great and Darius. It is easy to understand how Martin came to attribute this latter miniature to Bihzād for it contains certain features which are characteristic of this artist. For example, the group of seven figures in the foreground is lifted straight from the *Nizāmī* in the British Library, London (no. 583, folio 8) which is generally accepted as an authentic work of Bihzād and is dated to about 1493. It is indeed a simplified and arrested version of that composition that appears here in a manuscript of the next generation.

Published: Jackson and Johannan (1914, pp. 58–67); Martin (1927); Robinson (1953); Gray (1961, pp. 127–9); Grube (1968a, no. 64)



596

596 Zafarnāma, by Sharaf al-Dīn 'Alī Yazdī

Height 37cm, width 23cm
Imperial Library, Tehran, no. 708
Persia, Safavid period, 16th century

This manuscript was copied by Sultān Muḥammad Nūr in 1529 and illuminated by Mir 'Azud. The 24 miniatures are attributed in the colophon to Bihzād but they are the work of the school of Sultān Muḥammad. The manuscript is contained in a stamped leather binding. Although authorities reject the ascription of the miniatures in this manuscript to Bihzād, Welch believes that they might have been planned by him. Since the calligrapher was the royal scribe who also copied no. 595, which also contains

echoes of Bihzād, some connexion is indeed likely. This miniature (folio 596) shows the presentation of a horse, hunting cheetah and greyhound to a prince. The relation of figures to landscape is similar to that in the *Nizāmī* in the British Library, London, (no. 582), which was produced under the direction of Bihzād. See Martin and Arnold (1926, pls. 23–4). The figures of this miniature, however, are in the new Safavid style as may be seen in no. 597.

Published: London (1931, no. 543c); Binyon, Wilkinson and Gray (1933, no. 137, p. 132); Bahrami (1949b, no. 72, p. 32); Stchoukine (1959, p. 59); Gray (1961, pp. 132–3); Welch (1972b, p. 60)

597 Kulliyāt of Mīr ‘Alī Shīr Nawā’ī

Height 38cm, width 26.5cm
Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris,
Cabinet des Manuscrits, Sup Turc 316
Persia (Tabriz), Safavid period,
16th century

This two volume manuscript was copied by ‘Alī Hījirānī at Herat in 1527 and was later in the Indian Mughal library. Volume 1 consists of 469 folios with 6 miniatures by unknown artists (attributed by Stchoukine to Shaykh Zāda). The miniature (folio 350) from volume 1 depicts Bahrām Gūr on horseback hunting onagers. Blochet attributes this painting to Bihzād. This manuscript is one of the major products of the early period of Shah Ṭahmāsp. Although copied in Herat it must have been decorated with miniatures in the royal library at Tabriz under the direction of Sulṭān Muḥammad to whom Welch attributes this miniature. Others may be by his son Mīrzā ‘Alī and one miniature repeats the same subject as in no. 595 which is ultimately derived from Bihzād. Such borrowings of successful compositions in this period, first at Herat and then later at Tabriz and Bukhara, are commonly found.

Published: Blochet (1926, p. 95, pls. XLVIII–LI and 1929, pl. CXXIV); Sakisian (1929, pls. 111–2, 114–6); Binyon, Wilkinson and Gray (1933, pp. 111–2); Stchoukine (1959, p. 56, no. 8); Gray (1961, p. 131); Paris (1973, no. 266)



598a

598a-b Two miniatures from a Divān, by Ḥāfiẓ

Height 25.9cm, width 15.2cm
Fogg Art Museum, Harvard
University, Cambridge,
nos. TL 17443.5–6, anonymous loans,
formerly in the L. Cartier Collection
Persia (Tabriz), Safavid period,
about 1533

This manuscript with five miniatures was executed in honour of Sām Mīrzā b. Shāh Ismā‘il. It is contained in a contemporary lacquer binding. Miniature a depicts ‘a preacher delivering a sermon in a mosque’. The words ‘*amal-e Shaykh Zāda*, ‘the work of Shaykh Zāda’ may be detected at the extreme base of the picture. This painter was a pupil of Bihzād. Miniature b shows a prince surrounded by his court painted by Sulṭān Muḥammad whose name appears in the diamond shaped design directly beneath the seated prince. Above the archway on the right are the words *al-Ghāzi Abū al-Muẓaffar Sām Mīrzā*. These two miniatures are among the most beautiful of the middle period of the reign of Shah Ṭahmāsp and the two signatures that they carry are likely to be genuine, naming two of the most famous artists of the day. Sām Mīrzā,



598b

brother of Shah Ṭahmāsp was governor of Herat from 1522 to 1529 but he was then no more than a child having been born in 1517. There is little doubt that these miniatures must have been executed at Tabriz, the seat of the court, as a gift for the young prince. Sulṭān Muḥammad was head of the painting academy there from about 1520. Sām Mīrzā continued his patronage of the arts of the book until his death in 1561.

Published: Marteau and Vever (1912, nos. 94–5); Sakisian (1929, pl. 121); London (1931, no. 546c); Binyon, Wilkinson and Gray (1933, no. 127, p. 128, pls. 84a, b); Pope and Ackerman (1938–9, pl. 895); Stchoukine (1959, no. 12, p. 60); Gray (1961, pp. 130–7); Welch (1972b, pp. 56–60)



599 Gulistān wa Bustān of Sa'di
Height 29.6cm, width 19cm
Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian, Lisbon, L.A. 180, acquired in 1924 from the family of Colonel J. Sotheby who brought it to England in 1689 Persia (Shiraz), Safavid period, 16th century

This manuscript was copied by Murshid al-Kātib al-Shirāzī at Shiraz in 1527–8. It contains 13 miniatures and is enclosed within a contemporary leather binding. The illuminated frontispiece is signed Ghiyāth al-Din Maḥmūd Shirāzī who is reported to have been the inventor of gold sprinkling or margin decoration and unrivalled in the art. He died in 1535. See Qadi-Ahmad (1959, p. 189).

Published: Lisbon (1963, no. 125)

600 Khamsa, 'Five Poems', by Niẓāmī

Height 37cm, width 25.5cm
British Library, London, Or. 2265 Persia (Tabriz), Safavid period, 16th century

This manuscript was copied for Shah Ṭahmāsp by the scribe Shāh Maḥmūd Nishapūri known as the *Zarīn-Qalam*, 'golden pen', at Tabriz in 1539–43. The manuscript is in nastaliq script and contained 14 contemporary miniatures some signed by, or attributed to, the court artists Sulṭān Muḥammad and his contemporaries. This copy of the *Khamsa* is deservedly one of the most famous Persian manuscripts. The influence of Bihzād is here found and his pupil Mīrak was responsible for four of the miniatures of this manu-

script. Mir Sayyid 'Alī who painted one of the miniatures was one of two artists who went to India at the behest of the Mughal emperor Humāyūn, after the latter's exile in Persia, to found the Mughal school of painting. This miniature represents the ascent of the prophet Muḥammad through the heavens (the *mi'rāj*) and was probably painted by Sulṭān Muḥammad. Every aspect of this manuscript is superb, such as the fine polished paper with illuminated title pages and headings with borders painted in two tones of gold with scenes of animals and birds against backgrounds of flowers and streams. The manuscript was still in the royal library at the time of Faṭḥ 'Alī Shāh and he had it rebound in 1797 in covers painted by his court artists with scenes of himself hunting.

Published: Martin (1912, pls. 130–140, 252–5); Binyon (1928); Pope and Ackerman (1938–9, pls. 896–9); Stchoukine (1959, pp. 69–75); Welch (1972b, fig. 15)



601 Binding removed from a manuscript

Height 18cm, width 10.5cm
Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris, Cabinet des Manuscrits, Sup. Pers. 2050 (150), Marteau Bequest Persia (?Herat), Safavid period, first half 16th century

This binding is tooled and gilt with motifs of four animal heads and two heads of women with long hair surrounded by Chinese dragons and fawns. At both extremities are two verses in Persian; the whole is bordered with scroll-like designs. The interior is decorated with black lattice work on blue ground.

Published: Blochet (1923, pp. 279–88); Paris (1973, no. 258)

602 Binding with lacquer on leather

Height 49cm, width 33cm

Museum für Kunst und Gewerbe, Hamburg, no. 1894.27

Persia, Safavid period, 16th century

This binding is lacquer-painted including gold and silver and shows a scene of trees, birds, some in flight amidst clouds, and three beasts of prey attacking deer. The earliest lacquer-painted binding from Persia dates from about 1483 made in the Herat library of Sultan Ḥusayn Bayqara. However, pictorial lacquer work only begins to be employed under the Safavids in the first half of the 16th century.

Published: Munich (1912, p. 501, pl. 33); Kühnel (1925, p. 86, no. 45); Erdmann (1967, pl. 66)



602

603 Binding with lacquer on leather of Qiṣas al-Anbiyā, 'Biographies of the Prophets', by Ḥusayn Bayqara

Height 28cm, width 18cm

Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris, Cabinet des Manuscrits, Sup. Pers. 775

Persia (Shīraz), Safavid period, 16th century

This manuscript consists of 363 folios with 5 miniatures and is undated. It was brought back from Egypt by Napoleon in 1801. The painted lacquer binding shows a scene of birds in green and gold and may be dated to about 1520. This type of decorative subject is found on the wall and ceiling paintings in the royal pavilion at Nayin, dated to about 1560. See Luschey (1969, pls. 75–6).

Published: Blochet (1920, pl. 4); Stchoukine (1959, pl. 41, p. 110); Paris (1973, no. 234, p. 90)



603

604 Binding of Yūsuf wa Zulaykhā, by Jāmī

Height 20.3cm, width 13cm

Bodleian Library, Oxford, MS.

Hyde 10

Persia, Safavid period, 16th century

The manuscript belongs to the period of Shah Tāhmāsp, the colophon only gives 94, perhaps 940 (1533AD). The cover is embossed, gilt and decorated with a central medallion and vegetal motifs. The inside is of red leather and is decorated with medallions of black lattice work on a gilt background. Moulded bindings such as this are more difficult to date closely since elaborate moulds continued to be used over a considerable period.

Published: Robinson (1958a, pp. 696–8); Robinson and Gray (1972, no. 37, p. 19)



604



605 see colour plate, page 58

605 Diwān by Nawā'ī

Height 24cm, width 14.5cm
British Library, London, Or. 1374
 Persia (Tabriz), Safavid period,
 about 1550

Painted lacquer binding, signed Sayyidi 'Ali. Leather was originally used in the 16th century for painted book covers but proved to be an unsuitable surface for pigment which cracked and flaked. Pasteboard made of layers of paper stuck together and given a leather edging was more generally used and proved to be a satisfactory medium. The pasteboard was sized with gypsum or chalk and coated with successive layers of transparent lacquer, each layer being polished as it was applied and when dry. The design was painted in water colours and a final coat of lacquer applied to protect the painting. The cover shown here is painted in vivid colours against a black background with lavish use of gold and with a design which employs the stylised clouds and birds of Chinese origin. The arabesque border design in ribbon form is painted in black on a gold background. On the steps of the throne appears the signature of Sayyidi 'Ali.

Unpublished

606 Binding of lacquer on leather

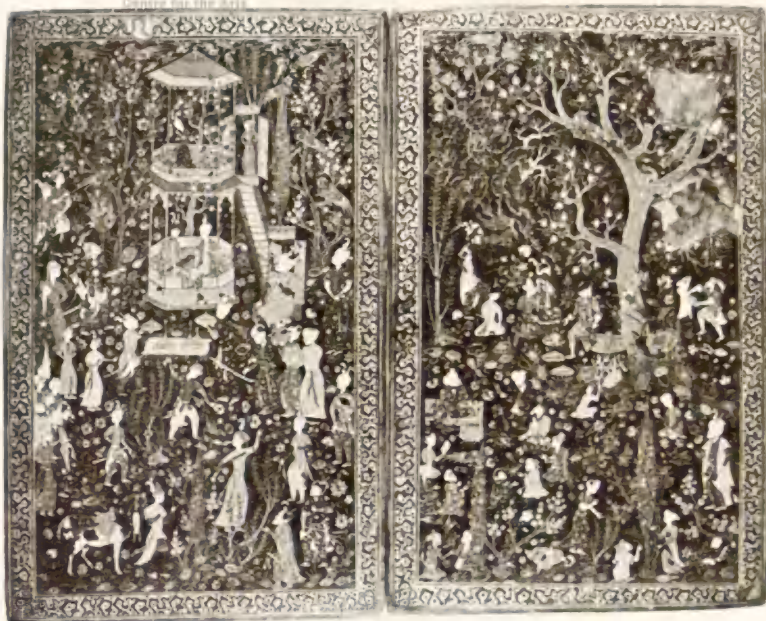
Height 40cm, width 25cm
British Museum, London, no. 1948 12-11 027-8, bequeathed by Sir Bernard Eckstein, formerly in the Kunstgewerbe Museum, Düsseldorf
 Persia, Safavid period, 16th century

The outside of the covers shows a feasting scene. The cover has been damaged and a blue ground is partly revealed under the lacquer by flaking. It is to be noted that the

white has flaked off more than any other colour. The inside of the covers shows a hunting scene on a gold ground which includes a man kneeling (top left-hand corner) holding a musket. Pictorial lacquer binding was not introduced before the reign of Shāh Tahmāsp and stylistically this binding may be attributed to about 1540.

Published: Munich (1910, no. 848, pl. 30); Schulz (1914, pls. 196-7); London (1931, no. 126E); Pope and Ackerman (1938-9, p. 1985, pl. 973)

inscribed: Sayyidi 'Ali
 Owner: Sir Bernard Eckstein



606



607 Binding in leather

Height 26.5cm, width (whole)
44.5cm
*Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian,
Lisbon, L.A. 189*
Persia, Safavid period, early 16th
century

The binding is moulded and gilt and decorated with designs of animals, birds and fish in a landscape. On the front cover is a young prince with bow and arrows. The inside is decorated with filigree work on a blue ground. The flap is decorated with falcon, hare and crouched deer. There is a second binding in the Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian, Lisbon, in which the same moulds have been used. See Pope and Ackerman (1938-9, pl. 963). This binding is larger, having, in addition, moulded borders with inscriptions and floral elements. These moulds are also used on a binding in the Topkapı Palace Museum, Istanbul (Revan 991) enclosing an undated manuscript of Kâtibi attributed to the royal Turkman school of the last quarter of the 15th century. These moulds must have been used over a long period of time and it is not always possible to be certain the bindings are contemporary with the manuscripts they enclose though they can hardly be earlier without showing signs of adaption.

Published: Pope and Ackerman (1938-9, pl. 963, p. 1983); Lisbon (1963, no. 129)

608 Binding in leather

Height 36.5cm, width 23cm
*Musée des Arts Décoratifs, Paris,
no. 8733, acquired in 1896 from the
Schaffer Collection*
Persia (Qazvin) Safavid period, or
Central Asia (Bukhara), 1525-40

This binding is moulded and gilt with a design of animals and flying birds. The borders are of arabesques with scroll-like decoration, the outside border has floral arabesques in panels with alternate rosettes. In view of the resemblance between this binding and one in the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris (Sup. Pers. 985), enclosing a Nizāmi manuscript copied at Bukhara in 1538, this binding too may be assigned to the Uzbek court at Bukhara between 1525 and 1540. See Migeon (1927, figs. 60-1).



609 Binding in leather of a Koran

Height 49.5cm, width 36cm
Musée du Louvre, Paris, no. U45
Persia, Safavid period, 16th century

The outside of the covers are embossed with several stamps and gilt and are decorated with a central medallion and scroll-like designs. The borders contain hadiths in praise of the Koran, an unusual feature. The inside of the covers are decorated with medallions of gilt filigree work on red, blue, black and green backgrounds. This binding is very similar to one in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York (no. 56.222). That example is smaller but jewelled.

Published: Paris (1971, no. 305)

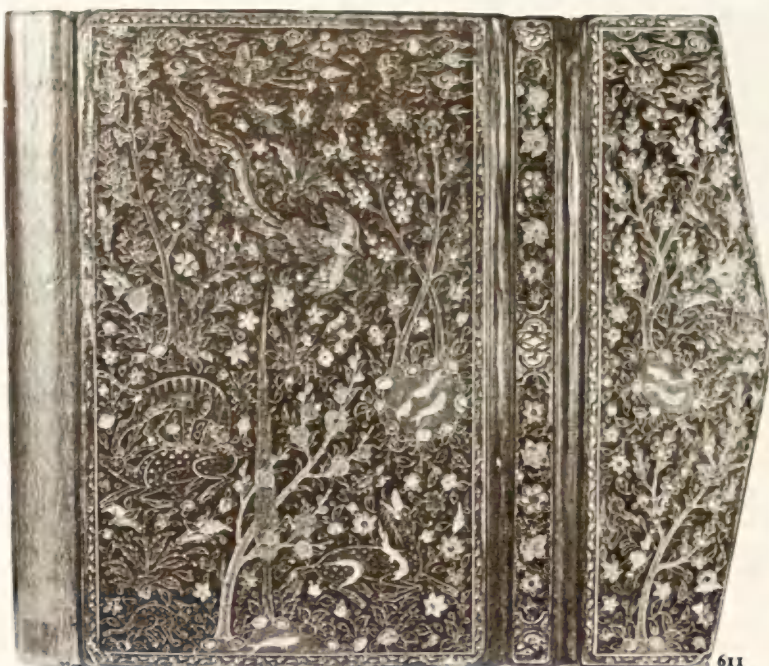


610 *Zafarnāma*, 'Book of Victory', by Sharaf al-Dīn 'Alī Yazdī

Height 33.5cm, width 21cm
British Library, London, Or. 1359
Persia (Shiraz), Safavid period,
16th century

Brown leather binding (interior). The central medallion and the spandrels are decorated with a brown paper filigree of arabesque design against a blue background and are raised on a central panel. This panel has an embossed ribbon-cloud scroll design interspersed with stylised flowers in blue or red. The two pendants are in gold. The sunken border surrounding the panel has a blue and gold floral design and is outlined in gold with a panelled border decorated with gold filigree paper on blue. The entire design is enclosed in a roll-tooled meander border in gold and is repeated in part on the flap doublure. These covers appear to be contemporary with the manuscript which is dated 1552, copied by a Shiraz scribe.

Unpublished



611 Binding of lacquer on leather enclosing *Yūsuf wa Zulaykha*, by Jāmī

Height 25cm, width 15.2cm
Bodleian Library, Oxford MS.
Greaves I, acquired in 1678 from the collection of Dr. Thomas Greaves
Persia, Safavid period, 1569

This manuscript consists of 154 folios with a double frontispiece and 6 miniatures. The binding is contemporary. The outside is of dark green lacquer painted in gold and

colours and decorated with designs of animals and vegetation. The inside of the cover is of leather decorated with gilt filigree work on a blue and green background.

Published: London (1931, no. 144a, 1951-2, no. 77); Binyon, Wilkinson and Gray (1933, no. 207, p. 144); Pope and Ackerman (1938-9, pl. 975); Robinson (1958a, no. 1021-6, p. 140); Robinson and Gray (1972, no. 34)



612a-b Two miniatures from an unidentified text of the Fālnāma, 'Book of Omens'

Height 59cm, width 44.5cm
Musée d'art et d'histoire, Geneva,
Pozzi Collection
Persia (Qazvin), Safavid period,
16th century

These two pages are remarkable for their size. These miniatures have been attributed by Grube to Tabriz in the mid-16th century and by Robinson to Shiraz and later to Qazvin about 1550–60. Miniature a is probably a scene of mourning, apparently taking place in front of a mihrab and, therefore, in a mosque rather than a tomb chamber. Miniature b has been identified as the Ka'ba but this is always represented as a black cube. The dome depicted here should indicate that this is rather a tomb chamber erected above the

grave of someone with a cult, which, the minarets signify, has subsequently become attached to a mosque. The figures praying must be pilgrims and the teachers in the foreground would then be located in a madrasa attached to the complex. Until the text which these miniatures illustrate can be identified, no closer definition of the subjects is possible. Other miniatures identified as coming from the same manuscript are in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York (no. 50.232), The Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University, Cambridge, the Worcester Museum of Art, the Chester Beatty Library, Dublin (no. 395), and the Musée d'Art et d'Histoire, Geneva, Pozzi Collection. See Grube (1962a, no. 61); Robinson (1967b, no. 147 and 1974, no. 36).

Published: Robinson (1974, nos. 35, 37)

612a



612b see colour plate, page 57



613 Garshāspnāma, 'The Exploits of Garshāsp', by Abū Naṣr 'Alī ibn Aḥmad Asadī
Height 35cm, width 23.5cm
British Library, London, Or. 12985
Persia (Qazvin), Safavid period, 1573

This book was written as a complement to the *Shāhnāma* of Firdawsī of whom Asadī was a contemporary. This copy contains eight miniatures of which three are signed by artists of whom particulars are given in the *Ta'rikh-e 'Ālam ārā-ye 'Abbāsī*, 'The History of 'Abbās, the Ornament of the World' by Iskandar Munshi who lived during the reign of Shah 'Abbās (died 1629). The author praised the painter Muẓaffar 'Alī highly saying he was 'incomparable in his time' and that he 'was a pupil of Master Bizhād and had learned his craft in his service and had made progress to the height of perfection.' This painter worked under the patronage of both Shah Ṭahmāsp and Shah Ismā'il II and died in 1576. This miniature (folio 5r) is by Muẓaffar 'Alī and depicts Firdawsī and the court poets of Ghazni. It illustrates a famous anecdote about Firdawsī which is quoted in the preface. The three court poets of Sultan Maḥmūd of Ghazni were conversing in a garden when they were approached by a stranger who wished to join them. 'Anṣarī, one of the assembled poets, told the stranger that only poets were admitted to their company and that he must prove himself by supplying the fourth line to a verse for which they then composed the first three lines. Firdawsī produced a line which contained illusions to ancient heroes and 'Anṣarī recognising his knowledge told Sulṭān Maḥmūd that here had

arrived a poet competent to continue the *Shāhnāma* begun some twenty years before by Daqiqī who did not live to complete the work. The manuscript was copied by Mir 'Imād al-Ḥusaynī in 1573 who worked in Qazvin and Tabriz before being employed by Shah 'Abbās at Isfahan where he died in 1615. It was said of him that a single line in his handwriting was sold for a gold piece even in his lifetime. This manuscript contains two finely illuminated frontispieces and numerous section headings. The binding which is decorated with gilt paper doublures of intricate patterns probably dates from the 17th century. This manuscript is of special importance because it is securely dated 1573 at Qazvin and contains the signatures of three celebrated painters of the day, the other two being Sādiqī and Zayn al-'Abidin.

Published: Robinson (1967b, no. 48)

613



614

614 Yūsuf wa Zulaykha, by Jāmi
Height 40cm, width 26cm
British Library, London, Or. 4122
Persia (Mashhad), Safavid period,
16th century

This manuscript with illuminated title-pages and borders was copied by Shāh Muḥammad al-Kātib and contains 15 miniatures painted in the Mashhad style. This miniature (folio 76v) depicts an old woman bidding for Yūsuf with a yarn of cotton in the slave market. This miniature is characteristic of others in the manuscript and is treated in a lively style as can be seen in brawling men and interested spectators around the central action. Zulaykha is secretly watching from the curtained palanquin on her camel on the right whilst the old woman offers her cotton as the price of Yūsuf who sits beside the merchant. The scribe sometimes referred to as Shāh Maḥmūd is known to have worked at Mashhad in about 1570.

Published: Gray (1961, pp. 144-5);
Stchoukine (1959, pls. 50, 51)



615

615 Binding of Divān, by Hāfiz
Height 34cm, width 21cm
Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris, Cabinet des Manuscrits, Sup. Pers. 1309
Persia (Shiraz), Safavid period,
16th century

This manuscript consists of 191 folios, 11 miniatures and frontispiece, and is undated. The leather binding is embossed with a hot copper plate and gilt. The inside is undecorated. It may be dated to about 1570-80.

Published: Blochet (1902, no. 1592);
Stchoukine (1959, no. 144, p. 118); Paris
(1973, no. 248, p. 96)

616 Binding of Sharḥ al-baḥr al-zahhār, 'The Lucid Explanation of the Sea'
Height 32.3cm, width 22cm
Staatsbibliothek Preussischer Kulturbesitz Orientabteilung, Berlin, Glaser 195
South Arabia, 16th century

This binding encloses a manuscript dated in the colophon to 1583. The outside of the cover is decorated with stamped motifs of stylised floral units arranged in a star. The inside is similar and is of red leather. The back spine and edges have been renewed.

Published: Weisweiler (1962, no. 72,
pl. 19, no. 12)

617 Koran

Height 79cm, width 54cm
Iran Bastan Museum, Tehran,
no. 3310
Persia, Safavid period, 16th century

This Koran dated 1581 was copied by Shams al-Din Muḥammad 'Abd Allāh for the Ardabil shrine. The first and last four pages are sumptuously decorated and the manuscript is bound in leather. The frontispiece is very ornate, gilt and coloured.

Published: London (1931, no. 862); Pope and Ackerman (1938-9, pl. 966); Bahrami (1949a no. 82 and 1949b no. 95)

618 Gulistān and Bustān by Sa'dī

Height 29cm, width 18.5cm
British Library, London,
Sloane 2951
Persia (Shiraz), Safavid period,
16th century

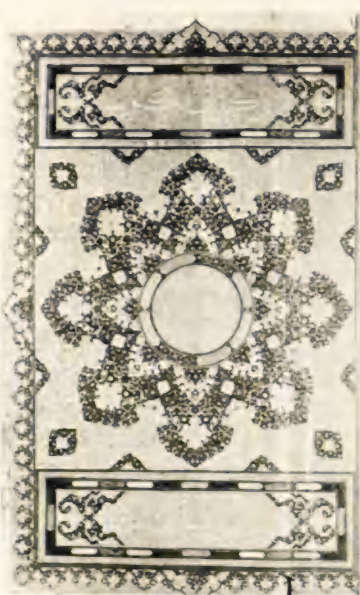
These pages (folios 171v, 172r) have marginal designs of birds, plants and animals painted in gold at the beginning and around the miniatures. The unusual paintings of angels and ribbon clouds are only found on these two leaves. The clouds were a Chinese convention adopted by Persian artists as also was the style of the angel's hair done up in top-knots. The angels both carry flagons and dishes but in addition, in this manuscript, they are holding tambourines, a harp and, more unusually, a peacock. The text consists of the *Gulistān* written in the centre of the page with the *Bustān* in the margins. It is written in nastaliq script within gold borders surrounded by floral designs also on gold. The folios are decorated with triangles containing arabesque designs on a blue background. The name of the scribe, Qiwām ibn Muḥammad Shīrāzī, appears at the end of the marginal text in the left-hand folio. He was active about 1570-90, and this must be the period of the manuscript.

Unpublished



618

620



617



619 Silsilat al-Dhahhab by Jāmī
Height 24.5cm, width 15.5cm
Imperial Library, Tehran
Persia (Qazvin?), Safavid period,
1569–70

Copied by Bābāshāh Isfahāni at
Tabriz with 14 miniatures.

Published: Robinson (1965, pl. 49)

620 Qiṣaṣ al-Anbiyā, 'Stories of the Prophets', by Ishāq Nishāpūri
Height 29cm, width 19cm
Bibliothèque Nationale Paris, Cabinet
des Manuscrits, Sup. Pers. 1313
Persia (Qazvin), Safavid period,
16th century

This manuscript consists of 192 folios with 20 miniatures. The colophon is missing and there is a defaced royal dedication. This miniature (folio 160b) depicts the seven sleepers of Ephesus and their dog. They slept in the cave where they were imprisoned from the reign of the emperor Decius to the time of Theodosius the Younger with whom they talked and then died. Another miniature (folio 79b) bears the signature of Riza, which can be accepted as a genuine ascription to Aqa Riza. A date of about 1590 would suit the early part of his career at the court of Shah 'Abbās I, for whom this manuscript was probably prepared.

Published: Migeon (1927, p. 175);
Blochet (1910, pls. 30–2); Gray (1961,
p. 162); Stchoukine (1964, pp. 138–9);
Paris (1973, no. 232)



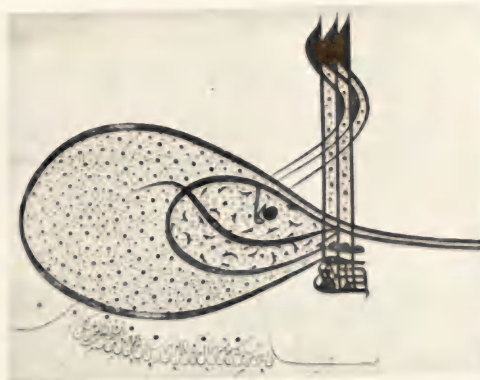
621 Anwār-e Suhayli, 'The Lights of Canopus', by Ḥusayn ibn 'Alī al-Wa'iz al-Kāshifi
Height 30cm, width 21cm
The Marquess of Bute, MS. 347
Persia, Safavid period, 16th century

The *Anwār-e Suhayli* of 36 folios with 106 miniatures was one version of a collection of traditional fables, originating in India, translated into Pahlavi and then rendered into Arabic by Ibn al Muqaffa' (died 760) as *Kalila wa Dimna*. Successive Persian translations from the Arabic then followed such as this example made by Ḥusayn ibn 'Alī al-Wa'iz al-Kāshifi, a preacher and Koranic commentator of Herat during the reign of Sultan Ḥusayn Bayqara. This manuscript was copied by Ibn

Na'im Muḥammad al-Ḥusayni al-Tabrizi in 1593. This miniature (folio 167a) shows the owls attacking the crows in their tree. It was painted by Sādiq Beg for whom the manuscript was written. Sādiq Beg was court painter under Ismā'il II (ruled 1576–8) and Shah 'Abbās I (ruled 1588–1629). Robinson assumes that all the 106 miniatures of this manuscript were painted by the master Sādiq Beg himself, but seeing that it was prepared for him it is more likely that they are the work of his pupils presented to him on the occasion of his being appointed to the court.

Published: Stchoukine (1958, p. 44);
Robinson (1972, p. 50); Welch (1973–4,
pp. 22–7)

621



624

622 Rawḍat al-Ṣafā, 'History of the Prophets' by Mirkhwānd
Height 34cm, width 22cm
Imperial Library, Tehran, no. 503
Persia, Safavid period, 16th century

Copied in 1590 by Qasim 'Ali al-Kātib Shirāzi with 17 miniatures. The miniature shown here (folio 39v) depicts 'Ali with his famous two-pronged sword being welcomed by his horse.

Unpublished

623 Ajā'ib al-Makhlūqāt, 'The Wonders of Creation', by Qazwīnī
Height 30.2cm, width 19cm
Iran Bastan Museum, Tehran, no. 20342
Persia, Safavid period, 1595

This manuscript consists of 614 folios copied by al-Awhadi al-Ḥusayni with 71 miniatures. This miniature depicts angels.

Unpublished

624 Ṭughrā of Sulaymān the Magnificent

Height 34.2cm, width 61cm
British Museum, London, 1949 4-9 086
Turkey, Ottoman period, 16th century

The *ṭughrā* or calligraphic emblem of each Ottoman sultan served both as a badge and as an official signature. The *ṭughrā* reads

Sulaymān Shāh ibn Salīm Shāh Khān al-Muẓaffar dā'iman
'Sulayman Shāh son of Salīm Shāh Khān always triumphant.'

Ṭughrā are sometimes of great size according to the importance of the firmān at the head of which they were painted. This example has been cut off so that the precise date is missing. The *ṭughrā* of Sultan Sulaymān the Magnificent (ruled 1520-66) are perhaps the finest. Each Ottoman sultan had a *ṭughrā* designed in a significantly different shape but there was a general evolution of form from the decorative beginnings under Bayezid II (ruled 1481-1512). This *ṭughrā* must be dated towards the end of the reign of Sulaymān in about 1560. The letters are executed in blue outlined in gold.

Published: Kühnel (1942, p. 75 and 1955, pp. 64-82); Pinder-Wilson (1960-1, pp. 23-5); Wittek (1948, pp. 311-4); Bombaci (1965, pp. 41-55); Grube (1968b, no. 36)

625 Drawing in black and golden yellow of a pheasant

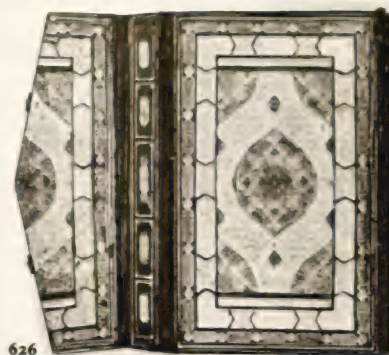
Height 10.5cm, width 15.8cm
British Museum, London, no. 1930 11-12 04
Turkey, Ottoman period, late 16th century

This type of calligraphic drawing, as in no. 593, shows the close connexion between the arts of writing and drawing in Persia and Turkey. Sometimes the design may depict three or four animals with a single head and in this example, a pheasant has its head in five different positions. These drawings exhibit exercises in skilful penwork and display an attitude to the natural world parallel to that of the use of detached heads as decorative elements in complex designs in book decoration or in textiles and carpets. At the bottom of this drawing is the signature of Shah Quli who originally came from Tabriz and was a pupil of Mirāq Naqqāsh. Shah Quli was director of the imperial school at Constantinople during the reign of Sultan Sulaymān the Magnificent. The signature may have been added later and the attribution to Shāh Quli is doubtful.

Unpublished

623





626

626 Binding of a Koran

Height 39cm, width 25.5cm
Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris,
Cabinet des Manuscrits, Arabe 418
 Turkey, Ottoman period, 1594

This Koran is copied in naskhi script and illuminated. It was given to a mosque in Hungary by Sinân Pasha, commander of the Turkish army which reduced Hungary in the campaign of 1594. He was made Grand Vizier in 1593. The leather binding with flap secured by two silver clasps is decorated with scroll-like designs and panels of Koranic inscriptions.

Published: Stchoukine (1966, p. 37);
 Paris (1973, no. 181, p. 66)



625

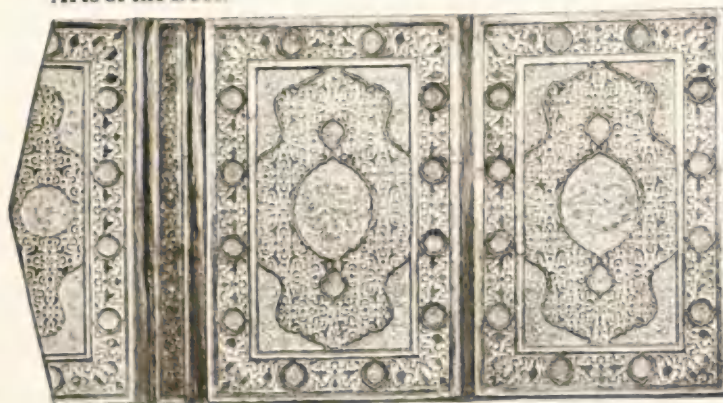
627

**627 Drawing of a cloud dragon**

Height 16.2cm, width 30.4cm
Fogg Art Museum, Harvard
University, Cambridge,
no. TL 20580.1, anonymous loan
 Turkey, Ottoman period,
 16th century

The line running along the back of the dragon together with the row of tightly curled locks running along the lower jaw of the dragon and the scroll it is clasping in its claw are all factors which make this drawing one of the finest of its kind. It is signed at the bottom, Mir Sayyid Muḥammad Naqqāsh. Grube has demonstrated the connexion between such drawings and some of the tile compositions produced at Iznik for the imperial palaces in Istanbul.

Published: Grube (1962a, pp. 213-6);
 Welch (1972a, p. 291)



628

628 Binding of leather

Height 44.5cm, width 30cm
Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian, Lisbon, no. R.44
 Turkey, Ottoman period, about 1584

The covers are decorated with a central medallion and corner pieces stamped separately. The inside is also stamped and the whole is gilt. This binding is very similar to that in the Topkapi Palace Museum, Istanbul (Hazine no. 1523), which is dated 1584. See Çiğ (1971, pp. 38–9). Compare also Pope and Ackerman (1938–9, pl. 980).

Unpublished

629 Binding of leather

Height 15.2cm, width 25.7cm
Victoria and Albert Museum, London, no. 55/1897
 Turkey, Ottoman period, 16th century

The outside of the cover is of brown leather with block stamped corner pieces, in the centre is a gilt medallion. The spine has gilt tooled decoration as has the inside which is of red leather.

Unpublished



629



630 Binding of Qiran-e Sa'adain 'The Conjunction of Two Excellencies', by Amir Khusraw Dihlawi

Height 11.7cm, width 26.8cm
Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian, Lisbon, L.A. 187

Persia, Safavid period, early 17th century

This manuscript was copied by Sultān Muḥammad Nūr in 1515. It has three miniatures in the court style of Shah 'Abbās and one unfinished illuminated title page. The manuscript bears the donation seal to the shrine at Ardabil. The binding which is not contemporary with the manuscript is of leather and has moulded and gilt vegetal designs on a blue, black, red and green background. The binding is signed on the inside of the flap Muḥammad Šālih al-Tabrizi.

Published: Pope and Ackerman (1938–9, pl. 978); Lisbon (1963, no. 141); Ettinghausen (1972, pl. 19)

630



631 Drawing from a Muraqqa', Album

Height 22cm, width 16cm

*Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris,**Cabinet des Manuscrits, Arabe 6074*Persia (Isfahan) Safavid period,
17th century

This drawing (folio 20a) depicts a seated youth with a spray of flowers. It is drawn in ink with touch of colour, a red and gold belt and a white and blue striped turban. It is signed by Aqā Rizā and may be dated to about 1600.

Published: Blochet (1926, p. 119, pl. LXXI); Sakisian (1929, pl. 168); Pope and Ackerman (1938–9, III, p. 1890); Stchoukine (1964, p. 104, pl. XXXIIIb)

632 Drawing from a Muraqqa', Album

Height 32.8cm, width 21.5cm

*Imperial Library, Tehran, no. 1633*Persia (Isfahan), Safavid period,
17th century

This drawing of a handsome dervish holding a cup of wine and bringing his hand up to his head is signed by Rizā 'Abbāsī and dated 1624. This is a fine example of the late work of Rizā 'Abbāsī. He is identical with 'Aqa Rizā.

Published: Atabay (1974, no. 144, pp. 297–8)

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633 'Ajā'ib al-Makhlūqāt, 'The Wonders of Creation', by Zakariyā ibn Muḥammad al-Qazwīnī

Height 29.8cm, width 17cm

Walters Art Gallery, Baltimore,
*W.652*Persia (Herat), Safavid period,
17th century

This manuscript consists of 214 folios with 14 miniatures written in the library of the governor of Khurasan, Husāyn Khan Shamlu at Herat. It was completed in 1613. This miniature (folio 137b) depicts the *Waqwāq* tree. Although copied in Herat the miniatures are in the court style. Compare a *Shāhnāma* dated 1599 from Herat, see Robinson (1975, p. 177).

Published: Gray (1961, pp. 165–6); Grube (1962a, no. 104)

631



633





634

634 Shāhnāma by Firdawsī

Height 44.4cm, width 28cm

Her Majesty The Queen, MSA/6

Persia, Safavid period, 17th century

This manuscript contains 148 miniatures with one double frontispiece, copied by Muḥammad Ḥakīm al-Ḥusaynī for the library of Khān 'Alī Qarajaghay Khān, a nobleman under Shah 'Abbās II and keeper of the sanctuary at Mashhad. The manuscript was completed in 1648. It was presented to Queen Victoria by the wife of Kāmrān Shāh, prince of Herat in 1839. This miniature (folio 514b) depicts Ardashīr and Gulnār on horseback. It is attributed to Muḥammad Qasīm, a leading painter under Shah 'Abbās II.

Published: Stchoukine (1964, p. 148, pl. LII-LIII); Robinson (1967b, no. 78)



635

635 Koran

Height 24cm, width 17cm

Private Collection, England

North India, Sultanate period, dated 1398

This is possibly the finest as well as the earliest of a group of surviving manuscripts from Northern India with related script and decorative repertory. Other dated examples are two larger Korans, one in the National Museum of Pakistan, Karachi, (N.M. 1957-1033), dated 1447 and another in the India Office Library, London (Arabic 4142, Storey 1051), dated 1453. A manuscript with decorations in the same tradition which may also be firmly associated with the successor state of Jaunpur is a Persian anthology in the British Museum, London (Or. 4110). This Koran in Arabic with inter-linear Persian translation consists of 550 folios with 34 pages of illuminations and decorated Sura headings. It was copied by Maḥmūd Sha'bān who is described in the colophon as a resident of the fort of Gālyūr (modern Gwalior). The Arabic of the text provides a fine example of the bihari script which appears to be a formalised derivative from an

extremely angular cursive naskhi script current in the 11th century empire of the Ghaznavids in Afghanistan and the Punjab. The more cursive hand of the interlinear Persian translation and concluding matter, undoubtedly of the same scribe, is also characteristic of surviving North Indian manuscripts of the pre-Mughal period. Apart from a limited amount of clearly distinguishable redecoration and repairs done upon a number of damaged pages (in the 18th century?), the original illuminations of this manuscript show a bewilderingly rich repertory of ornament current in the greater Delhi Sultanate at the time before it was destroyed by Timur's invasion. There appears to be a survival of a post-Ghaznavid style as well as an adaptation of indigenous Indian floral ornament and colour schemes. A strong influence from Ilkhanid Persia is also present. The double page illumination shown here (folios 40v, 41r) is in gold, black, blue, brown, yellow, red and opaque white, beginning the third section of Sura II, 253.

Unpublished



636

636 Binding of leather

Height 25.7cm, width 14.2cm
*Victoria and Albert Museum,
 London, no. 424/1896*
 Turkey, Ottoman period,
 17th century

The leather is dark red and is decorated on the outside with a gilt and stamped central medallion, corner pieces and border. The inside is decorated with a lattice work medallion and corner pieces on a blue background. The style is close to that of a binding dated 1665 in the Turkish and Islamic Museum, Istanbul (no. 401) and is a fine example of the fully developed Turkish binding. See Çiğ (1971, pl. XXI).

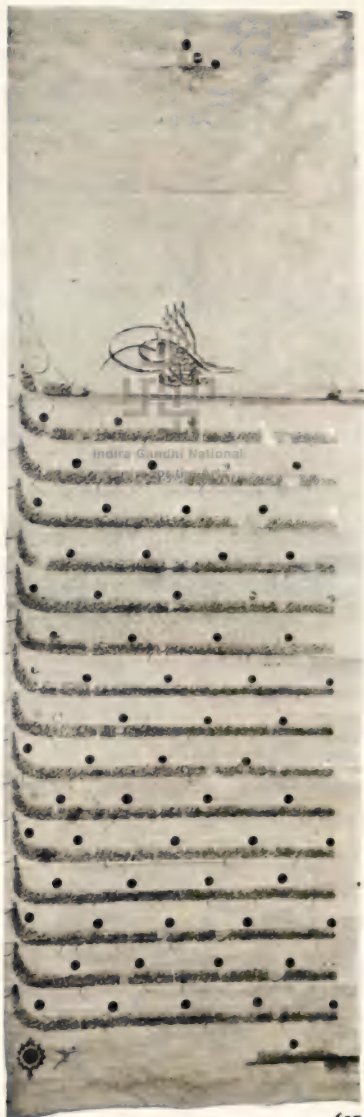
Unpublished

637 Firmān

Height 252cm, width 85cm
Ahuan Collection
 Turkey, Ottoman period, 1777

This *firmān* or official decree entirely in gilt script headed *tughrā* of Sultan 'Abdulhamid I (ruled 1774–89) nominates Maḥmūd Pasha to the office of grand vizier. This is a complete document, presumably of top quality.

Unpublished



637

638 Alf Layla wa Layla

Height 43.5cm, width 30cm
Imperial Library, Tehran, no. 2244
 Persia (Tehran), Qajar period,
 1860

This manuscript in six volumes consists of a total number of 2280 pages of which 1134 are illustrated. Each illustrated page contains 3 to 6 miniatures. The text is 30 lines to the page. The copyist was Muḥammad Ḥusayn Ṭihrānī, the 'Royal Scribe'. The whole was completed in seven years by 42 artists of which 34 were painters. Abū al-Ḥasan Khān Šānī' al-Mulk was in charge of the painting. The lacquer covers were the work of Mirza Aḥmad.

Published: Sanghvi, Ghirshman and Minorsky (1971, p. 111)

638





639

639 Blessing to Muḥammad

Height 19.3cm, width 34.2cm

Fogg Art Museum, Harvard

University, Cambridge, no. 1958.235,

gift of John Goelet

Persia, Qajar period, 19th century

This calligraphy is decorated with vegetal motifs. It is signed Mir Muḥammad and dated 1815. This semi-popular art shows the vitality and continuity of the calligraphic tradition which, indeed, is still alive in Islamic lands.

Unpublished



641

640 Binding of painted leather

Height 18.1cm, width 10.5cm

Victoria and Albert Museum,

London, no. 801/1942

Turkey, Ottoman period, about 1825

The leather is painted green and is decorated with incised and gilt vegetal motifs. This unusual style of binding may owe something to Western influence which was strong in early 19th century Istanbul, but in any case, the design is free, confident and effective.

Unpublished



640

641 Calligraphic peacock

Height 47.8cm, width 35.8cm

Fogg Art Museum, Harvard

University, Cambridge, no. 1958.197,

gift of John Goelet

Persia, Qajar period, 1888

Within the peacock are the words *Bahā'ullāh*. It is signed by Mishkin Qalam and dated 1888. Mishkin Qalam is well known as having employed his calligraphy for the Bahā'ī faith. The peacock is standing upon an open book which contains writings of the Bahā'ī faith – a sophisticated way of using calligraphy for religious propaganda.

Unpublished

Architecture

Architecture is central to any understanding of Islamic art; this is the case not only because it is the setting for the other arts but because it is in Islamic architecture that many of the dominant themes have found their fullest expression. In this respect it may be analogous to Gothic art in Northern Europe. It is perhaps conceivable that the art of the Florence of the Medicis might be understood from a knowledge of 15th century painting; in fact architecture is often shown in the paintings and could be sensed through them. It would be virtually impossible however to have any feeling for the art of Isfahan at the time of Shah 'Abbās two centuries later, without an awareness of its architecture.

It was therefore considered crucial that architecture should be represented in this exhibition in such a way that its critical role could be understood and that sufficient examples should be seen in detail to enable both its control of space and of decoration to be appreciated.

The method which was chosen was to use colour slides of Islamic architecture, many of which were taken especially for this exhibition in the early part of 1975, and to project these in such a way that several parts of a building can be seen almost simultaneously; so that the eye can move from seeing the dome of a mosque to glancing at the detail on a column in the way in which it does when in an actual building. The slides are therefore back-projected simultaneously onto nine screens in order to build up such a mosaic of images. This also makes possible a comparison between elements – between different forms of tile decoration or between geometric systems at different scales for instance – by looking at a number of examples at the same time.

The sequence starts by showing the geographic extent of the Islamic world at different periods and the scenery which forms the background to much of its architecture. It then attempts to illustrate the typical texture of an Islamic city and some of the activities that occur within it and to which its architecture inevitably relates. The principal spatial and decorative themes, and the similarity of these at different scales, are shown before a number of building types are illustrated in historical sequences. The main sites and buildings shown are listed below and cover a period of about a thousand years. The intention is to emphasise the unity of Islamic architecture and the continuity of its tradition in a number of countries, despite the obvious regional variations which occur in an area which stretches from the north-west coast of Africa to

northern India. Central to that tradition is the architecture of the mosque and its religious symbolic forms.

The concluding section deals with the Islamic idea of the enclosed garden as an earthly paradise and uses the Alhambra as one of many possible examples in which many of the dominant elements of Islamic art can be seen together.

The following list indicates the principal sites at which photographs have been taken of cities, mosques, tombs, gardens and other monuments. Further examples of architecture are illustrated by miniature painting. The slides have not been chosen as a comprehensive survey but, rather, for their visual impact:

Agra, Balkh, Cairo, Cordoba, Damascus, Delhi, Divrigi, Edirne, Fatehpur Sikri, Fez, Granada, Isfahan, Istanbul, Kairouan, Kashan, Konya, Lahore, Marrakesh, Samarkand.

Photographs are by Roland and Sabrina Michaud, the commentary is based on notes by Titus Burckhardt. The sequences are edited and devised by Michael Brawne.

Additional photographs of miniatures are by Ellen Smart and the photograph of the mihrab and mosque enclosure of Bilad-Zahran in Saudi Arabia is by Geoffrey King.

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Addenda and Corrigenda

642 Silk cloth with flowers in an ogival lattice

Length 122cm, width 66cm

Benaki Museum, Athens, no. 3894

Turkey, Ottoman period,

16th century

A large number of Turkish silks and velvets, as well as contemporary Italian stuffs, are based on this type of lattice with ogival compartments. On this silk the compartments, on a red background, frame a serrated leaf-shape containing a symmetrical stylised bouquet of tulips and carnations. The weave is lampas, with satin ground and weft-faced twill pattern. The warp is silk, the weft silk with brocaded gilt thread.

Published: Ballian (1974, pl. 11)



642

643 Silk cloth with palmettes, flowers and leafy stems

Length 138cm, width 67cm

Benaki Museum, Athens, no. 3897

Turkey, Ottoman period,

16th century

The freely drawn flowers and foliage of this fine silk, in gold and silver on a red ground, are reminiscent of two superb silk robes in the Topkapi Palace Museum, Istanbul, which are associated with Bayezid II (1481–1512), but are in the style of the later 16th century. The weave is lampas with a satin ground. The warp is silk; the weft is silk with brocaded silver and gilt metal thread.

Published: Öz (1951, pl. CXIX, p. 205);
Ballian (1974, pl. 9)

646 detail



644 Silk kaftan with pomegranates enclosing flowers

Length 130cm

Benaki Museum, Athens, no. 3900

Turkey, Ottoman period,

16th century

Kaftans are extremely simple in cut; their beauty resides in their sumptuous material. This example is of red silk with undulating stems and large pomegranates in gold, white and blue. The sleeves have been supplied from another, inferior silk. The weave is lampas with satin ground.

Published: Öz (1951, pl. CXVIII, p. 197)



644

645 Velvet saddle-cover with tulips and carnations

Length 187cm

Benaki Museum, Athens, no. 3784

Turkey, Ottoman period,

16th–17th century

This is a rare instance of an object with a complex outline woven to shape in two sections and assembled for sale, but evidently never used. The boldly stylised tulips, carnations and other plant forms are arranged in an ingenious way to fill the awkwardly shaped field. The pattern is in silver and gilt thread on a background of red velvet pile.

Mitra Gandhi National Centre for the Arts

Published: Öz (1951, pl. XCIII, p. 151);

Ballian (1974, pl. 14)



645

646 Silk cloth with large tulips in a lattice of undulating stems

Length 229cm, width 66cm

Benaki Museum, Athens, no. 3889

Turkey, Ottoman period,

17th century

The large ornate tulips and the wide expanse of gold thread in this cloth are characteristic of 17th-century Turkish taste. The excellent state of preservation of this piece is quite exceptional. The weave is lampas with a satin ground. The warp is silk, the weft silk and gilt thread.

Published: Rice (1965, p. 202)



647

647 Velvet cushion cover with pattern of reciprocal crestring

Length 229cm, width 66cm
Benaki Museum, Athens, no. 3786
 Turkey, Ottoman period,
 16th century

The striking pattern of the main field, repeated in the border, is sometimes known as reciprocal crestring; it is based on the architectural crestring of walls. The red velvet pile forms the outlines of the pattern; the remainder of the surface is covered with silver and gilt thread.

Published: Öz (1951, pl. LXXXII, p. 116); Ballian (1947, pl. 13)

648 Plaque of bone

Length 15cm, width 7cm,
 thickness 2.4cm
Benaki Museum, Athens, no. 10411
 Egypt or Syria, Umayyad period,
 first half 8th century

Possibly a decorative plaque from a piece of furniture with birds and hare among a vine scroll. The rendering, related to that from the facade of the Umayyad palace of Mshatta, is in the Greco-Roman tradition and is a notable example of the Umayyad decorative style.

Published: Migeon (1927, i, p. 338, fig. 146); Kühnel (1971, p. 26, no. 5, taf. II)



648



649

649 Flask of colourless glass with brownish tinge

Height 17.2cm
Benaki Museum, Athens, no. 3338
 Egypt, 12th century

Carved in relief with a hare on one side and an upright leaf with voluted half-palmettes at base on the other. The cutting is bevelled.

Published: Clairmont (1964, p. 134, no. 8)



650 Mirror of bronze with silver plate decorated in repoussé and chased

Diameter 18cm

Benaki Museum, Athens, no. 13770

Egypt, Fatimid period, late 12th or early 13th century

Inner inscription

wa baraka tām̄ma wa salāma dā'ima
wa 'āfiya

'blessing entire, well-being
perpetual, health.'

Outer inscription

wa salāma la wa ghibtā [sic] wa sa
'āda baraka tām̄ma wa salāma

dā'ima [?] wa ni'ma dā'ima wa
'āfiya wa ni'ma dā'ima

'well-being, felicity, [?], happiness,
blessing entire, perpetual [?]
well-being, perpetual favour,
health and perpetual favour.'

The history of Fatimid metalwork is extremely obscure at present and many known bronze objects from this period are still unstudied. The palmettes and stems on this mirror have a somewhat eastern Islamic flavour, but the style of the kufic inscription, with its closest parallel in an inscription dated to 972 in the mosque of al-Azhar, Cairo, and the 'comma' border, a decorative feature known in other Fatimid bronze pieces, indicate its Egyptian provenance. Technically the mirror is unparalleled; other Islamic mirrors are probably composed of bronze layers of different qualities to produce a good reflecting surface, but no other known example has a silver back.

Published: Grohmann (1967, I, pl. xix)



651 Pair of earrings of gold, sheet metal with filigree and granulation

Height 4.4cm

Benaki Museum, Athens, no. 1863

Egypt or Syria, Fatimid period,
10th–12th century

This earring shows a style of crescent which seems to have been popular during the Fatimid period. It was found at Fustat and other pieces are known. Here the crescent is wide but flat, and its two points curve towards each other to the extent that they sometimes almost meet. These examples are extremely fine, and the alternation of filigree and granulation was probably designed to display the skill of the jeweller.

Published: Segall (1938, no. 286, pl. 56)

651

652 Pair of earrings of gold, sheet metal with filigree and granulation

Height 5.5cm

Benaki Museum, Athens, no. 1862

Spain, Nasrid period, 14th century

Inscription

bism Allāh al-rahmān al-rahīm wa
ṣalā Allāh 'alā Muḥammad

'In the name of God, the
compassionate, the merciful, may
God bless Muḥammad.'

Published: Segall (1938, no. 285, pl. 57)

Unpublished



652



653

653 Set of belt fittings of bronze, gilded with silver rivets

Diameter of discs 3cm and smaller
Benaki Museum, Athens, no. 1900-44
 Syria, Ayyubid or early Mamluk period, 13th century

One other set of belt fittings of this form is known, that bearing the name of the nephew of Salāḥ al-Dīn (Saladin), al-Malik al-Ṣāliḥ Ismā'īl (died 1266); see Mayer (1952, pl. IX). The origin of the style is uncertain but it is quite different from the belt form common in Persia from the 6th century and widespread over nomadic Central Asia and eastern Europe. The Ayyubid style is known to have continued to be popular under the Mamluks. The Mamluk historian al-Maqrizi gives a description of the robes of honour given by sultans to amirs and mentions such objects; the most distinguished belts had between the uprights a central roundel and two side ones set with rubies, emeralds and pearls, the next had one roundel only set with stones, the lowest had but one roundel without any stones. Mayer (1952, p. 58). In this example the twin suspension loops are to hold the normal twin-mounted sword. The buckle has lost its tongue and the purpose of the two roundels with off-centre open discs is not clear.

Published: Segall (1938, no. 323, pl. 53)

654 Ring of gold with granulation and filigree

Height 2.6cm
Benaki Museum, Athens, no. 1888
 Persia, 13th century

Published: Segall (1938, no. 311, pl. 60)



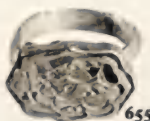
654

655 Ring of gold with turquoise-coloured enamel

Diameter 2.1cm
Benaki Museum, Athens, no. 1886
 Syria, 10th-11th century

Inscribed *al-'abd Idris*, 'the slave Idris'.

Published: Segall (1938, no. 309, pl. 59)



655



656

656 Jar decorated in lustre

Diameter 5.7cm
Benaki Museum, Athens, no. 1168
 Persia, 12th century

A deep red or ruby lustre was used in conjunction with a gold lustre to give the highest colour scheme used by the lustre potters. The ruby pigment is, however, rather unstable owing to its high copper content, and often spreads a red haze over the surrounding area. It was perhaps for this reason that its use was never extensive and was abandoned altogether during the second half of the 9th century. The shape of this little jar is most unusual for lustre ware of this period.

Unpublished



657

657 Bowl decorated in lustre on opaque white glaze

Diameter 22cm

Benaki Museum, Athens, no. 1157

Egypt, Fatimid period, late 9th–early 10th century

At some time in the 10th century lustre wares ceased to be produced in Mesopotamia. It has been argued that Egypt produced wares in the Mesopotamian style from the beginning of that century, but such pieces are difficult to distinguish from imports. This bowl illustrates the distinctive Egyptian lustre ware that developed at the end of the century though the interlocking motifs and hares still retain a Mesopotamian character. For the significance of rabbits and hares in Fatimid art, see Dodd (1974).

Published: Jenkins (1968)

658 Bowl decorated in lustre on an opaque white glaze

Diameter 38.5cm

Benaki Museum, Athens, no. 11121

Egypt, Fatimid period, 11th–12th century

Many of the Egyptian lustre vessels depict scenes in a surprisingly naturalistic fashion. For their stylistic characteristic see Jones (1975, pp. 4–5). This fragment

depicts a musician, probably female, with a lute. To be noticed are the various shapes of metal ewers that surround the figure, one with a round body holding a large flower seems to rest on a metal stand. Other lustre vessels painted in a similar style show various aspects of the 'courtly life'.

Unpublished



658



659

659 Carved panel originally attached to beam

Length 73cm, height 24cm
Benaki Museum, Athens, no. 9142
Egypt, Fatimid period, 10th–11th century

The upper-frieze reads

bakara wa-yumn wa-sa'āda
wa-ghibī [a] [li-sāhibi]

'blessing, good fortune, happiness
and felicity [to its owner].'

The kufic lettering is cramped as compared to that on no. 435 which bears a shorter version of the same motto. Emphasis on the rounded heads of some letters draws attention to the upper register.

Unpublished

660 Pair of carved doors

Height 225cm, width (of each) 123cm
Benaki Museum, Athens, no. 9121
Mesopotamia (Takrit), Abbasid period, 8th–9th century

These doors may well pre-date the foundation of the city of Samarra though they display all the characteristics of the first Samarran style.

Published: Damascus (1969, p. 209, fig. 117)



Imlaka Ganihi Natimni



660

661 Carved wooden panel

Archaeological Museum, Province of Toledo
Spain, Almohad period, 12th century

Unpublished

662 Koran with lacquer binding

Height 35cm, width 22cm
Imam Riza Shrine Library,
Mashhad, no. 228
Persia, Safavid period, 1687

This Koran consists of 339 folios in Naskhi script, 4 lines per page. The artist is given as Muḥammad Riẓā Shirāzi. The binding is painted with three flowers.

Unpublished

663 Collection of gold jewellery

National Museum, Beirut
Syria, Ayyubid, Mamluk and Ottoman periods, 12th–19th centuries

Unpublished

664 Double-page from a Muraqqa', Album

Height 22.4cm, width 16.3cm
State Library, Leningrad, Dorn 489
 Central Asia (Bukhara), Shaybanid period, early 16th century

These miniatures (folios 26b, 27a) represent a scene of a madrasa in a garden. Galerkina attributes them to about 1484 and considers them to be a single composition. Akimushkin and Ivanov prefer a date in the early 16th century. However, all these authorities attribute the miniatures to the Herat school. Martin also believed that they were the product of the Herat school and ascribed them to Bihzād in about 1500. Galerkina endorses this attribution and connects the miniature of a seated youth writing (folio 27a) with the famous 'Portrait of a Painter', now in the Freer Gallery of Art, Washington. There does, indeed, seem to be some connexion here, for though the pose is not identical the unusual kaftan shape is similar. There are correspondences in pose with other figures among the paintings of Bihzād but not close enough to be a compelling indication of a unique relationship. In any case, such relationships are also to be seen in the manuscripts from Bukhara through the first half of the 16th century. It is of great interest to place this album beside the best attested work of the master Bihzād himself.

Published: Martin (1912, pl. 180);
 Akimushkin and Ivanov (1968, pl. 25);
 Galerkina (1970, pl. II)

665 Diwān by Amīr Khusraw Dihlawī

State Library, Leningrad, PNS 104
 Mesopotamia (Baghdad), Turkman period, 1465

This is an illuminated manuscript with no miniatures copied for Pir Budāq the Qara-Qoyūnlū in 1465 by Maḥmud Pir Budaqī.

Unpublished



666 Gū-wa-Chawgān, 'The Ball and Polostick', by 'Arfī

Height 22.4cm, width 11.8cm
State Library, Leningrad, PNS 106
 Khurasan (Herat), 16th century

This manuscript was copied by Mīr 'Alī al-Katīn as-Sulṭānī probably in Bukhara about 1540–5. There are three miniatures.

Published: Akimushkin and Ivanov (1968, pls. 53–4, 56)

667 Bustān by Sa'dī

Height 19cm, width 12.5cm
State Library, Leningrad, PNS 269
 Central Asia (Bukhara), 1575

This manuscript was copied by Mīr Ḥusayn al-Ḥusaynī al-Mashhur b. Mīr Qulangi.

Published: Dyakonov (1964, pls. 21–3)

668 Mosque lamp of gilded and enamelled glass

Height 35.6cm
Godman Collection, England
 Syria, Mamluk period, first half 14th century

The lamp has six handles and is raised on a high foot. Inscribed in blue around the neck on a ground of white scrollwork is the word *al-ālam*, 'the wise', repeated and interrupted by medallions. Each of these medallions contains a lotus on a blue ground encircled by a band of scrolls with four escutcheons. Below this band another frieze is painted on the inside of the glass. The shoulder has a frieze of roundels each containing foliation. The main register has floral scrolls on a blue ground. On the underside of the main body and on the foot are roundels and cartouches containing floral ornament.

Published: Godman (1901, p. 72, no. 19, pl. LXXII); Lamm (1930, I, p. 467, no. 169 and II, pl. 194:5)

669 Mosque lamp of gilded and enamelled glass

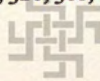
Height 35.2cm

Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge,
no. C.4 - 1949

Egypt, Mamluk period, about 1350

The lamp has six loop handles. On the neck is an inscription from the Koran, Sura XXIV, 35; on the body an inscription is dedicated to Sayf al-'Din Shaykhu'l-'Umari, a prominent Mamluk amir who died in 1357.

Published: Winter, C., 1958, *The Fitzwilliam Museum. An Illustrated Survey*, London, p. 103, pl. 24

The following are not exhibited*Textiles***8, 57, 68, 75, 81-2***Glass***138-141***Metalwork***197***Ceramics***427***Wood***445***Arts of the Book***509, 513, 518, 526, 568, 617, 619, 632, 638**

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Additional information

480 Published: Skik, K., ed., 1974,
Musée du Bardo, Département
Musulman, p. 25, no. A58, fig. 19



B 1000

FV 60

2/83/1013/157

DBF 48



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13-70

157. The Arts of Islam an exhibition organized by the arts council of Great Briatian in association with the World of Islam Festival giving information about Textile, Glass, Ivory, Metalwork, Ceremics, wood, Marble and Stucco. Pp 395 : 9 1/2" x 7 1/2" : Great Britain : 1976. 1000.00



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